

Kevin Zhu

Junior Division

Individual Website

1200 Original Words

4 minutes of Multimedia

500 Words in Process Paper

Annotated Bibliography

Primary

Works Cited

- American Federation of Labor. *Some reasons for Chinese exclusion : Meat vs. rice; American manhood against Asiatic coolieism. Which shall survive?* 1901. UC Berkeley, Bancroft Library, content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb658004br/?docId=hb658004br&order=2&layout=printable-details. Accessed 9 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a title for a pamphlet highlighting the reasons for Chinese Exclusion. Published by the American Federation of Labor, I used this photo in my “The Geary Act and the Scott Act” tab to show how the the Government thought about Chinese Exclusion.
- American flag, 34-star*. 1861. *New-York Historical Society*, chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/explore/united-states-china-1783-1905/. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017. This photograph of the American flag shows Chinese writing of a pledge for America. This photograph is used on my home page because it shows how the Chinese believed that America could help them and didn’t deserve this discrimination. This image also shows that the Chinese honored America.
- American Stereoscopic Company. *Chinese coolies fishing, Hong Kong, China*. 1900. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/98507435/. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows Chinese coolies fishing in Hong Kong. This image shows that Chinese still had hobbies and enjoyed things, like all other humans. This image is used in my Coolie Trade tab.

Anna May Wong Certificate of Identity. 28 Aug. 1924. *Backstage Pass with Lia Chang*,

liachang.wordpress.com/2016/01/20/chinese-american-exclusioninclusion-on-view-at-oregon-historical-society-jan-28-jun-1/. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows the Certificate Identity of Anna May Wong, an actor. This image expresses that all Chinese were subject to the harsh laws placed on them, even actors and celebrities. This is used on my Angel Island page.

AP Photo/Southern Pacific News Bureau. *Chinese laborers worked on the transcontinental railroad in Nevada in 1868*. 1868. *VOA Learning*,

learningenglish.voanews.com/a/1917919.html. Accessed 19 Dec. 2017. This photograph is used in my “Chinese Laborers” tab. This picture shows Chinese laborers working on the transcontinental railroad. This image gave me an excellent visual of the conditions of the work and also gives viewers a great visual.

Bain News Service. *Chinatown*. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/ggb2005018412/.

Accessed 3 Jan. 2018. This image gives a visual of Chinatowns. Additionally, it shows how life in a Chinatown was semi-similar to other towns. It is used in my “Chinatowns” slide.

---. *Chinatown*. 1910-1915. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/ggb2005018411/. Accessed 3 Jan. 2018. This image gives a visual of Chinatowns. Additionally, it shows how life in a Chinatown was semi-similar to other towns. Used in “Chinatowns” slide.

---. *Chinatown after shooting*. 1910-1915. *Library of Congress*,

www.loc.gov/item/ggb2005018413/. Accessed 3 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows

Chinatown after a shooting. Used in my “Chinatowns” tab of my website it provides a visual of Chinatowns after an attack and shows the terror the Chinese went through.

---. *Chinese laborer, Java. Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/ggb2006006345/. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a Chinese laborer working in the lawn. It is used in my “Chinese Laborers tab”. It provides a visual of Chinese laborers in the field and their conditions and clothing.

Barde, Robert. “An Alleged Wife: One Immigrant in the Chinese Exclusion Era.” *Prologue*, vol. 36, no. 1, 2004. *National Archives*, www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2004/spring/alleged-wife-1.html. Accessed 30 Dec. 2017. This magazine is about a women named Quok Shee who was detained at Angel Island for 2 years! This magazine supplied me with quotes in my “Angel Island” tab and shows that Angel Island was a place of terror for many asians.

“BECOMING AMERICAN – THE CHINESE EXPERIENCE Between Two Worlds.” *Moyers & Company*, 1 Mar. 2003, billmoyers.com/content/becoming-american-chinese-experience-two-worlds/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This website contains a clip of the second installment of Becoming American: The Chinese Experience. Additionally, there is a transcript. I quoted historians from the video and transcript to show their opinion on the Chinese Exclusion Act as well as the events of the massacres and riots against Chinese.

Bell, C. M. , Approximately, photographer. Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/96524270/. This image shows an image of Chester A.

Arthur, the president who signed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. I used this image to provide a visual of President Chester A. Arthur.

Betancur, Kena. Protesters in New York. 10 Feb. 2018. *USA Today*, www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2018/02/16/solve-immigration-problem-starting-those-live-here-already-bob-vander-plaats-column/343360002/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This image shows a lady holding up a sign saying "Stop Breaking Apart Families; Make America Kind For The First Time!". This shows that some people are aware of the history of the United States and its immigration policies but it also shows the faults America has to fix.

Bishop, Katherine. "Angel Island Journal; Saving Voices of the Other Ellis Island." *The New York Times* [New York], 11 Nov. 1990. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, search.proquest.com/docview/427858617/D85F8E050B034D75PQ/2?accountid=34409. Accessed 25 Oct. 2017. This journal from the New York Times shows Paul Q. Chow's opinion on the Chinese Discrimination and his own experiences through it. I used quotes from this website to show the point of view of someone with personal experience of Chinese Exclusion.

Black and White Angel Island. 1935. *Wikipedia*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Angel_island_lg.jpg. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows Angel Island detention center. I used this image on my "Angel Island" tab to have a visual of Angel Island Detention Center. Also, it shows that the center's surrounding and conditions.

Borthwick, J. D. *Chinese Camp in the Mines*. 1885. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/today-in-history/september-02/. Accessed 2 Jan. 2018. This image

shows the Chinese in a miners camp. I used this picture in my “Yellow Peril” page because I mention the Rock Springs Massacre of 1885, which was located in a miners camp. This photo is a visual of what conditions of the camp were.

Burns, Ric, and Li-Shin Yu, directors. *The Chinese Exclusion Act - Festival (Watermarked)*.

Center for Asian American Media, 2017. *Vimeo*, vimeo.com/217255686/e39222b3b5#.

Accessed 30 Dec. 2017. This documentary by Center for Asian American Media is about the Chinese Exclusion Act. I obtained this from Stephen Gong, the producer of the film. This film gave me amazing information regarding everything about and regarding the Chinese Exclusion Act.

California State Parks Photographic Archives. *Angel Island SP collection*. C.1925. *California Department of Parks and Recreation: California State Parks Photographic Archives*, file:///C:/Users/KZJer/Downloads/NatnHistDay_KZhu_FY17-18_Log090.pdf. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. These 6 images were obtained from the California Department of Parks and Recreation: California State Parks Photographic Archives Angel Island SP collection from Wil Jorae, the Museum Curator. The images are all photographs from c.1925. The first image shows immigration officials signing documents around a table. The second image shows a group portrait of Chinese women and children, as well as one Caucasian woman in the back row. The third image shows a group of Chinese children in front of a building. The fourth image shows a message smuggled out of Angel Island inside an orange. The fifth image shows three small Chinese children posing for the camera. The sixth image shows a group portrait of Chinese Women. The seventh image shows a group

portrait of Chinese women in traditional dress and two very small children are seated on the ground. The eighth and final image shows a Chinese woman sitting on a railing, she has a big smile on her face. These images improved my website greatly with visuals of people in Angel Island, the surroundings of Angel Island, and the experiences in Angel Island.

---, directors. *Chinese Exclusion Act (Interview + 35 min version)*. Center for Asian American Media, 2017. *Vimeo*, vimeo.com/230974519#. Accessed 30 Dec. 2017. This is an exclusive 35 minute version of the film “The Chinese Exclusion Act” was obtained by producer Stephen Gong. The interview at the beginning gave me quotes about the opinion Ric Burns and Li Shin-Yu had on the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Certificate of identity. 1914. *New-York Historical Society*, chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/explore/part-ii-machinery-exclusion-1882-1943/. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017. This is an image of a certificate of identity of a Chinese, which at the time Chinese were the only race that needed these. I used this image in my “Angel Island” tab to show that everyone was subject to the laws and to provide a visual of a certificate of identity.

Chin, Thomas, editor. “Paper Sons.” *The Virtual Museum of the City of San Francisco*, www.sfmuseum.org/hist11/papersons.html. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This is a quote by Thomas Chin in The History of the Chinese in California about how the Paper Sons Method started. Used in my “Paper Sons” tab, this quote shows how the Chinese took advantage of an opportunity.

China in N.Y. 4th of July Parade. 1911. New-York Historical Society,

staging.nyhistory.org/chinese-american-exclusioninclusion. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017. This is a photograph of a Chinese 4th of July parade in 1911 praising the ceremonial dragon. I used this image in my “Chinatowns” tab to show that the Chinese combined their culture with America, showing that they were able to adapt to the American culture.

Chinatown, New York City. 1909. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2001704349/.

Accessed 3 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows three Chinese children posing on New Years Day in Chinatown. I used this picture in my “Chinatowns” tab to provide visual of the clothing children wore as well as to show that Chinese celebrated holidays as well.

Chinese American Museum of Chicago. *Reproduction of Paper Son training book belonging to*

Eugene Kung, 1939. Smithsonian National Museum of History,

americanhistory.si.edu/many-voices-exhibition/creating-community-chicago-and-los-angeles-1900%E2%80%931965/chicago/chinatown. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This picture shows a reproduction of a paper son training book belonging to Eugene Kong. This shows that paper sons had training that they had to master in order to successfully enter the United States. I used this picture on my “Paper Sons” tab.

Chinese and white miners sluicing for gold at Auburn Ravine in Northern California’s Placer

County in 1852. 1852. *Immigration to United States,*

immigrationtounitedstates.org/449-coolies.html. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This is a photograph of Chinese Laborers sluicing for gold in North California. I used this photo in my “Chinese Immigration” tab to provide a visual if Chinese Laborers working during the Gold Rush.

Chinese emigration to America: sketch on board the steam-ship Alaska, bound for San

Francisco: From Views of Chinese published in The Graphic and Harper's Weekly. 22

Apr. 1876. Wikipedia,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chinese_Emigration_to_America.jpg. Accessed 2 Jan.

2018. This drawing shows Chinese emigrants bound for Alaska in 1876. I used this photo in my "Chinese Immigration" tab to show the conditions of the emigrants aboard the Ship as well as the difference in clothing between the "Whites" and Chinese, the Chinese in rags while the "Whites are in suits.

"The Chinese Exclusion Act." Gale Encyclopedia of U.S. History: Government and Politics,

Detroit, Gale, 2009. Research in Context,

go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=MSIC&sw=w&u=nysl_li_jerichom&v=2.1&it=r&id=GAL

E%7CEJ3048400125&asid=bf92b8e7a247be3d6dd07f45a5221dd8. Accessed 24 Oct.

2017. This database provided me with an excellent background and details of the signing and repeal of the act. It also supplied me with knowledge regarding the conflicts while the act was in place. I used the quote of Mark Twain in this document to show the viewpoints of those not wanting the Chinese in the United States.

Chinese Exclusion Act. Washington, D.C., United States, N.p, 6 May 1882. Smithsonian Primary

Sources in U.S. History,

go.galegroup.com/ps/retrieveTopicDetails?topicId=ENMJVY771932867&searchResults

Type=SingleTab&searchType=ts&userGroupName=nysl_li_jhsch&prodId=SMPS&asid

=6c6715d3239f45e828e00576b6246378. Accessed 24 Oct. 2017. This database provided

me with a written copy of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. It also provided an image.

I quoted the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 in this database to show the main point of the Act.

“Chinese Exclusion Act.” *Smithsonian Primary Sources in U.S. History*, Gale, 2016.

Smithsonian Primary Sources in U.S. History,

go.galegroup.com/ps/retrieveTopicDetails?topicId=ENMJVY771932867&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=ts&userGroupName=nysl_li_jhsch&prodId=SMPS&asid=6c6715d3239f45e828e00576b6246378. Accessed 24 Oct. 2017. This database shows the text of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 as well as a picture. I quoted the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 on my “Thesis” page to show the main reason of the Act.

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. Our Documents, www.ourdocuments.gov/

[doc.php?flash=false&doc=47#](http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=47#). Accessed 16 Feb. 2018. This image shows an image of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. I used this image as a visual of the actual document

Chinese Exclusion Group. 1925. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/npc2007015543/.

Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a group of Chinese men standing in front of a monument. I used this picture in my “Thesis” page because it shows that the Chinese still valued what Americans valued.

Chinese immigrants at the San Francisco custom-house / P. Frenzeny. Photograph.

Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [<www.loc.gov/item/93510092/>](http://www.loc.gov/item/93510092/).

This image shows Customs officers inspecting belongings of Chinese immigrants as others enter the room from ships. I used this image to show the immigration process for Chinese and how the Customs officers checked

everything to the smallest things and always looked for a way to prevent Chinese from entering.

Chinese Reformation, Chinatown. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/ggb2004001554/.

Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a group of Chinese men at a reformation. You can see that in this picture, Chinese and whites are collaborating together. I used this photograph in my website to show collaboration.

Chinese Riots. 24 July 1877. SF Gate,

www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/1877-san-francisco-anti-chinese-race-riots-11302710.php. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This image shows white men and women watching fires burn signs showing Anti-Chinese Sentiment. This is a depiction of a meeting of the Workingmen's Party on the sandlot opposite San Francisco City Hall. The party was formed during a recession and gave expression to the anger felt against Chinese immigrants on the West Coast who were thought to be undercutting wages.

Colorado - the anti-Chinese riot in Denver, on October 31st Chinese being beaten and property destroyed by large mob. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2001696514/. This image shows the Denver Anti-Chinese Riot. The white men can be clearly seen attacking the Chinese, in buildings and on the street. Chinese can be seen dangling out windows and bent over on the street and a crowd of white men can be seen in the background. This image provides a visual of how Chinese felt during a massacre.

Coolies. 1864. Scalar, scalar.usc.edu/works/the-voyages-of-the-clarence/norway-2. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This photograph appearing in Harper's Illustrated Newspaper shows coolies

onboard a ship. The coolies were subject to harsh discrimination and poor conditions. I used this picture in my “The Page Act and The Coolie Trade” tab as a visual for Coolies.

The early Chinese immigrants in the mid-1800s were hemmed in by intense racial hatred and fears (the dreaded yellow peril) by language barriers and by stringent immigration laws that kept their families in China. *Envisioning the American Dream*, envisioningtheamericandream.com/2017/08/03/immigration-raise-act-or-race-actyou-decide/. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. The photos in this website shows political cartoons about the Chinese being excluded. I used these in my “Chinese Immigration” tab as a visual to show what whites thought of Chinese and how they mocked them.

Edelson, John. *Protests*. 29 Jan. 2017. *NBC News*, www.nbcnews.com/news/asian-america/some-trump-s-immigration-ban-parallels-past-anti-asian-policies-n714091. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This image shows people protesting against recent immigration laws against Mexicans at San Francisco International Airport in San Francisco, California. This shows that immigration today is still not free and that now other races or cultures have to experience what the Chinese did to an extent.

“1888 Grover Cleveland - Scott Act (Banning of Chinese Immigrants).” *State of the Union History*, July 2015, www.stateoftheunionhistory.com/2015/07/1888-grover-cleveland-scott-act-banning.html. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This website includes information about the Scott Act of 1888. The Scott Act of 1888 was the Act that brought the Chinese Exclusion to an even higher standard. I used quotes from President Grover Cleveland in my “The Geary Act and The Scott Act” page to express his choice of signing the Scott Act.

Fish, Eric. "Interview: Historian Erika Lee on the 'Traumatic' History of Chinese Immigration to the U.S." *Asia Society*, 23 May 2016, asiasociety.org/blog/asia/interview-historian-erika-lee-traumatic-history-chinese-immigration-us. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017. This is an interview with Erika Lee. I quoted her answers in several tabs in my website to show the experiences her and her family had to go through, including family separation.

Foo, Wong Chin. *Chinese American*. 1883. *New-York Historical Society*, www.nyhistory.org/exhibit/chinese-american. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017. This photograph is a newspaper published by Activist Wong Chin Foo entitled Chinese American. It was intended to challenge Anti-Chinese sentiment. I used this photo in my "Thesis" page to provide a visual of a Chinese Newspaper in response to the announcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Fouke, Carol. Young people march for immigration reform at a rally in Washington, D.C. 2013. *CWS*, cwsglobal.org/cws-supports-bipartisan-framework-on-immigration-reform/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This image shows people protesting against immigration reforms in Washington D.C.. The sign held by a young man says "I was a stranger and you welcomed me" shows his appreciation to America for allowing him in but at the same time shows that he wants others to have the same experience he had in America,

Frenzeny, P. *Summary Customs officers inspecting belongings of Chinese immigrants as others enter the room from ship; with insert of Chinese on wagon. Created / Published 1877. Subject Headings - Chinese Americans--History--California--San Francisco--1870-1880 - Emigration & immigration--Chinese--California--San Francisco--1870-1880 Format*

Headings Periodical illustrations--1870-1880. Wood engravings--1870-1880. Notes - Illus. in: Harper's weekly, 1877 Feb. 3, p. 81. Medium 1 print : wood engraving. Call Number/Physical Location Illus. in AP2.H32 Case Y [P&P] Digital Id cph 3b39848 //hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b39848 Library of Congress Control Number 93510092 Reproduction Number LC-USZ62-93673 (b&w film copy neg.) Rights Advisory No known restrictions on publication. Reference copy in LOT 7010. Online Format image Description 1 print : wood engraving. | Customs officers inspecting belongings of Chinese immigrants as others enter the room from ship; with insert of Chinese on wagon. LCCN Permalink <https://lccn.loc.gov/93510092> Additional Metadata Formats MARCXML Record MODS Record Dublin Core Record. 1877. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/93510092/. Accessed 29 Dec. 2017. This illustration shows Chinese in a San Francisco Customs house. It shows men inspecting the items of Chinese immigrants and keeping them in a crowded space. I used this image in my "Chinese Immigration" tab to show that Chinese had to go through many inspections in the United States.

Genth, Arnold. Dressed for a formal visit, Chinatown, San Francisco. 1896-1906. Library of Congress, memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/awlaw3/immigration.html. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows a Chinese women dressed for a formal visit in Chinatown. I used this image in my "Chinatowns" page to show that the Chinese culture was still expressed in America.

Gratz, F. The anti-Chinese wall--The American wall goes up as the Chinese original goes down. 1882. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3g04138/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018.

This cartoon shows Americans against the Chinese and China. The cartoon publicly displays hatred and discrimination against Chinese using their own Great Wall saying “The American Wall Goes Up While Their’s Comes Down”. This image is used in my “Yellow Peril” to show yet another form of discrimination against Chinese.

Harper’s Weekly. Engraving from Harper Weekly’s. 1876. *On the Water*, americanhistory.si.edu/onthewater/exhibition/5_2.html. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows Chinese emigrants aboard a ship to America. This image shows the harsh conditions Chinese had to live through in order to get to America and the sacrifices the Chinese made to come to America, yet when arrived they were treated worse then back in China whether they had money or not. It also shows the climate of the ship and how sick the Chinese look.

Harper's Weekly. *Thomas Nast*. 26 Aug. 1871. *Thomas Nast Bibliography*, cartoons.osu.edu/digital_albums/thomasnast/bio.htm. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This is an image of Thomas Nast, an illustrator who depicted Chinese in discriminatory ways. He was considered to be the "Father of the American Cartoon" and I use many of his cartoons to depict horrific Chinese torture and discrimination.

House of Representatives. "H.Res.683 - Expressing the regret of the House of Representatives for the passage of laws that adversely affected the Chinese in the United States, including the Chinese Exclusion Act." *Congress.gov*, 18 June 2012, www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/house-resolution/683/text. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This website is a copy of the apology for the Chinese Exclusion Act from the U.S. House of Representatives. I quoted this to show the apology of the current U.S. government recognizing their mistake and trying to make up for it. Representative Judy Chu was responsible for the start of the apology.

Huggins, William John. *The Opium Ships at Lintin in China*. 1824. *Royal Museums Greenwich*, collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/150180.html. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This image shows opium ships in 1824. I used this image in my "Chinese Immigration" tab to show the Opium War because these Ships are what caused or started the Opium War.

Image of Stephen Gong and Donald Young. *The Ride*, theridefilm.org/home/filmmakers/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2018. These images provide images for Stephen Gong and Donald Young for my "Interviews" tab to show what they look like.

Immigration Interview on Angel Island. 1923. *New-York Historical Society*, chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/explore/part-ii-machinery-exclusion-1882-1943/. This photograph shows a Chinese immigrant being interrogated in Angel Island. I used this image in my "Angel Island" tab as a visual to show the interrogation circumstances and that Chinese of all ages immigrated to America.

In Chinatown. 19 Dec. 1920. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/91795656/. Accessed 3 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a Chinese adult with two children crossing the street in

Chinatown. I used this photo in my “Chinatowns” page to show that Chinatown wasn’t much different from other towns and that Chinese also had family to care for.

Jackson, William Henry. *Chinese American child in embroidered jacket*. 1885. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/today-in-history/september-02/. Accessed 2 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a Chinese child wearing an embroidered jacket. I used this image in my “Chinatowns” tab to show that even children wore Chinese culture in America.

---. *Coolies boarding ship*. 1895. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2004707914/.

Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows Chinese coolies boarding a ship. I used this picture in my “The Page Act and The Coolie Trade” tab as a visual of how coolies were treated and what their clothing was.

Jay, Alexander. *Y.Y. Wong certificate of identity, 1914, recto*. 1914. *Chinese Comes to MIT*, chinacomestomit.org/chinese-exclusion/. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows the medical certificate of Y.Y Wong. I used this in my “Angel Island” tab to provide a visual of a medical certificate cleared of hookworm, a common disease in Chinese immigrants.

John Jung. *Delta State University*,

www.deltastate.edu/news-and-events/2011/09/professor-john-jung-returns-to-the-mississippi-delta/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2018. This image provides a visual of John Jung in my “Interviews” tab.

Jung, John. Interview. 21 Dec. 2017. I interviewed John Jung, an author and historian on Chinese-American history. John and his family were subject to the Chinese Discrimination of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and went through all of the horrific

events in the 61 year period. John's parents immigrated through Angel Island and had relatively short stays there compared to others. His father had to use the Paper Sons way into the United States because he technically wasn't allowed to enter and his mother had a disease called "Hook Worm" which developed in Chinese farmers. These factors kept them in Angel Island for several weeks. John was the only Chinese family in his hometown, making him subject to less discrimination than others. As he grew older, he realized the horrible events happening to other Chinese living at the same time in more populated areas. I quoted and used excerpts of our interview in my website to express his experiences with the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand. *The Chinese Invasion*. 1880. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3c03143/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows nine cartoons on Chinese Immigrants new to America, all mocking them. The Chinese immigrants in the cartoon were seen as dumb and dangerous. I used this picture on my "Thesis" tab to show how the Chinese were being mocked even before the Chinese Exclusion Act's official signing.

Kyle Watt Collection. *Chinese laying the last rail*. 10 May 1869. *UC San Diego*, libraries.ucsd.edu/blogs/blog/geisel-library-exhibit-sheds-light-on-chinese-workers-who-built-transcontinental-railway/. Accessed 16 Feb. 2018. This image shows Chinese Laborers apparently laying the last rail of the East-West Railroad on May 10th, 1869. I used this image to show the Chinese Laborers working on the railroad as well as to show their clothing, conditions, and the tools they

used. It is clear that there are many Chinese working on the railroad in this photograph.

Lee, Corky. A group of Asian-Americans, including descendants of Chinese railroad workers, recreated an iconic photo on the 145th anniversary of the first transcontinental railroad's completion at Promontory Summit, Utah. *Npr*, www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2014/05/10/311157404/descendants-of-chinese-laborers-reclaim-railroads-history. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows descendants of the Chinese Laborers working on the transcontinental railroad meet back up to recreate the iconic moment of the completion of the railroad for the 145th anniversary. I used this image on my "Chinese in America today" page to show that the Chinese are proud of our efforts for America.

The Lim Family. Central for Asian American Media, caamedia.org/blog/2016/08/15/announcing-caams-who-is-american-the-chinese-exclusion-act-educational-outreach-campaign/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows The Lim family, one of the many families that had trouble finding work in America, forcing them back to China to look for work. I used this in my 'Chinese in America Today' tab to show how many families were separated because of the Chinese Exclusion Act, but were able to reunite.

London Times. "THE COOLIE AND SLAVE-TRADE.; HORRORS OF THE COOLIE-TRADE A LEGALIZED SYSTEM OF FREE CHINESE EMIGRATION IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL." *The New York Times*, 16 Aug. 1860. *The New York Times*,

www.nytimes.com/1860/08/16/news/coolie-slave-trade-horrors-coolie-trade-legalized-system-free-chinese-emigration.html?pagewanted=all. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This newspaper from the London Times talks about the horrors of the Coolie and Slave-Trade and how people were making money off them and that how Chinese were treated and looked at. I quoted this newspaper to show how the Coolie Trade worked and operated. Also, this newspaper also shows how Britain handled the Coolie trade.

Los Angeles Public Library, Security Pacific National Bank Collection. Corpses of Chinese immigrants who were murdered during the Chinese massacre of 1871 in Los Angeles, California. 1871. *AHBE Lab*, ahbelab.com/tag/los-angeles-chinese-massacre-of-1871/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This image shows the corpses of several Chinese men. These deaths occurred during the Chinese Massacre of 1871, which 17-20 Chinese were brutally murdered. The police and sheriffs that showed up were commanded to kill all Chinese that left the building the Chinese were hiding in, showing that not even the government would help the Chinese.

Low Family Portrait. 1961. *New York Historical Society*, chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/exhibition-highlights/low-family-portrait/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows the Low family portrait and effects immigration restrictions had on Chinese families prior to the major immigration reforms of 1965. Lin Low's service in WWII enabled him to become a citizen, which he then brought over his family slowly. The photo shows a pasted photo of those still in China. It will be another 20 years before they are reunited.

Mansfield Freeman Center for East Asian Studies, Wesleyan University, Middletown,

Connecticut. *Liu Jiazhao, with an American friend, Arthur Ketcham. New York Historical Society*, chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/explore/united-states-china-1783-1905/. Accessed 30 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows Liu Jiazhao with an american friend, Arthur Ketcham. I used this photograph on my “Thesis” tab to show that the Chinese were able to befriend Non-Asians in America. Also, this shows that the Chinese had support from the Americans as well.

Nast, Thomas. *The Chinese Question*. 1871. *ThomasNast’sCartoons*,

thomasnastcartoons.com/2016/02/13/the-chinese-question/. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This illustration shows a Chinese hiding from a mob of angry mob of Americans with an “Angel” watching over him. On the wall behind, there is Anti-Chinese propaganda about Chinese being the “lowest and dumbest race” and other racial remarks. I used this image on my “The Page Act and The Coolie Trade” tab to show how people felt about Chinese.

---. *The Civilization of Blaine*. 1879. *Illustrating Chinese Exclusion*,

thomasnastcartoons.com/resources/the-burlingame-treaty-of-1868/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018.

This image shows an American protecting another man from a Chinese man. This portrays the Chinese as evil and scary, explaining the term "Yellow Peril". This image was used to show the Burlingame Seward Treaty and Angell Treaty as faulty and that no one follows them.

---. *A Distinction Without A Difference*. 19 Aug. 1882. *Illustrating Chinese Exclusion*,

thomasnastcartoons.com/tag/chinese-exclusion/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2018.

This image shows 3 would be immigrants hiding behind a spokesperson who testifies that they are Korean, not Chinese to the Custom House Official. Above them, a sign says “Treaty with Korea, Koreans may live at their option throughout America” and “E. Pluribus Unum, Except Chinese”. This shows Chinese as crooks and people who will deceive to achieve success.

---. *Justice For The Chinese*. 27 Mar. 1886. *Illustrating Chinese Exclusion*, thomasnastcartoons.com/tag/irish-and-chinese/. Accessed 16 Feb. 2018.

This photograph shows Lady Justice holding a scale with a white man lynched on one side and a Chinese man in a death like position. This image was created by Thomas Nast to show the Rock Springs Massacre's events. The broken scales show that Lady Justice has failed the Chinese man.

---. *Pacific Chivalry*. Aug. 1869. *Illustrating Chinese Exclusion*, thomasnastcartoons.com/2014/02/25/pacific-chivalry-7/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This image created by Thomas Nast shows a Chinese man being pulled by his hair by a White man with a whip. In the background, a sign says “Courts of Justice Closed to Chinese. Extra Taxes to Yellow Jack.”, depicting Chinese as "Yellow Jack" or "Yellow Peril". This image shows the extent of Americans hatred toward Chinese were.

---. *A Statue for Our Harbor*. 11 Nov. 1881. *Illustrating Chinese Exclusion*, thomasnastcartoons.com/2014/02/14/a-statue-for-our-harbor-11-november-1881/. This photograph created by Thomas Nast shows the Statue of Liberty replaced with A Chinese Man. I used this picture in my “Yellow Peril” tab to show that Chinese were subject to

discrimination even before the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed and that Chinese were mocked for their looks.

National Archives. Federal Troops on South Front Street, Rock Springs. 1885. *Wyoming Tales and Trails*, www.wyomingtalesandtrails.com/coal.html. Accessed 2 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows federal troops in Rock Springs, 1885 after the Rock Springs Massacre. They remained until the 1898 to control the situation and restore order in Rock Springs. I used this in my “Yellow Peril” tab to show that the government responded to riots still to keep order.

---. *Lists of Chinese Applying for Admission to the United States through the Port of San Francisco. China Comes to MIT*, chinacomestomit.org/chinese-exclusion/. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows a list of applications for admission into the United States from the Port of San Francisco, California. Used in my “Angel Island” tab, this image shows that Chinese had to apply just to step on American ground and there was still a chance that they might be rejected.

The naturalization papers of a Chinese American immigrant. 20 Jan. 1970. *Reappropriate*, reappropriate.co/2015/09/asian-americans-we-must-stand-strong-with-our-undocumented-immigrants-myasianamericanstory/. Accessed 22 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows the naturalization papers of a paper son, someone who came immigrated to America under a different name. This image shows that this person succeeded in fooling the interrogators and was allowed inside the United States. I used this in my “Paper Sons” tab to provide a visual of the documents Paper Sons needed to enter the United States.

Nemesis, Destroying The Chinese War Junks. 1841. MIT, ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21f/

21f.027/opium_wars_01/ow1_gallery/pages/1841_0792_nemesis_jm_nmm.htm.

Accessed 16 Feb. 2018. This image shows Opium ships being brought down in war by enemy ships. Chinese are visible fleeing from ships on fire and people on other ships are staring at the horror before them. I used this image as a visual to show the First Opium War.

New York Public Library Digital Collection. *Presentation of Hon. Anson Burlingame and the attaches of the Chinese embassy to the President Andrew Johnson at the Executive Mansion, Washington, DC, June 5th. 1868. American Diplomacy,*

www.unc.edu/depts/diplomat/item/2011/0912/ca/jue_burlingame.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018.

This image shows Chinese and Anson Burlingame with President Andrew Johnson presenting the Burlingame Seward Treaty, which was approved. This image provides a visual of the first request for the treaty, which was created to please political strain between China and America.

Ni, Ching-Ching. "A Chinese American immigration secret emerges from the dark days of discrimination." *The Los Angeles Times*, 24 Jan. 2010,

articles.latimes.com/2010/jan/24/local/la-me-paper-son24-2010jan24. Accessed 11 Jan.

2018. This article by the Los Angeles Times shows the opinion of Judy Yung and Steve Yee about the Chinese Exclusion Act. I used quotes from this article in my website to show the opinions of historians and people who have personal experience with the Chinese discrimination. Additionally, this article talks about the amount of Chinese in America today and how they have continued to grow in numbers.

Oakland Herald. "EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE SAN FRANCISCO IN RUINS." *The Virtual Museum of The City of San Francisco*, 19 Apr. 1906,

www.sfmuseum.net/1906/callchronex.html. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This is a copy of the “Oakland Herald” on April 16, 1906 talking about the fires and earthquakes in San Francisco a few days earlier. It depicts the horrors experienced by many and the actions the government took. I quoted this in my “Paper Sons” tab to describe the events in 1906, because the Earthquake is how the “Paper Sons” method started due to the burning of all the records.

Paramount. *The Mysterious Dr. Fu Manchu*. 1929. *Wikipedia*,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mysteriousfumanchu.jpg. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018.

This is an image of a Dr. Fu Manchu Poster from 1929. I used this image to show how Americans portrayed the Chinese as Dr. Fu Manchu and how they depicted the Chinese's physical features. Dr. Fu Manchu is inspired from the term "Yellow Peril" and is referred to be a terrible murderous man similar to a beast yet cunning and clever.

Pasteriech, Emanuel. “Labor and Slavery using Chinese (the case of the “coolies”).” *Circles and Squares*, 25 Feb. 2017,

circlesandsquares.asia/2017/02/25/labor-and-slavery-in-china-the-case-of-the-coolies/.

Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This website contained information regarding the Chinese coolie trade and their conditions. Additionally, it also contained an excerpt from “American Involvement in the Coolie Trade” by Shih-shan H. Tsai, which I included in my website as a quote.

“President Urges Congress Repeal Chinese Exclusion Act as War Aid.” *New York Times*, 12 Oct. 1943, partners.nytimes.com/library/national/race/101243race-ra.html. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This website contains a copy of the New York Times Article of October 12, 1943.

This article talks about President Roosevelt trying to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act and a personal letter from President Roosevelt. I quoted this in my “Compromise With a Price” tab.

“Quotations from Wong Chin Foo.” *Quotations from Wong Chin Foo*,

www.firstchineseamerican.com/quotations.htm. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This website contained Quotations from Wong Chin Foo about his thoughts on events happening about Chinese Exclusion. I used quotes of him responding to the Geary Act of 1892 and response to not receiving a passport in my website.

“Quotes / Yellow Peril.” *TV Tropes*, tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Quotes/YellowPeril.

Accessed 2 Jan. 2018. This website contained quotes from distinguished people such as President Lyndon B. Johnson, Dr. Fu Manchu Series and The San Francisco Chronicle. Used in my “Yellow Peril” tab, these quotes all express Anti-Chinese Sentiment using the term “Yellow Peril” with or without mentioning it.

Ralston Family Collection. *Frederick Alonzo Bee*. 1879-1888. *Wikipedia*,

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Frederick_Alonzo_Bee.png. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This is an image of Frederick Alonzo Bee, American attorney, entrepreneur, and diplomat who was one of the principal advocates for the civil rights of Chinese immigrants in the United States in the 1870s and '80s. He was an early opponent of Anti-Chinese Sentiment, showing that not every man in America disliked Chinese.

Recent graduates from an Americanization class in Trenton, New Jersey, display their diplomas in 1921. Such classes were one way immigrants sought to assimilate into American life. 1921. *National Archives*,

www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2012/summer/attachments.html. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows graduates from an Americanization Class in 1921 showing their diplomas. These classes were one way immigrants found to assimilate American life. I used this picture in my “Paper Sons” tab to show even after getting into the country, the journey isn’t over yet.

Recent graduates from an Americanization class in Trenton, New Jersey, display their diplomas in 1921. Such classes were one way immigrants sought to assimilate into American life.

1921. *National Archives*,

www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2012/summer/attachments.html. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a group of graduates from an Americanization class in New Jersey. Americanization classes are one way immigrants coped with the new country. I used this photo in my “Paper Sons” page because paper sons often took Americanization classes.

Rothstein, Arthur. *Chinese laborer in potato field. Walla Walla, Yakima Valley, Washington*.

July 1936. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/fsa1998019416/PP/. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a Chinese laborer working in the fields in Yakima valley, Washington. Used in my “Chinese Laborers” tab, I used this image to show what conditions and clothing were like for Chinese Laborers. Also, this provides a visual of Chinese Laborers during the day while they work.

San Francisco : White & Bauer, *The great fear of the period That Uncle Sam may be swallowed by foreigners : The problem solved*. 1860-1869. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/98502829/. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This illustration shows Chinese

man consuming “Uncle Sam”. This image shows Chinese as cannibalistic threats to America and at the same time, showing Chinese as the “Yellow Peril”. I used this image in my “Yellow Peril” tab.

The Scott Act Flyer. Mount Allison University,

www.mta.ca/Community/Research_and_creative/We_Were_Here/2007_edition/Clayton_Burrill/Clayton_Burrill/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. This Photograph supplied by Mount Allison Archives shows a flyer for the Scott Act of 1882. This flyer is used in my “The Scott Act and Geary Act” page to show advertisement used to pass the Scott Act of 1888.

Shober & Carqueville. The magic washer, manufactured by Geo. Dee, Dixon,

Illinois. The Chinese must go. Chicago: Shober & Carqueville Lith Co.

Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <[www.loc.gov/item/](http://www.loc.gov/item/93500013)

[93500013](http://www.loc.gov/item/93500013)>. This image shows a cartoon showing Uncle Sam, with

proclamation and can of Magic Washer, kicking Chinese out of the United

States. This shows how Americans insult Chinese in advertisements

portraying them as scum and nothing. I used this to show the discrimination

clearly against Chinese in America and what the Americans think Chinese to

be.

Some Reasons for Exclusion. 1902. The Atlantic,

www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2014/02/the-artistic-history-of-american-anti-asian-racism/283962/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows Chinese taking over America by taking down “Uncle Sam”. This image portrays Chinese as evils and

expresses fear of Chinese taking over America. I used this photograph in my “Yellow Peril” tab as a visual for Americans seeing Chinese as “Yellow Peril”.

TCHEN, JOHN KUO WEI. *A Skeleton in His Closet*, 1912. *Asian Americans’ Writers Workshop*, aaww.org/yellow-peril-scapegoating/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows a Chinese ghost popping out of a closet to scare “Uncle Sam”. This cartoon was used to portray Chinese as evil and scary beings. I used this image in my “Yellow Peril” Tab.

“The Text of The Geary Act 1892.” *Loveman*, loveman.sdsu.edu/docs/1892GearyAct.pdf. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This pdf contains the complete text of the Geary Act. I used quotes from the Act in my “The Geary Act and The Scott Act” tab of my website to show and explain the meaning of the Geary Act.

Thanksgiving at the Hotel Sheraton in New York City. 1933-1952. New-York Historical Society, www.nyhistory.org/exhibitions/chineseamerican. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows a group of Chinese Immigrants meet up for a Thanksgiving dinner. This image shows that the Chinese still celebrated American holidays and were able to have a happy time in America despite being treated so harshly. Used in my “Compromise With A Price” tab I used this picture to show Chinese having fun.

Thulstrup, Thure De. “*Massacre of the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming*”. 1885. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/89708533/. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This image shows a scene of fighting in the Rock Springs Massacre. It can be seen that the Chinese are fleeing from the whites and explosions, but people are still getting hurt and/or killed. Used in my “Yellow Peril” tab, I used this picture as a visual to show how the Rock

Springs Massacre actually happened, with the Chinese fleeing and the white miners mercilessly wreaking havoc.

To the president of the United States, and to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled [Protest against ill-treatment of the Chinese. s. l., 1885]. 1885.

Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/rbpe.00201700/. Accessed 29 Dec. 2017. This photograph shows a written complaint from the Chinese in 1885. This complaint contains requests of the stopping of public acts of violence against Chinese and more hospitality. The request was denied. Used in my “Chinese Response” tab, I used this image to show that the Chinese definitely responded to the acts of discrimination against them.

Tung Wah News. *Liang Qichao*. 17 Apr. 1901. *Wikipedia*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Liang-Qichao.jpg.

Accessed 16 Feb. 2018. This image shows Liang Qichao, a scholar, journalist and philosopher who lived during the late Qing dynasty in China. Liang Qichao express his opinions on the Chinese Exclusion Act on several occasions on which I quote him on. I used his image to provide a visual of him.

Turtles Carrying a Beauty in a Sedan Chair. 1905. *China Daily*, www.chinadaily.com.cn/hkedition/2016-07/01/content_25926410.htm. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This photograph shows turtles carrying a Chinese women. This flyer was created in the light of the 1905 Anti-American Boycott in China and asked those in China to boycott against the Americans. I used this image in my “Chinese Response” tab.

Twelve Hundred More. Performance by Keith McNeil and Rusty McNeil, 1994. This song sang by Keith and Rusty McNeil is called "Twelve Hundred More". The song was created during the

gold rush and was commonly sung to show their hatred for the Chinese. This song's lyrics depict the story of a man seeing a newspaper reading that another ""China Steamer Has been landing here in town", indicating that another wave of immigrants has arrived and the words "Just Twelve Hundred More" means just another twelve hundred more Chinese are coming with each new steamer that arrives.

Uy Dayton. academic.udayton.edu/race/02rights/treaty1868.htm. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This website shows the treaties between the United States and the Ta-Tsing Empire in 1858, which follows with the Burlingame treaty in 1868. The website has a copy of the text of the treaty which I quoted in my website to show the terms the Chinese and Americans had and how Americans found loopholes around it to issue the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

Vineyard Workers in Sonoma County. *New-York Historical Society*, chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/explore/united-states-china-1783-1905/. This image shows Chinese vineyard workers working in the Sonoma County area. This image also shows the clothing the workers wore and the equipment they were given. This image is used in my "Chinese Laborers" tab to show a visual of Chinese Laborers working in the fields.

Wilson, Jim. People protesting President Trump's immigration orders. 27 Jan.2017. *The New York Times*, www.nytimes.com/2017/01/30/us/california-today-airport-protests.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This image shows people protesting President Trump's immigration orders at the San Francisco International Airport. I used this image to show how immigration today is still a widely debated issue that is as bad as it was when the

Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, just that the blame isn't on those targeted, it's on the ones who issued it.

Wong Kim Ark. 1892. History,

www.history.com/news/born-in-the-usa-the-immigrant-son-who-fought-for-birthright-citizenship. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This is an image of Wong Kim Ark, someone who was born in San Francisco, but denied entrance into the United States. Instead of accepting the decision, he decided to challenge the US government and applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was challenged by a U.S. attorney stating that “Wong Kim Ark has been at all times, by reason of his race, language, color and dress, a Chinese person.” This case is one that challenged the Geary Act as well as the decisions of the US Government and I used this picture to show this.

Write Your Congressmen. 10 Sept. 1943. Chinese Historical Society,

chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/exhibition-highlights/write-your-congressman/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2018. This 1943 newspaper advertisement urged Americans to write their congressmen and demand the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Advocates pointed to the contradiction of going to war to protect freedom, while discriminating against immigrants from an allied nation. I used this photo in my “Compromise with a Price” tab.

Wyoming Tales and Trail. Rock Springs’ No. 2 mine. WYO History,

www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/rock-springs-massacre. Accessed 2 Jan. 2018. This image shows the no.2 mine in Rock Springs. This image shows what the mines looked like at Rock Springs, which helps create a visual of the Rock Springs Massacre. I used this image in my “Yellow Peril” tab..

Yellow Terror. 1899. *Wikipedia*, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_Peril. Accessed 22 Dec. 2017.

This image shows a Chinese man standing over a fallen “White” woman to symbolize a higher power. The man has a knife in his mouth and is completely armed. This was commonly used to symbolize “Yellow Peril” in America. Used in my “Yellow Peril” tab in my website, this image is an excellent visual of what whites thought of Chinese.

Young, Donald. Interview. 21 Dec. 2017. Donald Young is a producer of the film “The Chinese Exclusion Act” by Center of Asian American Media. I interviewed him for information regarding the film as well as additional information I may not have covered. I quoted him in my website to express his thoughts on the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Youwei, Kang. *Kang Youwei to ?* 14 May 1905. *Blogspot*, baohuanghui.blogspot.com/2014/04/the-view-from-south-windsor-kang.html. Accessed 27 Dec. 2017. This image shows a letter from Kang Youwei in Chinese about the Chinese Exclusion Act’s signing. This letter represents the Chinese’s surprise and fear of the discrimination but also shows the courage and bravery they had for defending their Country.

Secondary

Ahmed, Beenish. "The Lost Poetry of the Angel Island Detention Center." *The New Yorker*, 22 Feb. 2017, angelisland.org/history/united-states-immigration-station-usis/. Accessed 12 Dec. 2017. This website provided me with excellent information about the background of Angel Island as well as the conditions of the detention center. I also obtained details regarding the lost voices of the detainees.

Angel Island Immigration Station Poetry 1910 - 1940. 2009, www.cetel.org/angel_poetry.html. Accessed 20 Dec. 2017. I used this website to obtain the Poems of those detained at Angel Island. Additionally, the poems provided me with a way to observe how the detainees felt.

"Anti-Coolie Act of 1862." *Revolvy*, www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=Anti-Coolie%20Act%20of%201862&item_type=topic. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This website gave me details on the Anti-Coolie Act of 1862 and the terms set by it. Additionally, this website provided background info for coolies as well.

"Biography of Sax Rohmer." *The Literature Network*, www.online-literature.com/sax-rohmer/. Accessed 2 Jan. 2018. This website provided me with a quote describing Dr. Fu Manchu

and how he was said to be the yellow peril. This website also gave me information on the author of the Dr. Fu Manchu Yellow Peril books.

Bomboy, Scott. "Who can be excluded as an immigrant to the United States?" *Constitution Daily*, 1 Jan. 2017,

constitutioncenter.org/blog/who-can-be-excluded-as-an-immigrant-to-the-united-states.

Accessed 8 Dec. 2017. This blog gave me background knowledge on previous exclusions of the Chinese and other asian races. Also, this blog gives me details on tying Chinese Exclusion to current day events.

"CHINESE-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION TO TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD."

Central Pacific Railroad Photographic History Museum, cprh.org/Museum/Chinese.html.

Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. This website provided me information about the Chinese contribution to the transcontinental railroad. I used the photos on this page to show a visual of the transcontinental railroad being built by Chinese Laborers. I also used the quotes on this page to express the opinions of those who had power during the building of the transcontinental railroad.

"Chinese Exclusion Act." *Densho Encyclopedia*,

encyclopedia.densho.org/Chinese_Exclusion_Act/#Impact. This website gave me details regarding the impact of the Chinese Exclusion act of 1882 and details on the passing and repeal of the act. I also used this website to learn more background on the act.

"Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882: Causes and Effects." *Historyplex*,

historyplex.com/chinese-exclusion-act-of1882-causes-effects. Accessed 20 Dec. 2017.

This website gave me excellent information of the Causes and Effects of the Chinese

Exclusion Act. Also, I obtained details of the significance and the purpose of the Act's signing.

"Chinese Exclusion Act 101." *The African American Policy Forum*,

www.aapf.org/chinese-exclusion-act/. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017. This website supplied me with information about The Chinese Exclusion Act in general. Additionally, I used the pictures on this website to show discrimination and exclusion against the Chinese as well as the public advertisement of the exclusion of Chinese.

Chodorow, Gary. "Congress Has Apologized for the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882: Now the

Court Should Undo the Damage." *Chodorow Law Offices*, 19 June 2012,

lawandborder.com/congress-has-apologized-for-the-chinese-exclusion-act-of-1882-now-the-court-should-undo-the-damage/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This website provided me with information regarding The *Chae Chan Ping v. United States* court case as well as pictures of the case. This website also provided me with plentiful information about the Plenary Power Doctrine, which gives the U.S. government the power to bar an entire culture or race if they perceive them as a threat and the Plenary Power Doctrine is still in effect today.

"The Coolie Trade." *Seven Score and Ten*, gathkinsons.net/sesqui/?p=218. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018.

This website provided information regarding the Coolie Trade. I used the quotes on this website to show how people felt about the Coolie Trade and how they reacted to it. Also, I used the picture from this site to show that the Coolies were treated harshly.

“Coolie Trade in the 19th Century.” *University of Minnesota*, 16 June 2015,

cla.umn.edu/ihr/news-events/other/coolie-trade-19th-century. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018.

This website provided me with information of the Coolie Trade and the conditions of the Chinese being transported. I used details from this website about the ending of the Coolie Trade in America with the Anti-Coolie Act of 1862.

“David Lei interview from THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT doc by Ric Burns and Li-Shin Yu.” *Youtube*, 18 Aug. 2016,

www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=30&v=tBhOln7T9ms. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018.

This video shows David Lei’s opinion on the dragon and how it’s the most powerful creature in Chinese mythology and in Chinatowns, people celebrated the dragon. I quoted David Lei in my “Thesis” page to show how much the Chinese valued their culture.

“DENVER’S ANTI-CHINESE RIOT.” *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains*,

plainshumanities.unl.edu/encyclopedia/doc/egp.asam.011. Accessed 3 Jan. 2018. This website gave me information about the Denver Anti Chinese Riot. This riot took place on October 31, 1880 and was one of 153 riots to start in America over the course of 20 years(1880-1900). This riot caused over \$53000 of damage to Chinatown.

Dunlap, David W. “135 Years Ago, Another Travel Ban Was In the News.” *NY Times* [New York], 17 Mar. 2017. *NY Times*,

www.nytimes.com/2017/03/17/insider/chinese-exclusion-act-travel-ban.html. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017. This New York Times Article shows the connection of the Chinese Exclusion Act to current events. This article compares Trump’s muslim ban to the

Chinese Exclusion saying that American Immigration policies will continue. Also, this article ties the “negros” as well to the Chinese discrimination.

“1888 Grover Cleveland - Scott Act (Banning of Chinese Immigrants).” *State of the Union History*,

www.stateoftheunionhistory.com/2015/07/1888-grover-cleveland-scott-act-banning.html.

Accessed 7 Jan. 2018. This website contains a quote by President Grover Cleveland in response to the signing of the Scot Act of 1888. This Act furthermore extended the power of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

Epps, Garrett. "The Ghost of Chae Chan Ping." *The Atlantic*, 20 Jan. 2018,

www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2018/01/ghost-haunting-immigration/551015/.

Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This website provided me information regarding the Chae Chan Ping vs United States case as well as images that provided visuals that support the Supreme court case. The content on this website helped me understand this Supreme Court Case better as well as what Chae Chan Ping's personality was like and what she had to go through.

The falsified documents of a Chinese American so-called “paper son”. 1970. *Reappropriate*,

reappropriate.co/2015/09/asian-americans-we-must-stand-strong-with-our-undocumented-immigrants-myasianamericanstory/paper-sons/. Accessed 9 Jan. 2018. This image shows a picture of the falsified documents of a Paper son. I used this photo on my “Paper Sons” page to have a visual of documents of a Paper Son.

“546 - Remarks at the Signing of the Immigration Bill, Liberty Island, New York.” *The American Presidency Project*, 3 Oct. 1965,

www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=27292. Accessed 8 Jan. 2018.

Frederick Bee Project. frederickbee.com/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This website provided me with an immense amount of information regarding Frederick Bee. I quoted many documents that were linked to this website about The Rock Springs Massacre and other horrific occurrences of Chinese Discrimination. This amazing website contained many primary sources and secondary sources that helped improve my topic in many aspects.

Freedman, Russell. *Angel Island: Gateway to Gold Mountain*. Advance reading copy ed., New York, Clarion Books, 2013. This book gave me insight on Angel Island and the voices of those detained there. Many of those there wrote poems on the walls of the detention center expressing their feelings and their fear. Also, this book contained excellent visuals of the Chinese Immigrants and their poems.

The Free Library. “The 1905 anti-American boycott as a transnational Chinese movement.” *The Free Library*, 2007,

www.thefreelibrary.com/The+1905+anti-American+boycott+as+a+transnational+Chinese+movement.-a0161127972. Accessed 9 Jan. 2018. This article provides excellent information regarding the 1905 Anti American Boycott. This Boycott started in response to the increased rate of Chinese Discrimination recently and in China, this is how the people decided to respond. I used quotes from this article in my “Chinese Response” tab to express the opinions of those publishing newspapers and professors.

“Give me your huddled masses ...” *The Mullenium Observer*, Sept. 2015,
mulleniumblog.blogspot.com/2015/09/give-me-your-huddled-masses.html. Accessed 7
Jan. 2018. This website basically covered everything to the leadup of the Chinese
Exclusion act to the repeal of the Act in 1943. I used quotes from this page to show the
views of Henry Kittredge Norton, a historian as well as showing excerpts from
pamphlets. Also, I used photos from this page to show pamphlets from back then.

Gjelten, Tom. “In 1965, A Conservative Tried To Keep America White. His Plan Backfired
Listen· 7:05.” *npr*, WNYC Radio, 3 Oct. 2015,
[www.npr.org/2015/10/03/445339838/the-unintended-consequences-of-the-1965-immigra
tion-act](http://www.npr.org/2015/10/03/445339838/the-unintended-consequences-of-the-1965-immigration-act). Accessed 8 Dec. 2017. This website provided me information regarding the
1965 Naturalization act. It shows that the original purpose of the Act backfired, and
instead the exact opposite turned out. The Act provided China just 105 slots for
immigration to limit the amount of Chinese enter the United States. Clearly this didn’t
work because the rate of Chinese entering the United States rapidly increased not long
after the Act.

Goyette, Braden. “How Racism Created America’s Chinatowns.” *Huffington Post*, 11 Nov.
2014,
www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/11/11/american-chinatowns-history_n_6090692.html.
Accessed 3 Jan. 2018. This website gave me information regarding the racism forming
Chinatowns. Chinatowns were formed due to the overwhelming amount of racism against

them in other towns. Chinese formed these towns so they could live in a place that shares their culture and provides them with a sense of protection.

Harvard University Library Open Collections Library. Harvard University, 2017,

ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/exclusion.html. Accessed 8 Dec. 2017. This website provided me with background information about the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 as well as some information regarding the Magnuson act. This website gave me the initial information for my topic.

History.com Staff. "U.S. Immigration Since 1965." *History.com*, A+E Networks, 2010,

www.history.com/topics/us-immigration-since-1965. Accessed 20 Dec. 2017. This website provided me with information regarding immigration after the passing of Naturalization/Immigration Act of 1965. Immigration of Chinese and other Asian countries quadrupled the amount of immigrants immigrating to the United States. This website also provided me information tying the 9/11 attacks to Chinese Immigration stops.

"Immigration." *Library of Congress*,

memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/awlaw3/immigration.html. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017.

This website provided information about the Immigration act of 1875, or the Page Act of 1875. I used the photographs in this website to show the Clothing of those in Chinatown and conditions for formal visits and reunions.

"Interview of Li Keng Wong." *Scholastic*, 1 May 2003,

teacher.scholastic.com/activities/asian-american/angel_island/interview.asp. Accessed 31 Oct. 2017. This interview provided me with a reliable source of information about Li

Keng Wong's experience through Chinese Exclusion. I quoted Li Keng Wong to show how Chinese felt about the discrimination and the conditions they had to live and deal with.

Kwok, Steve. "My Father Was a Paper Son." *Aiisf*, 1929,

www.aiisf.org/immigrant-voices/stories-by-author/737-my-father-was-a-paper-son/.

Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This website contains excellent details regarding the Paper Sons and Angel Island Detention Center. Jim Fong was a Paper Son trying to immigrate to America, and this article explains the entire story. I used quotes and photographs from this page in my "Paper Sons" tab of my website.

"Lesson Fifteen: Industrialization, Class, and Race; Chinese and the Anti-Chinese Movement in

the Late 19th-Century Northwest." *Center for The Study of the Pacific North West*,

www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Pacific%20Northwest%20History/Lessons/Lesson%2015/15.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This

website provided me with information regarding Chinese and the Anti-Chinese Movement in the Late 19th-Century Northwest. I used many of the pictures on the website to provide images to support my words as well as to show conditions for Chinese Laborers and the accomplishments they have achieved.

Margolis, Dan. "U.S. Senate Apologizes for the Chinese Exclusion Act." *1882 Foundation*, 11

Oct. 2011,

www.1882foundation.org/uncategorized/u-s-senate-apologizes-for-chinese-exclusion-act/.

Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This website talks about the U.S. Senate apologizing for the Chinese Exclusion Act, 129 years after the Act was passed. I used information and quotes

from this site to portray the regret the United States government had for the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Naik, Vipul. "How did we get here? Chinese Exclusion Act buildup (1848-1872)." *OpenBorders*, 11 Apr. 2016, openborders.info/blog/how-did-we-get-here-chinese-exclusion-act-buildup-1848-1872/. Accessed 1 Dec. 2017. This website provided me with information about the buildup to the Chinese Exclusion Act and how America was forced to pass the law. This website also shows the growing hostility against Chinese progress through time.

"The New Issue." *Immigration*, sites.google.com/site/hunterimmigration/chinese. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This website contains several pictures and quotes that I used in my website, including quotes from the New York Tribune, Dennis Kearny and Harper's weekly. I used them in several tabs to express opinions and events happening at the time.

"PAGE ACT (UNITED STATES) (1875)." *Immigration to North America*, immigrationtous.net/228-page-act-united-states-1875.html. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017. This website provided me with information on the Page Act of 1875. Additionally, it provided basic information regarding immediate affects of the Act.

PBS. "Interview with Felicia Lowe." *PBS*, www.pbs.org/kqed/chinatown/ctinterview.html. Accessed 5 Jan. 2018. This interview with Felicia Lowe provides me with an insight of the way others today view chinatowns. I quoted Felicia Lowe in this website to show that Chinatown was a place created out of fear, not tourism.

---. "Interview With Felicia Lowe." *PBS*, www.pbs.org/kqed/chinatown/ctinterview.html.

Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This interview with Felicia Lowe expresses her opinions with Chinatowns and her own experiences of seeing the Chinese discrimination around her. I used quotes from the interview in my "Chinatowns" tab to show the opinions of some non-Chinese people in Chinatowns. Additionally, the interview talks about a documentary she created about life in Chinatowns.

Po, Mon Hing Yat. *San Francisco BHH newspaper, 1905*. 1905. *Cinarc*,

www.cinarc.org/Associations.html. This photograph shows the first page of a Chinese Newspaper regarding the new Anti American Boycott published by San Francisco BHH Newspaper. I used this picture in my "Chinese Response" Tab to show the actions the Chinese took against the discrimination.

"Project Remembers Chinese Railroad Workers in US." *VOA Learning English*, 20 May 2014, learningenglish.voanews.com/a/1917919.html. Accessed 19 Dec. 2017. This website explains the work of the Chinese on the transcontinental railroad. I used the pictures on this website

Reimann, Matt. "At the Rock Springs massacre, 28 people were killed because white miners feared Chinese immigrants The terrible consequences of ethnic exclusion." *Timeline*, 3 Feb. 2017, timeline.com/massacre-chinese-immigrants-history-be13b8b220b1. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018. This website gave me background information about the Rock Springs Massacre of 1885 and an hour by hour explanation. This detailed website gave excellent details regarding the massacre and the fears of the Chinese.

“Remembering Danny Chen.” *New-York Historical Society*, 2014,

chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/remembering-danny-chen/. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017. This website is about a young Chinese man in the US army who died due to severe racism. In 2012, 8 men of superior rank to Danny Chen were charged of performing acts of hazing resulting in the death of Danny. Additionally, Harry Lew, a marine specialist died that same year due to similar cases. Californian representative Judy Chu filed requests for a new law preventing such acts to repeat. Harry Lew was Judy Chu’s son.

“Rock Springs Massacre.” *Revolvy*,

www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=Rock%20Springs%20massacre. Accessed 2 Jan. 2018. This website provided me with background information about the Rock Springs Massacre, which killed 23 Chinese miners. This website also provided names of the dead and hour by hour playback.

"Rock Springs, Wyoming." *WYO History*, 8 Nov. 2014, www.wyohistory.org/

encyclopedia/rock-springs-wyoming. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This website provided me with many images on the Rock Springs Massacre as well as Rock Springs town. These helped enhance my website with visuals of the Massacre as well as the town of Rock Springs before and after the Massacre. Additionally, the information on the website helped me understand the event more.

“SCOTT ACT (UNITED STATES) (1888).” *Immigration to North America*,

immigrationtous.net/266-scott-act-united-states-1888.html. Accessed 31 Dec. 2017. This website provided me with information regarding the Scott Act of 1888 and immediate affects of the law. Additionally, this website gave me good details about the reason for the Act’s passing.

Smith, Patricia. "The Great Immigration Debate." *The Long Fight over Immigration*, vol. 120, no. 9, 19 Feb. 2018. *Scholastic Junior*, junior.scholastic.com/etc/designs/scholastic/classroom-magazines-migration/clientlibs/reader/index.html?id=20-021918. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018. This Scholastic Junior Magazine provided me information regarding America's history of immigration. I used the timeline in this magazine to show the progression of immigration policies passed.

"Teresa Heinz Kerry Gives Keynote Address at Immigration Ceremony for More Than 200 New Citizens." *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*, 14 Sept. 2005, www.jfklibrary.org/About-Us/News-and-Press/Press-Releases/Teresa-Heinz-Kerry-Gives-Keynote-Address-at-Immigration-Ceremony-for-More-Than-200-New-Citizens.aspx. Accessed 17 Feb. 2018.

This website talks about Teresa Heinz Kerry's Keynote Address at an Immigration Ceremony. She quotes John F. Kennedy's book and his remarks on the book, which I quote to show John F. Kennedy's opinion on immigration.

"The Tongs of Chinatown." *Shaping San Francisco's Digital Archives*,

www.foundsf.org/index.php?title=The_Tongs_of_Chinatown. Accessed 5 Jan. 2018.

This website provided me with information about tong wars and the fights that broke out in Chinese immigrant communities. I quoted this website for an understanding of the circumstances of those living in Chinatown were like.

US immigration legislation online.

library.uwb.edu/Static/USimmigration/1882_chinese_exclusion_act.html. Accessed 8 Dec. 2017. This website provided me with information in general about the Chinese

Exclusion Act of 1882 as well as the Repeal of the Act. This website also gave me information about the affects, both long term and short term about the Chinese Exclusion Act.

"Violence: The Rock Springs Massacre, 1885." *Chinese in Northwest America Research Committee*, www.cinarc.org/Violence.html#anchor_75. Accessed 17 Feb.2018. This website provides immense research regarding the violence against Chinese during the Chinese Exclusion Act, including information regarding the Rock Springs Massacre. I used the quotes on Colonel Bee regarding the aftermath of the Rock Springs Massacre to show the opinion of those with power back then.

Wang, Hansi Lo. "Descendants Of Chinese Laborers Reclaim Railroad's History." *Npr*, 10 May 2014, www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2014/05/10/311157404/descendants-of-chinese-laborers-reclaim-railroads-history. Accessed 1 Jan. 2018. This website talks about how descendants of Chinese laborers working on the Transcontinental Railroad gathered together once again. Also, this website provided information of how the workers didn't credit the Chinese Laborers in the slightest, leaving them out of all photos.

Yung, Judy. "Angel Island." *Encyclopedia of American Studies*, 2017, eas-ref.press.jhu.edu/view?aid=190. Accessed 31 Oct. 2017. This website provided me with information about Angel Island and the amount of time that the detainees stayed. Also, it provided me details regarding the closing of the detention center.