

Allyship Resources

There has been a growing number of anti-Asian hate crimes since the start of the pandemic, with [Stop AAPI Hate](#) receiving 3,795 reports of incidents between March 19, 2020 and February 28, 2021. This is just a fraction of the number of incidents that have actually occurred. As specific instances of violence targeted at our AAPI friends, colleagues, peers, and community have increased, we wanted to offer resources and information on allyship.

A Bit of History

Hate crimes and racism against the AAPI community are not new. Professor Blake Nordahl shared the following on social media last week: “This fall I will be teaching Immigration Law and Policy. In the first weeks of the class, we will be discussing what is called the [Chinese Exclusion Case](#) where the Supreme Court upheld a racist law excluding Chinese immigration (The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882) using reasoning based in racism. Chinese women were effectively barred 7 years earlier through the Page Act based on prejudiced stereotyping that all Chinese women were prostitutes. These exclusion laws were passed with strong support in Congress, due to the anti-Asian sentiment in the US led by western states including California.

The Exclusion Act was repealed, not to right a wrong, but for political reasons during WWII. When it was repealed, the number of Chinese allowed to immigrate was based on a quota system using US population statistics from the turn of the century. The quota was 105 people per year. This quota system did not end until 1965. The exclusion of Chinese was expanded to all Asians through the Immigration Acts of 1917 and 1924. These laws were not repealed until 1952.

In our class, we will also study the Naturalization Act of 1790 which limited naturalization to “any alien, being a free white person.” After the adoption of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, Congress added “Aliens of African nativity” and “persons of African descent” to the list of those eligible for naturalization. However, our courts found that Asian immigrants did not qualify as “white persons” and were thus ineligible for naturalization. To clarify, Congress explicitly barred Chinese individuals from naturalization by the Chinese Exclusion Act. Chinese immigrants were not able to qualify for naturalization as US citizens until the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1943. Immigrants from other Asian countries did not qualify to naturalize until 1952.

Like many of my students, I was not taught the extent of our history of racism against people of Asian ancestry in high school or even in college, but we must educate ourselves. I am learning more about our history as it frames our present reality and the acknowledgement of hate crimes against Asian Americans. [#StopAsianHate](#)”

What can you do?

Educate Yourself (with additional resource links):

- The Pacific McGeorge community, including APALSA (which can be found on Facebook and Instagram), MESAA (which can be found on Facebook), and the Unity Caucus.
- Asian Americans Advancing Justice (AAJC): [Coronavirus/COVID-19 Resources to Stand Against Racism](#)
- [How to Support Asian American Colleagues Amid the Recent Wave of Anti-Asian Violence](#)
- [31 Resources That Will Help You Become a Better White Ally](#)

- [Allyship resources to stand with the Asian and Pacific Islander community](#), including history, links to petitions, national organizations and fundraisers, and voices to amplify.

Respond to Anti-Asian Racism:

- You can report instances at [StopAAPIHate.org](#)
- Join webinars and training hosted by [Hollaback Bystander Intervention](#)
- [How to Respond to Coronavirus Racism](#)