The Wayne Maeda Asian American Studies Archive: An Opportunity to Serve the Sacramento State Campus Community & Develop Student Leadership
Preserving Our History: The Sacramento State Wayne Maeda Asian American Studies Archive Launch

With four decades of college instruction, Professor Wayne Maeda was one of California's foremost scholars on Japanese American history and was a founding member of the Ethnic Studies Center and Asian American Studies. As part of his legacy, the Wayne Maeda Asian American Studies Archive was established for future generations of scholars and researchers, in an effort to serve higher education and preserve the history of Asian Americans and

Friday, May 2, 2014
3-5pm
Forest Suite, University Union
California State University, Sacramento

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Marietess Masulli mmasulli@yahoo.com
Caitlyn Imura c jimura@gmail.com
Prof. Wayne Maeda
Who was Wayne Maeda

• Long-time faculty at Sacramento State

• Born in 1947 and Raised in Sacramento

• 3rd Generation Japanese American
  – Family was Interned during WWII

• Earned his B.A. and M.A. in History from Sacramento State
Contributions to Academia

• Published writer with 7 major works in print
• Devoted 42 years of his life to teaching
• Sacramento State, Sacramento City College, UC Davis
• Taught around 500 classes and nearly 20,000 students
• Received multiple honours including
  • The California Council for Humanities Grant, 1991
  • Sacramento County Historical Society; Award for Merit for Contribution to Education, 1992
  • California Civil Liberties Public Education Program Grant
• Participant in the Asian American Civil Rights Movement
• One of the founders of the Ethnic Studies Program at Sacramento State
Sac State 42 years ago was a place that had its political awareness shaped by the Civil Rights Movement, the war in Vietnam and the Black Power movement. It was, after all, in Sacramento in 1967, that Black Panthers carried guns into the Capitol. However, it was events in 1968 that shaped many of us who were just students then. 1968 began with the Tet offensive where the Viet Cong attacked across Vietnam with impunity, followed by revelation of Mai Lai massacre cover up, assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, Mayor Daly’s thugs turned loose at the Democratic conventions in Chicago and San Francisco State and UC Berkeley campuses shut down in a push for Ethnic Studies. So there was a core of us becoming politically aware of issues of social justice and inequalities. But it was not until the ‘Asian American in Experience: Yellow Identity Symposium’ held in January 1969 that we began to think in terms of Asians in American and our identity. A number of us came back from this first ever conference on Asian Americans even more focused and dedicated to push for Ethnic Studies at Sac State. We consolidated a coalition of Black, Chicano, Native American and white radical students to push for hiring minority, women faculty and fundamental change in curriculum.
California State University, Sacramento
# Sacramento Demographics

## Sacramento (city), California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People QuickFacts</th>
<th>Sacramento</th>
<th>California</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, 2013 estimate</td>
<td>479,686</td>
<td>38,431,393</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base</td>
<td>466,488</td>
<td>37,254,503</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, 2010</td>
<td>466,488</td>
<td>37,253,956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons under 5 years, percent, 2010</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons under 18 years, percent, 2010</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2010</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female persons, percent, 2010</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>White alone, percent, 2010 (a)</td>
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<td>57.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone, percent, 2010 (a)</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2010 (a)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian alone, percent, 2010 (a)</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2010 (a)</td>
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<td>0.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two or More Races, percent, 2010</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2010 (b)</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2010</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
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Asian American Components for the Project

- Japanese American
- Hmong American
- Korean American
- Filipino American
- Chinese American
The Wayne Maeda Asian American Studies Archives Presents:

Fall 2014 Outreach Programs

“The World War II Incarceration of Japanese Americans”
With: Kiyo Sato, Mas Hatano
Wednesday, November 12, 2014
1:30 PM - 2:45 PM
University Union, Ballroom 1 (1st Flr)

“In Between: The Filipino American Experience”
With: Norm Deyoung, Pam Baluhan, and Pastor Engkabo Jr.
Wednesday, November 19, 2014
1:30 PM - 2:45 PM
University Union, Ballroom 1 (1st Flr)

“Hog’s Exit: Author Reading and Book Signing”
With: Gayle L. Morrison
Monday, December 1, 2014
6:00 PM - 8:00 PM
University Union, Redwood Rm (1st Flr)
Filipino American Component

- Filipino American Partnership: Filipino American National Historical Society
  - Founded by Fred and Dorothy Cordova who are strong activists of Filipino American history
  - 27 chapters nationwide-including 1 in the Sacramento region
- Mission statement: “to preserve, document, and present Filipino American history and to support scholarly research and artistic works which reflect that rich past…”
“In-Between: The Filipino American Experience”
Japanese American Component

Partnership: Kiyo Sato and Mas Hatano

Organization: Veterans of Foreign War
A Brief History of Japanese Americans during World War II

February 19, 1942: Executive Order 9066

110,000 Japanese Americans
2/3 legal U.S. citizens,
1/3 immigrants
Japanese American Internment Camp Exhibit
INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All that portion of the County of Solano and Amador, State of California, within the boundary beginning at a point at which California State Highway No. 16 intersects California State Highway No. 12; approximately two miles north of Plymouth; thence westerly along said Highway No. 16 to the Amador-Calaveras County Line; thence westerly along the Amador-Calaveras County Line to the Amador-Jacobs County Line; thence westerly along the California-Jacobs County Line to the Calaveras-Jacobs County Line; thence westerly along the California-Jacobs County Line to the Calaveras-Jacobs County Line; thence westerly along the California-Jacobs County Line to the Calaveras-Jacobs County Line; thence westerly along said line to its crossing with California State Highway No. 16; thence westerly along said Highway No. 16 to point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 92, this Headquarters, dated May 23, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 30, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to move into, or out of, the above area after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 23, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Northern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Masonic Hall,
Elk Grove, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency. The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The following instructions must be observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on Monday, May 25, 1942, between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on Tuesday, May 26, 1942, or between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on Sunday, May 31, 1942.
2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
   (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
   (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
   (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
   (d) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as pianos, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center. Private means of transportation will not be utilized. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.,
Sunday, May 24, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.,
Monday, May 25, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWitt
JAP... You're Next!

BUY EXTRA BONDS.
LET'S BLAST THE JAPS CLEAN OFF THE MAP
442ND INFANTRY

“The principal on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart. Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.” — Franklin D. Roosevelt

“The proposal of the War Department to organize a combat team consisting of loyal citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval.” So stated President Franklin D. Roosevelt, when the War Department decided to form a unit consisting of all Americans of Japanese descent.

After the 1941 bombing of Pearl Harbor, Nisei were classified as “AC Enemy Aliens” whose loyalty to the U.S. government was deemed “questionable.” They would be forced from their homes and incarcerated in remote locations, yet guilty of nothing but their Japanese heritage. Their rights to vote, serve in the armed services, and marry those of their own ethnicity were taken away.

In accordance with a War Department order, the 442nd Combat Team was activated. The War Department issued a call for volunteers. In response, a call for 2,000 men resulted in a total of over 10,000 volunteers, while on the Mainland hundreds of young men volunteered from within the service centers.

Assigned to companies and batteries, the new recruits began basic training on May 10 at Camp Smith, Mississippi. The unit was reviewed by Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall in March of 1944 and transferred overseas where they were combined with the 100th Infantry. As a military unit, their record in North Africa and Europe was extraordinary. Adorning the slogan, “Go for Broke,” they fought as much for their country as for their incarcerated relatives back home. Their average weight was 127 pounds, but when they looked back, their endurance was shown. After U.S. military forces were deactivated, the 100th Infantry Group emerged from the war the most highly decorated, best trained, and most effective group ever fielded.

In France, they fought in seven major campaigns, and succeeded in the Los Angeles Campaign. In the Second Battle of the Marne, the 442nd Field Artillery was among the few units whose offensive assault against the German forces was successful. From the Dachau sub-camps who had been forced out of Germany, the 442nd rescued thousands of Jewish prisoners.

Their progress through the war is a lesson in valor and sacrifice. The unit’s service to the nation was crucial, raising the flag over Ebey’s Landing, and rescuing more civilians than any other unit. The 442nd recorded a battle casualty rate of 42%, with more than 700 killed, wounded, or missing in action. As a result, the 442nd was one of the most decorated units in the history of the U.S. Army, with more than 22 Legions of Merit, Distinguished Service Crosses, Distinguished Service Orders, and Distinguished Service Medals. The service of the 442nd members included the award of 12,000 Purple Hearts, 18,000 Bronze Star Medals, and 1,696 Silver Stars. The formation and success of the 442nd and 100th Infantry helped pave the way for other ethnic minority groups to serve in the military and to participate fully in American society.

The formation and success of the 442nd and 100th Infantry helped pave the way for other ethnic minority groups to serve in the military and to participate fully in American society. As a result, the 442nd and 100th Infantry served as a model for other minority groups to serve in the military and to participate fully in American society.
3/12/14
Very Informative! - Sarah L.

3/12/14
Nicely constructed and educational. - maix.

3/12/14
very educational and greatly set up! - Pritika Chand.

3/12/15
Important and Profound Thank you! - Susan Piko.

3/12/15
moving and empowering! great way on maintaining history! - JD.

3/12/15
Amazing Exhibit!
Thank you for your work! - BZ.
These artifacts are marvelous! A very well put together exhibit! It's almost unbelievable that this actually happened in America.

P.S. The Thai tea was delicious. Thanks! * * * * *

Eunice Kuehng
While it's wonderful to see such artifacts on display & to be able to learn about this part of history, it's also so heartbreaking. Hopefully keeping history at the forefront of memory will keep us from repeating these actions.

Thank you for the display.

J. Ziprelli 20 May, 2015
Myself
History of Hmong People
My Experience

❖ Opportunity to Grow
➢ Took on Leadership Roles
  ■ Served as the public relations
  ■ Decision making
➢ Educating myself
  ■ Conducting research
  ■ Further my learnings from class
    ● Japanese American History
    ● 1911 Chinese Revolution
➢ Improved Public Speaking Skills
  ■ Served as a docent
My Experience

❖ Networking
  ➢ Made new friends
  ➢ Networked with our partners
  ➢ Attended Asian Pacific Americans in Higher Education

❖ Impact on me
Service to the Sacramento State University Population

❖ Sacramento State Library
  ➢ The library is where the exhibit is located at.
  ➢ It is near the entrance so our exhibit is very accessible to the Sacramento State Community.
Service to the Sacramento State University Population

- Approximately 200 people attended our event.
  - This number is a combination of students, staff, parents, community leaders and Sacramento State Admins such as President Gonzalez.
  - Played two videos to educate our audience.
Thank you