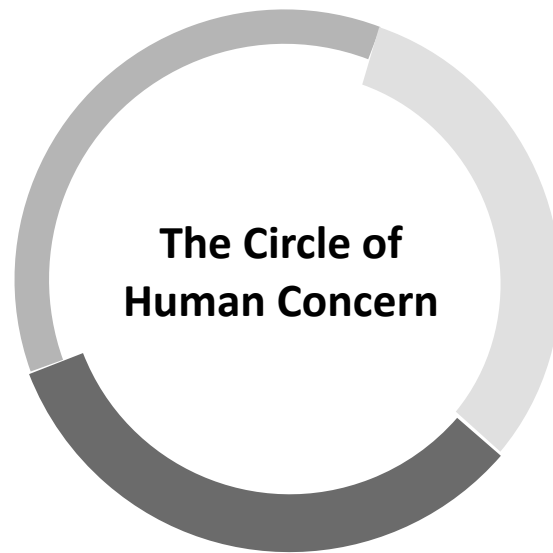


Belonging:

A visual essay on the expansion and contraction of belonging in the United States.



“We do not know the past in chronological sequence. It may be convenient to lay it out anesthetized on the table with dates posted here and there, but what we know we know by ripples and spirals eddying out from us and from our own time.”

—Ezra Pound

History connects all of us

The following narratives illustrate how events that are experienced as individual or personal are in fact part of a collective experience of interacting with systems.

Shifting from understanding events as personal/individual to understanding events as collective/systemic connects us, and positions us to envision and respond collectively.

Recurring Redlining: Monica's Story



Monica

“My family moved from Texas to Northern California in 2003; my mom is Chicana, and my dad is from Mexico. When looking to buy a home, my parents hired a realtor to help us find a home in a city with a highly-ranked education system, such as Lafayette or Walnut Creek, so that my sister and I would receive a good education and be well-prepared to enter university. My parents eventually settled on a home in Pleasant Hill – a dominantly white city with highly-ranked public schools.

In their decision-making process, however, they were strongly pressured by the real estate agent to buy in neighbouring Concord, which has a larger Latino population, and a less highly-ranked public education system. In retrospect, this pressure aligned with systemic discrimination that has changed its method of delivery over time (from vigilante violence to Federal Housing Authority regulations, and so on), but has consistently exerted pressure to keep cities and neighbourhoods segregated.”

Randomly Selected: Ayesha's Story



Ayesha

“Frequently, I am randomly selected for additional security checks in airports. I allow extra time to go through security, knowing my odds of being pulled aside are higher than average.

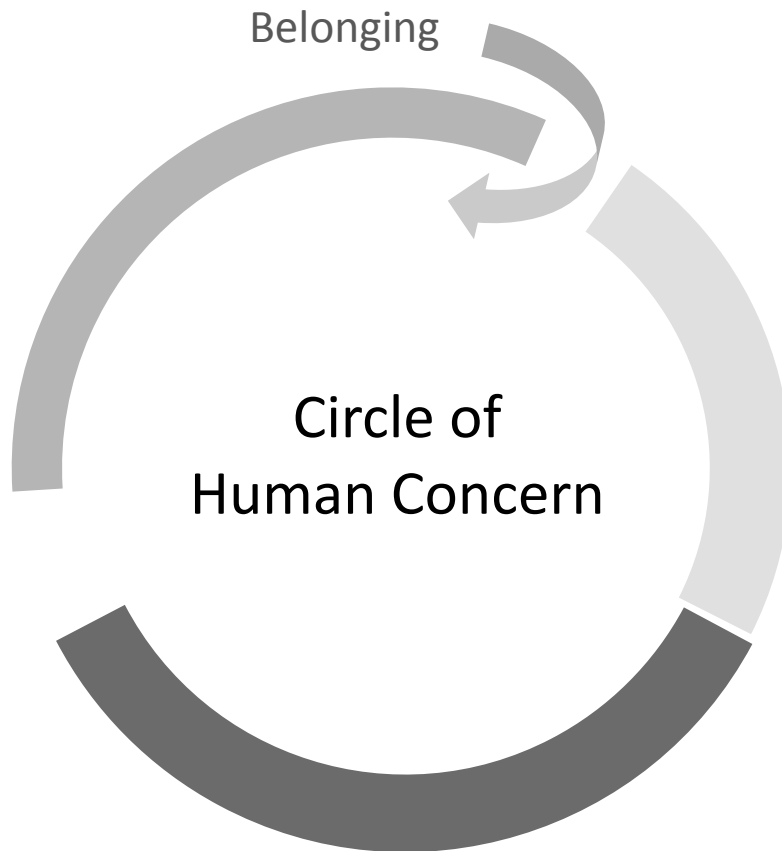
My family is South Asian, and my name is Arabic, and thus identifiably Muslim. One time I asked an airline representative, who was also South Asian, why I was asked to bring my Canadian passport to the counter while my white friend had successfully scanned hers in at the kiosk. The airline representative dropped her voice and whispered: “Are you Muslim? It’s probably flagged. All of our names are flagged.” Sometimes other racialized TSA employees have apologized with their eyes while telling me I’ve been randomly selected for an extra check.


These unspoken moments of witnessing and connection within an experience of systemic discrimination don’t fix the situation, but they do matter: they help us keep our common humanity alive.”



The Circle of Human Concern includes those who are considered full members of society and who can rightfully demand concern and expect full regard in return. Groups that society recognizes as belonging.

Belonging is created



 Laws and practices regulate belonging by protecting the rights of those in power.

Historically, legislative decisions pushed groups in and out of the circle of human concern. Many of these decisions are landmark cases that illustrate how society has structurally excluded entire communities of people. These cases still influence how society is structured and how we relate to each other today.

United States Founded

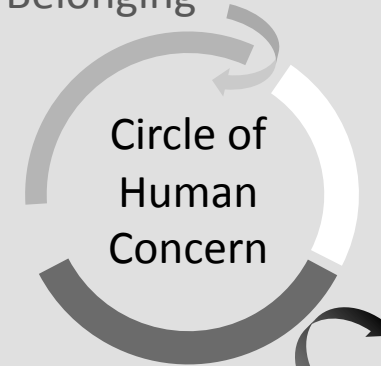


<http://media.salon.com/2012/07/declaration.jpg>

The political entity we call the United States (built on land obtained through genocide and forcible displacement of Native Americans) was founded by English men. At the time, only white Protestant males could own property; only property-owners could be citizens; only citizens could vote. Thus political power and decision making was exclusively available to white male Protestants.

1776

Belonging



Exclusion

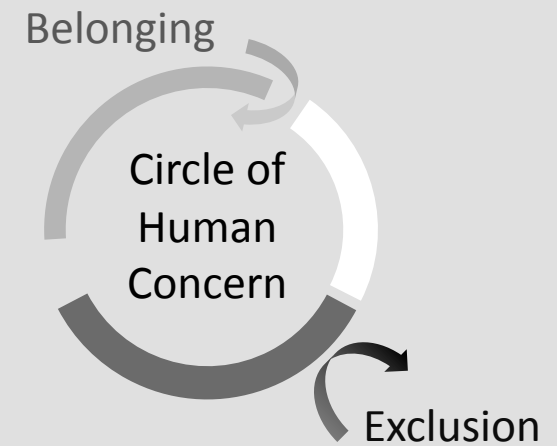
Bill of Rights



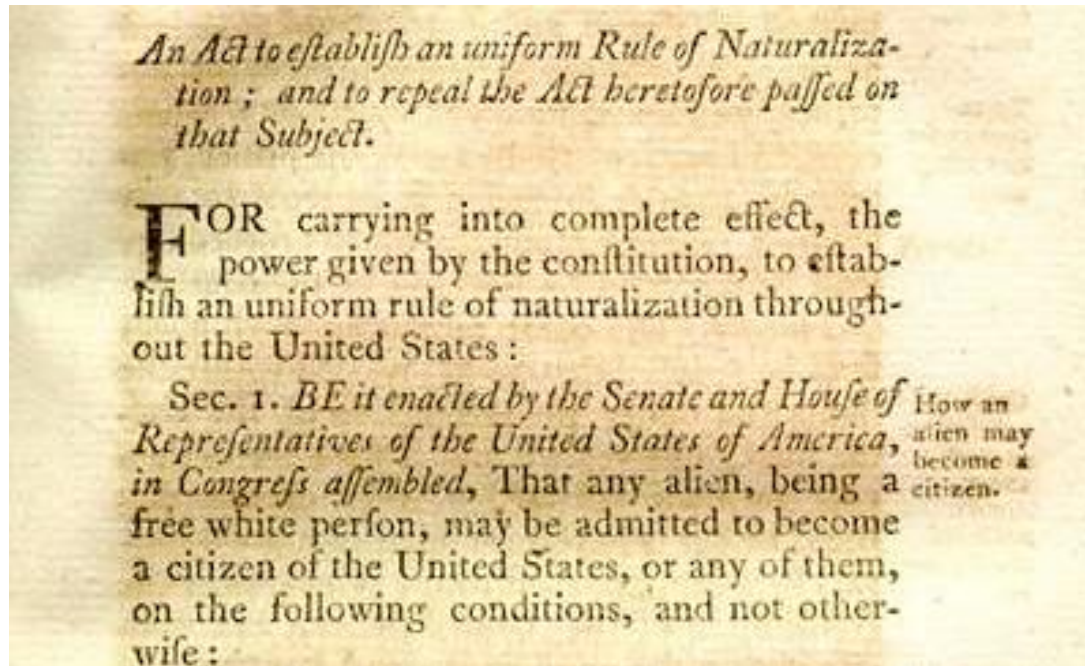
http://www.americalibrary.gov/jb/nation/jb_nation_bofright_4_e.html

The Bill of Rights aimed to protect citizens' rights to free speech, due process, fair trial, and to refuse unnecessary searches and seizures. Citizenship is a critical mechanism for determining belonging, even though citizenship on its own doesn't guarantee a groups' protection or inclusion. Who is included and who is excluded from citizenship has continually been contested.

1791



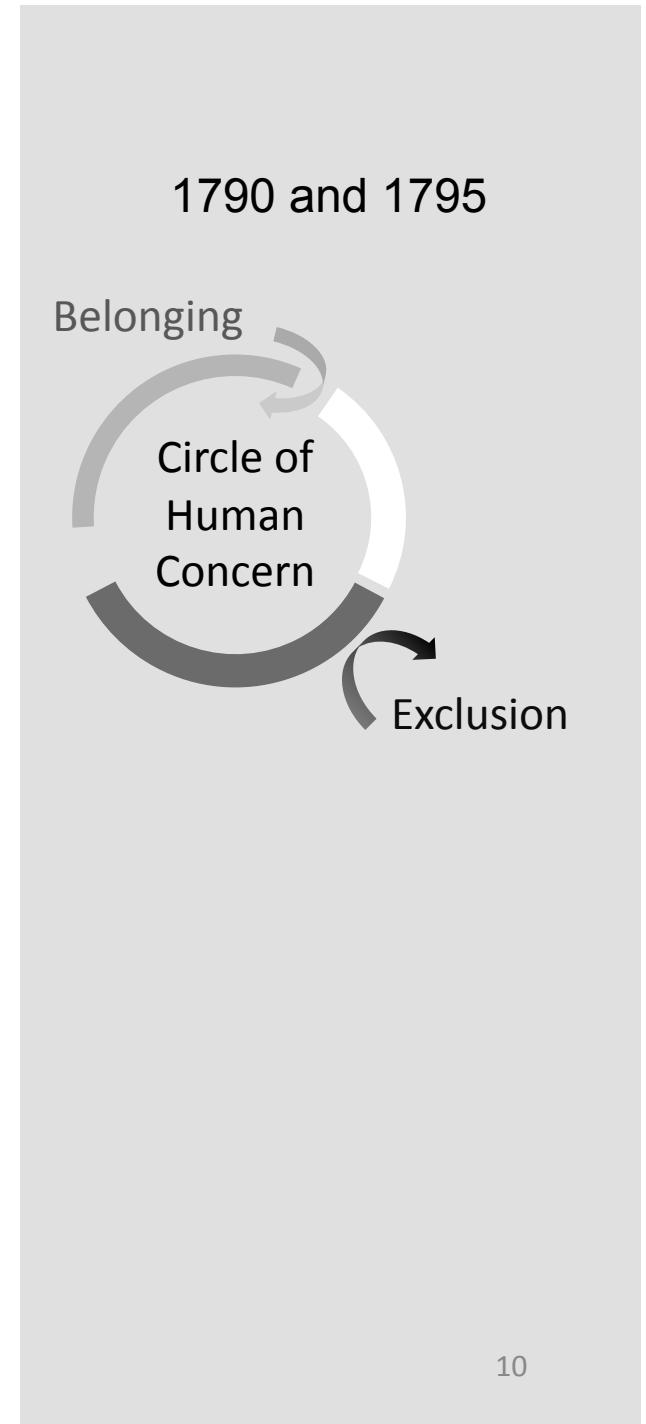
Naturalization Acts



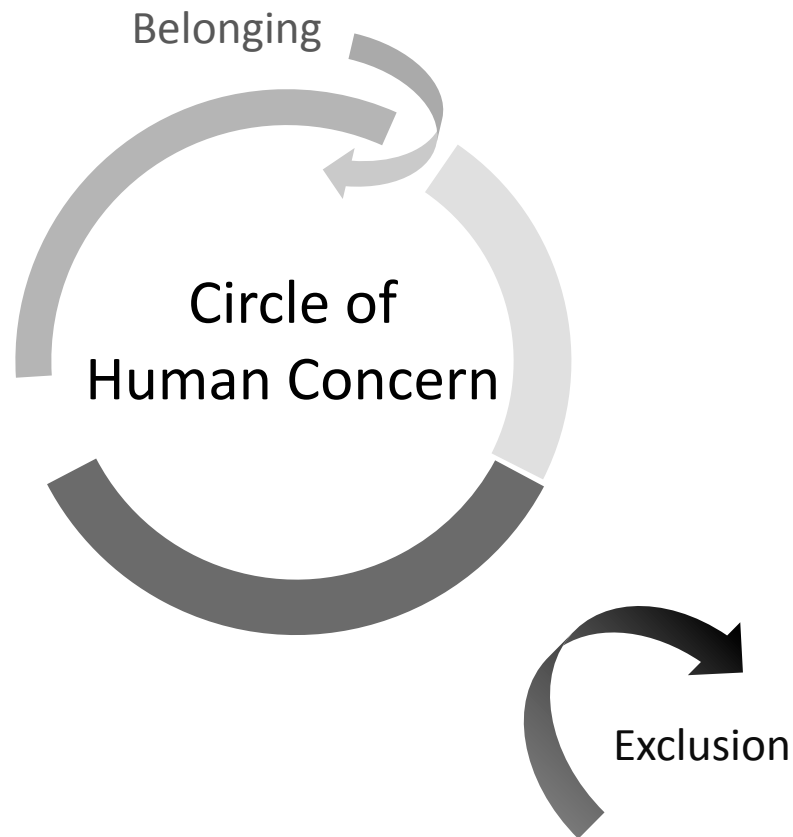
http://www.earlyamerica.com/earlyamerica/milestones/naturalization/naturalization_page1.html

The Naturalization Act reaffirmed that any alien “being a free white person” (read: male) could become citizens of America.

Conversely, women and people of all other racial groups living in the United States were not eligible for citizenship.



Exclusion is created



Laws, interpersonal and institutional practices such as preferential treatment, prejudice, discrimination, intimidation, vigilante violence, and state sponsored violence create exclusion.

Exclusion enables exploitation and marginalization of people.

The Doctrine of Discovery

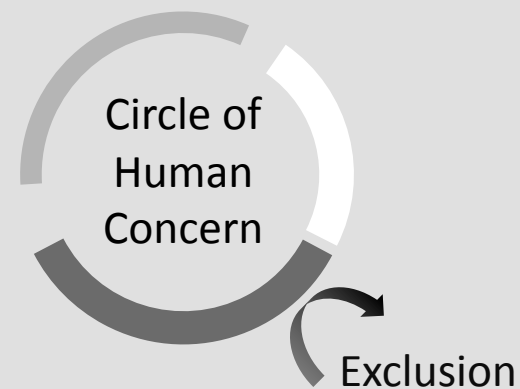


<http://www.heritagedaily.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/col-650x250.jpg>

The Doctrine of Discovery conferred European sailors the right to the land they allegedly 'discovered'. European kings proclaim that Christians have a divine obligation to subjugate non-Christians. As a result, Europeans unleash a mass-genocide on Native Americans while lawfully (under European and eventual United States law) claiming the land. This genocide and theft continues to this day.

The arrival of Columbus marked the beginning of on-going efforts to exterminate Native Americans while claiming ownership of their homelands.

1492



Colonization & Immigration



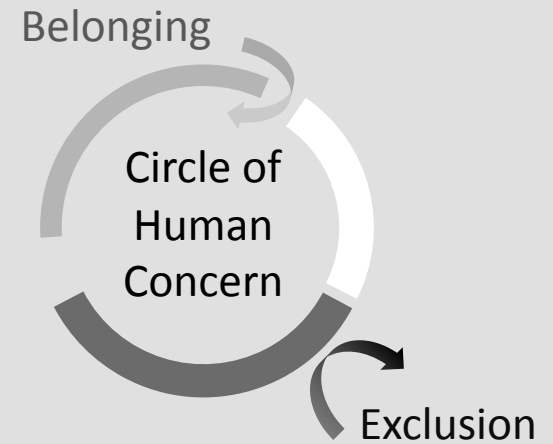
"The Slave Deck on the Bark 'Wildfire,' 1860", Harper's Weekly (June 2, 1860), vol. 4, p. 344 Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-USZ62-41678),



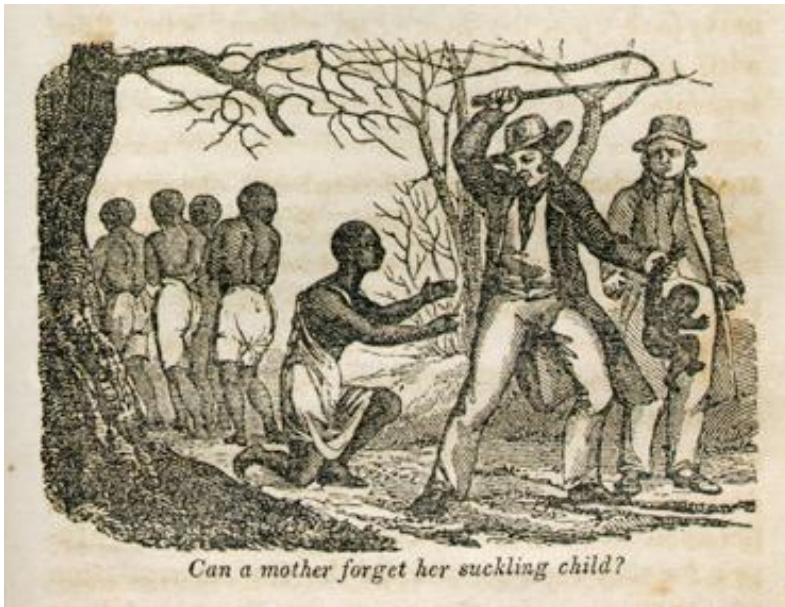
"Leaving Old England for America," Illustration in Harper's weekly, v. 14, 1870 Jan. 22, p. 61. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Online Catalog LC-USZ62-118128

Waves of European immigrants also traveled to what would become the United States. After the initial arrival of representatives of European monarchies and wealthy European immigrants, indentured servants—many of whom were either poor or debtors—came to provide cheap labor.

However, the greatest number of immigrants were involuntary African immigrants who were brought forcibly through the slave trade.



Maryland Slave Law

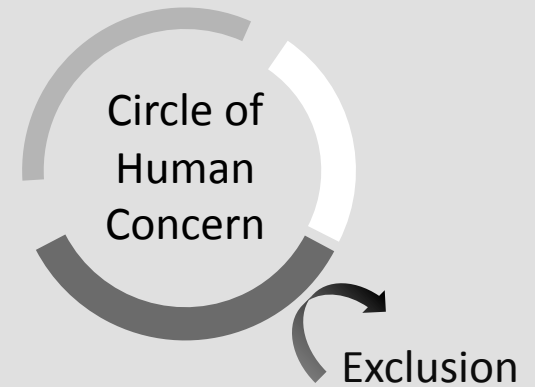


<http://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/bibb/bibb.html>

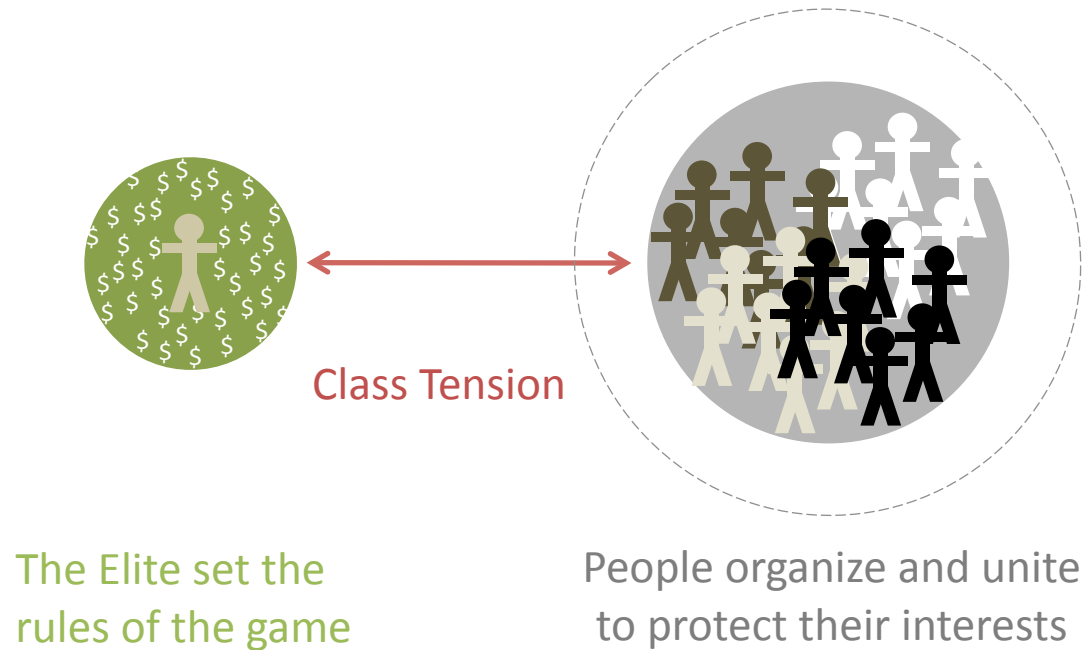
Though Puritans codified slavery in 1641 and determined that a child's status followed the mother's bonded or free status, some African migrants were treated like European indenture servants—working for a set period of time.

However, the Maryland Slave Law declared that all people classified as "Negro" would be legally defined as slaves, serving for the duration of their lives, thus turning people into property. Similar acts in other states rapidly followed this Maryland statute.

1664



Obscuring Power in a Democracy



From the founding of the United States, the Elite (owners and primary beneficiaries of corporate power) have limited democratic participation to ensure unregulated access to inexpensive land, exploitable labor, and natural resources.

Simultaneously, people have struggled to reign in Elite pursuit of maximum profit through collective action, unions, social mechanisms, and government.

The Elite and their representatives use race to divide groups of people to obscure class tension. ¹⁵

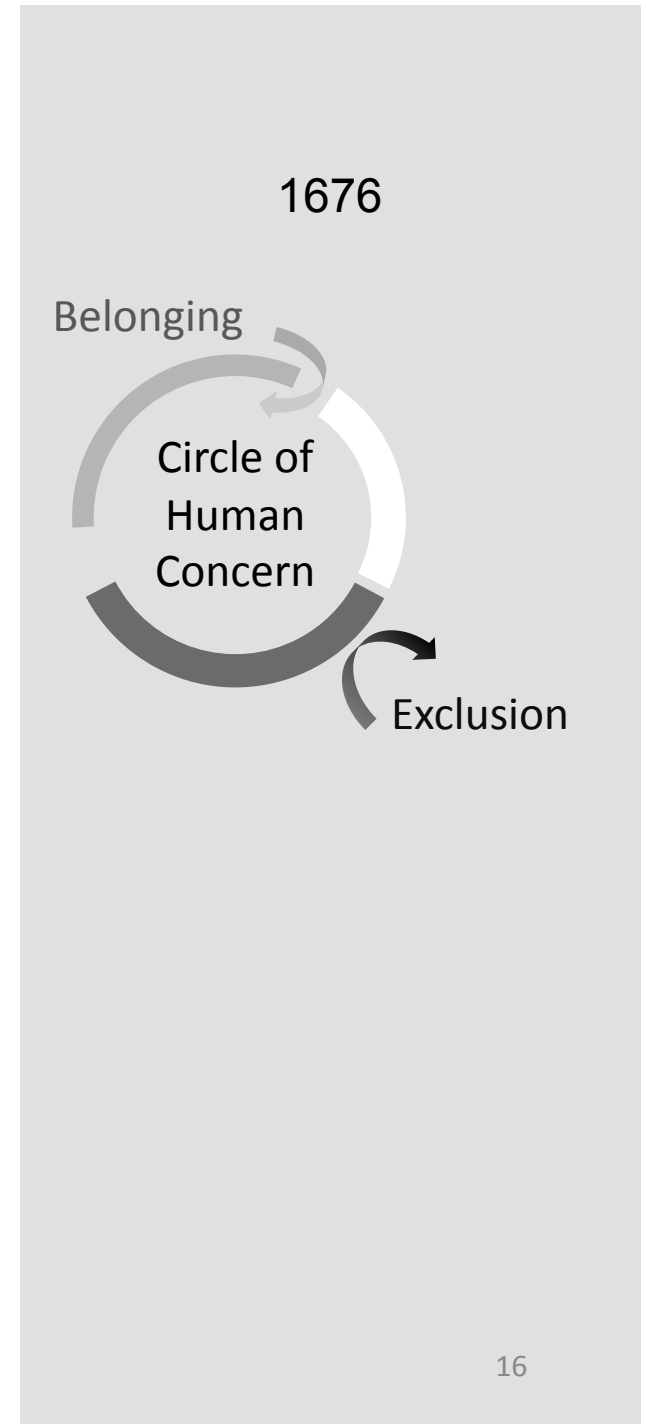
Bacon's Rebellion



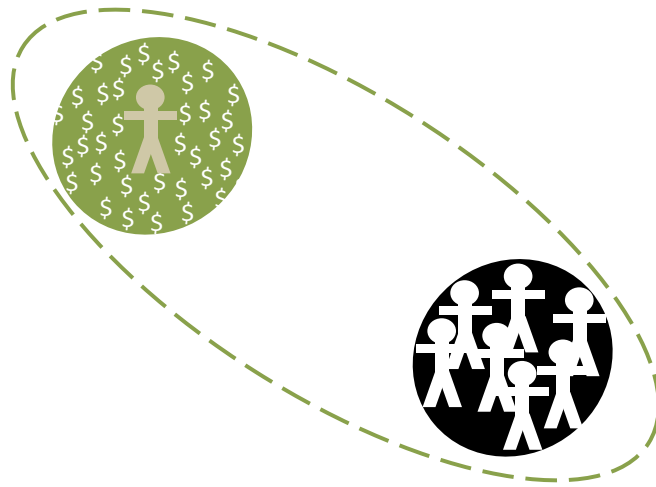
The Burning of Jamestown by Howard Pyle, 1905.

Angered by the conditions under which enslaved and indentured servants worked, and also by the attacks by Doeg Indians who were themselves resisting displacement, Nathaniel Bacon organized a popular uprising against Virginia land owners.

In response, planters collectively replaced indentured [white] servants with enslaved [black] Africans and empowered poor white people to enforce racial segregation. This marked the beginning of the “racial bribe”.



Racial Bribe

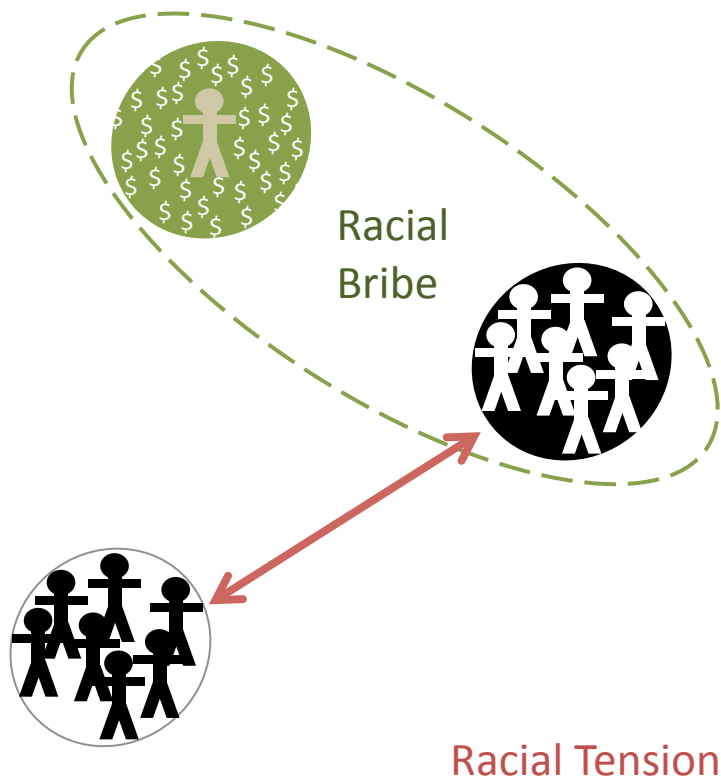


Façade of shared interest

A Racial Bribe refers to an Elite strategy to divide workers along racial lines by creating a façade of aligned interests between white elite and 'white' workers. In return, white workers execute the elite's bidding to receive nominal economic benefit and significant social benefit.

Who is raced 'white' changes, but as a group, whites consistently have preferential access to paid work, and have their property and civil rights protected.

Racial Other



This privileged white identity requires the existence of an oppressed, criminalized racial 'other'.

Without the racial other, defined by systematic exclusion from well paying work, civil rights, and property rights to serve as the contrast to whiteness, white identity would not exist.

Who occupies this space of racial other and to what degree changes and adapts to maintain Elite power.

Westward Expansion

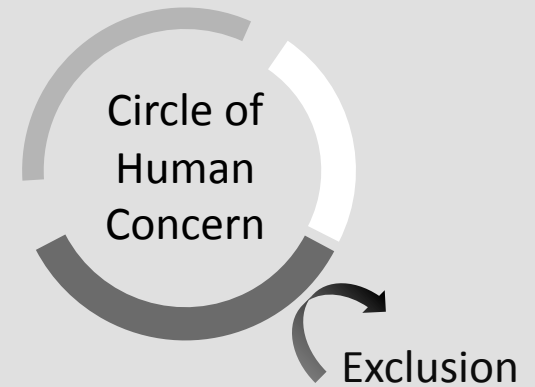


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_territorial_acquisitions#mediaviewer/File:UnitedStatesExpansion.png

With rhetoric proclaiming the inevitable and justifiable expansion, the United States rapidly expanded westward with the Louisiana Purchase, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the acquisition of the Oregon Territory.

With expansion came expulsion and extermination of indigenous people, as well as *de facto* termination of property rights and civil rights of Mexicans and Spaniards living in these areas.

1807-1912



Indian Removal Acts



www.californiaindianeducation.org/indian_land/for_sale/

Early ‘treaties’ devolved into a series of Acts passed by the American Congress to remove Native Americans by any means necessary to clear land for cotton plantations, railroads, homesteads and settlements by Europeans, and to lay the ground for extracting minerals and other resources.

1830 Indian Removal Act: Authorized removal of Native Americans from their land for cotton plantations

1838 Trail of Tears: Cherokee nation removed from homeland.

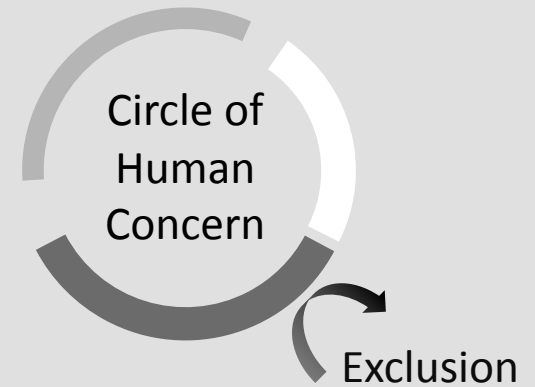
1868 Supreme Court ruled that Native Americans are not citizens under the 14th Amendment.

1875 Red River Wars: U.S. Military campaign to end roaming of nomadic Southern Plains tribes, forcing tribes to relocate onto reservations.

1887 Dawes Act: Divided communal Native American lands into individual plots. ‘Excess’ Land sold off, significantly decreasing amount of sovereign Native American land. Voting rights granted in exchange for relinquishing tribal affiliation.

1908 Curtis Act ended federal recognition of tribal governments and communal jurisdiction of Indian land.

1830-1908



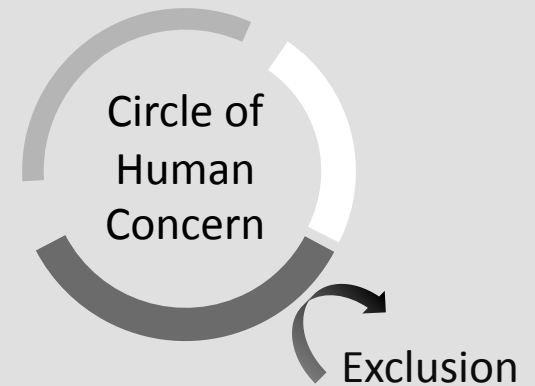
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo



North America [Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty Line Shown in Red], Thomas Gamaliel Bradford, Boston / 1846

In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the U.S. took one half of Mexico. Though the Treaty guaranteed Mexicans' (who through the treaty became Mexican-American) legal claims to their land, U.S. citizenship, and designation as white, 80% of land claims are denied. By 1855, legislation was passed in California to prohibit the use of any language other than English in schools and government.

1848



Foreign Miners Tax



Chinese mine workers traveling on a railroad handcart in California. (*Asian American Studies Library, University of California at Berkeley*) 1869

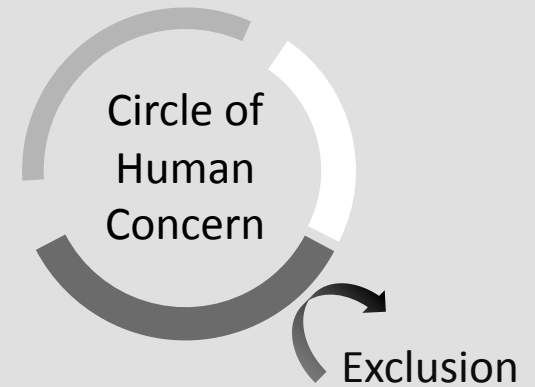


"Pacific Chivalry", California State Library, Harper's Weekly, August 7, 1869

The discovery of gold in California in 1849 was followed by efforts to limit mining to citizens. The Foreign Miners Tax of 1850 targeted Mexican miners, and the Tax of 1852 was aimed at Chinese miners. The tax was roughly equivalent to a 50% income tax, making it all but impossible for Mexican and Chinese miners to stake a claim and mine for gold. In contrast, European miners were rarely asked to pay the tax.

In 1862 the Anti-Coolie Act explicitly opposed Chinese immigration to protect white access to jobs. Additionally, Chinese workers who failed to grow rice, tea, sugar or coffee were taxed.

1850 and 1852



Dred Scott vs. Sandford

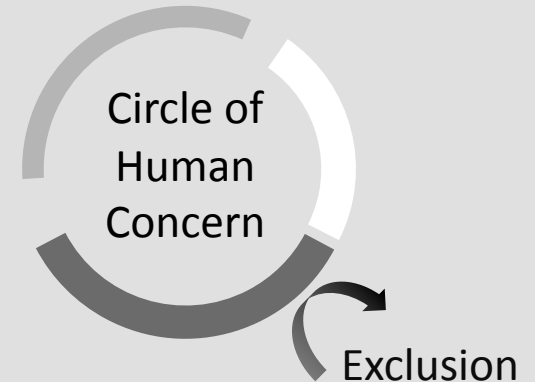


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dred_Scott

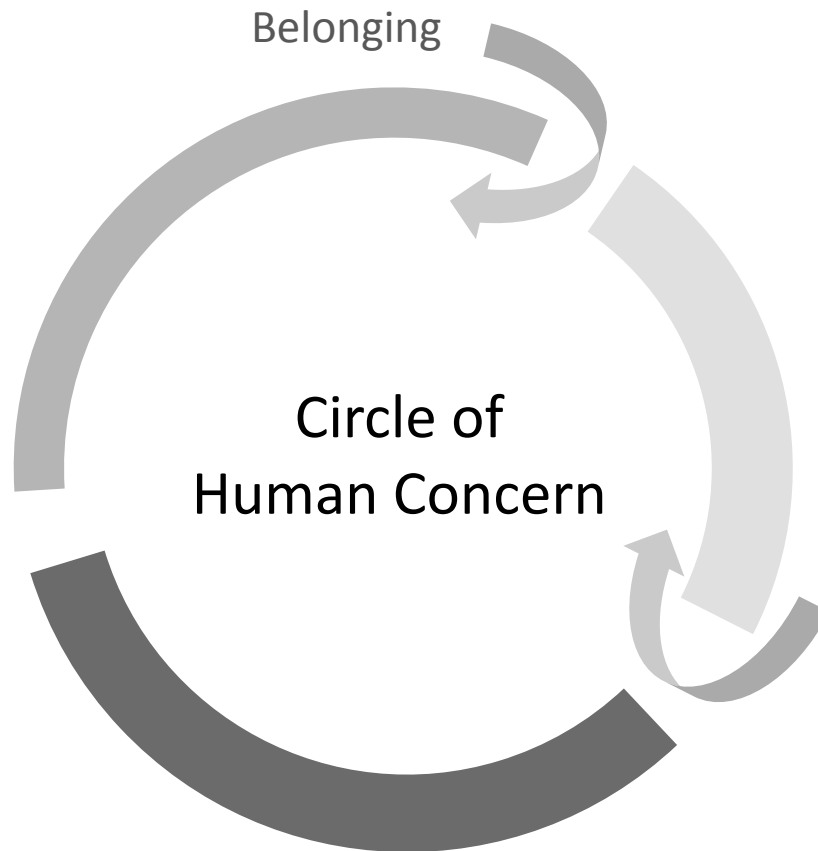
Although Dred Scott was a slave, his owner practiced slavery in a state where slavery was illegal. When Scott attempted to sue for his freedom, he was found ineligible to file a lawsuit due to his lack of citizenship. In this case, the Supreme Court created a super-subordinate class, ruling that black people can never be citizens of the United States.

Building on the precedent set by this ruling, the court rapidly moved to expand the rights of corporations and limit government oversight.

1857



Who belongs can expand



Though the history of the United States is thick with examples of excluding different groups from the circle of human concern, there are periods in which the United States made efforts to expand the circle of belonging. These moments in history affirm the possibility of transforming how our society is structured and how we relate to each other.

Reconstruction

Passed at the end of the Civil War, the Reconstruction Amendments (13th, 14th and 15th Amendments) sought to transform the United States by extending Constitutional guarantees to the entire male population, including the former slaves and their descendants. The 19th Amendment which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex was not ratified until 1920.



http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/reconstruction/nast/sf_nast_09.html

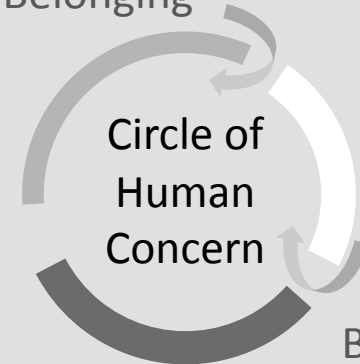
13th Amendment, 1865: Abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime.

14th Amendment, 1868: Extended citizenship, due process, and equal protection to all persons born or naturalized in the U. S.

15th Amendment, 1879: prohibited race-based discrimination in voting rights.

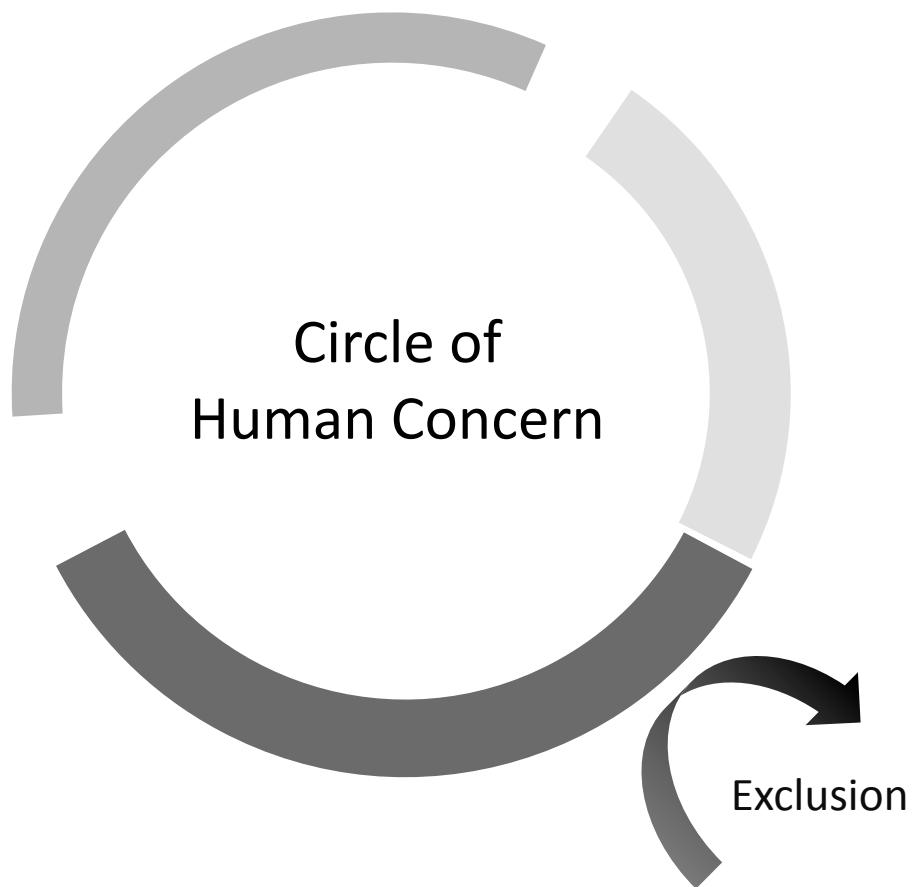
1865--1879

Belonging



Belonging

Exclusion Recreated



Who occupies the space of racial other changes with place and over time. In the United States, while the acute and persistent racial other is the community that is designated “black”, other non-white communities’ membership in society is tenuous and varies depending on the political and economic circumstances.

For example, at one time, some Arab people were considered white. However, current day Muslims, and particularly Arab Muslims are a targeted and criminalized racial other.

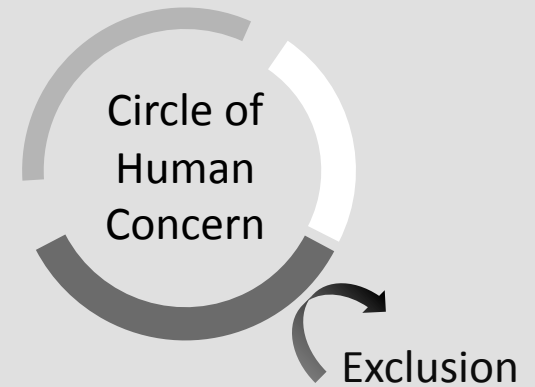
Jim Crow Laws



Sharecropping and convict leasing <http://africanakaleidoscopes.com/2013/05/31.html>, Waiting room: <http://supremecrtcases.weebly.com/plessy-v-ferguson.html>.

Following Reconstruction, southern states began passing laws to re-establish the pre-civil war order by segregating and limiting economic, political, and social rights of black people. Vigilante violence surged, and vagrancy laws were implemented to criminalize and incarcerate blacks, and recreate slavery through legal “involuntary servitude as punishment for a crime”. Landmark case, Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896, mandated “separate but equal” racial segregation in public places. Many freedmen left their respective plantations, only to be captured by sharecropping and its ruthless cousin, the convict lease system.

1877-1965



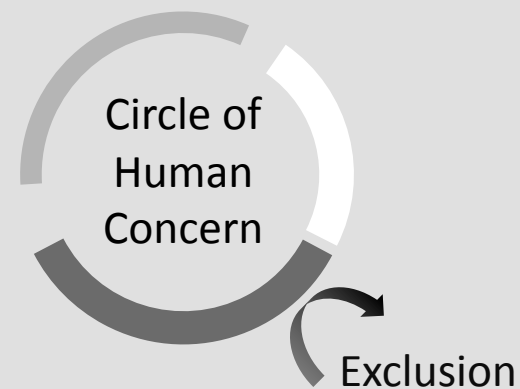
Page Law & The Chinese Exclusion Act



Left: women and children waiting at Angel Island in San Francisco, courtesy of the California Historical Society.
Right: The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in 1882. Photo Credit: British Columbia Archives

Just as formerly enslaved people of African descent were being extended the right to vote, the U.S.'s first immigration law prohibited Chinese women from immigrating to the United States. Though Chinese men were permitted to labor, they were effectively prohibited from marrying or having children. In California, an 1879 article of the Constitution, repealed in 1952, prohibited Chinese immigrants from employment by corporations and in the public sector. The 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act banned Chinese immigration altogether. It was finally repealed 61 years later in 1943.

1875 and 1882



Santa Clara v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company

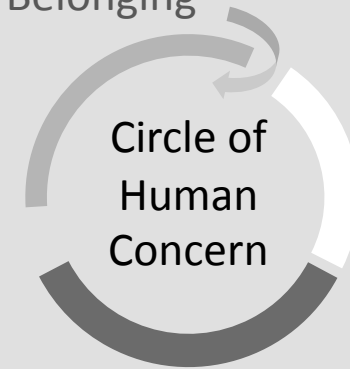


Senatorial Round House by Thomas Nast, Harper's Weekly" July 10, 1886

Santa Clara v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company was a case concerning whether or not railroads could claim tax deductions as individuals. Though justices ruled that corporations are not persons, a note added by the court reporter to the contrary became part of the decision. Eventually, this became the precedent for using the 14th Amendment to establish corporate personhood.

1886

Corporate
Belonging



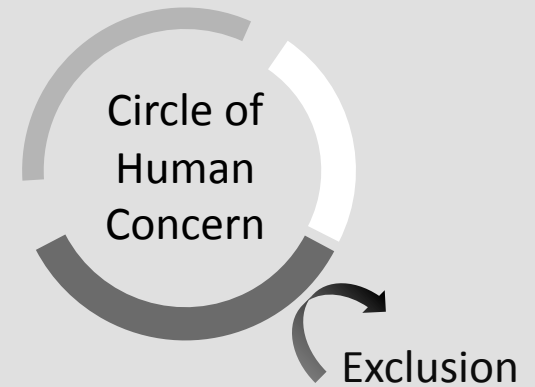
Alien Land Law Act



<http://jesselatour.blogspot.com/2011/11/citrus-workers-different-side-of.html>

From the 1880s, Japanese farmers began immigrating to the United States to leave impossible taxation in Japan, which was instituted to defend the country from U.S. Imperialism. In Hawaii in particular, employers pitted racial groups against one another in order to break strikes; though Japanese immigrants led successful cross-race organizing. On the mainland, as Japanese farmers began buying agricultural land and building their own businesses, whites agitated for and passed the Alien Land Law Act which denied immigrants the right to own or lease land.

1913



Who is 'white'?

Following the Civil War and Reconstruction through to 1952, the U.S. courts negotiated who was 'white' and therefore eligible for citizenship, and who was not. During this 26 year period, the courts reviewed 52 so called 'Prerequisite Cases'.



Takao Ozawa v. United States, 1922

Court rules that Ozawa, a Japanese man, was not allowed to become a citizen of the United States. The court decided he was not white based on popular understanding of the term and 'scientific knowledge'. He was therefore ineligible for citizenship.



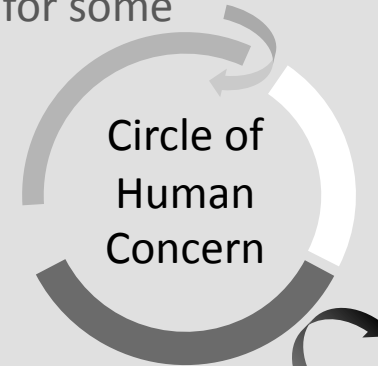
United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind, 1923

Court rules that Bhagat Singh Thind, who immigrated from India, did not qualify for American citizenship because he is not white based on popular understanding of the term, even though anthropologists determined that he was Caucasian.

Through these cases, Chinese, Native Americans, Hawaiians, Burmese, Filipinos, Asian Indians, Syrians, Koreans, Punjabis, Afghans, Arabs and their mixed race children were ruled not white and therefore did not qualify for citizenship.

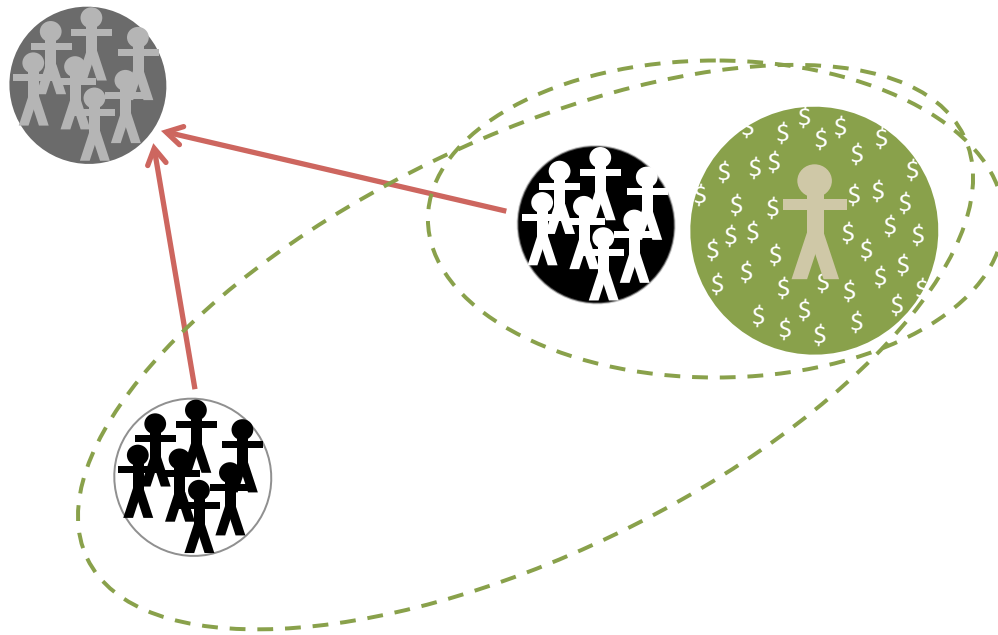
1922-23

Belonging
for some



Exclusion
for others

Xenophobia Limits Belonging



Racialized Xenophobia

What is the role that non-black non-white racial groups play?

When labor demands higher wages or land isn't freely given, Elite interests need a scapegoat. A non-black non-white racial group is then targeted and excluded, in order to unify other racial groups through targeted attacks. Often the groups targeted have been US citizens for generations, for example of Asian Americans who may be fourth or fifth generation citizens, but are treated as 'perpetual foreigners' by virtue of their being racialized.

Through this process of targeting non-black non-white racial groups, Elites benefit from weakened organizing, destabilized wages, cheap land and resources, and further consolidation of capital.

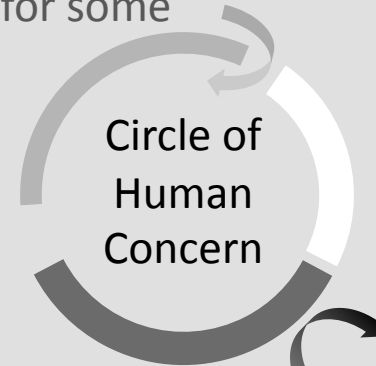
Johnson Reed Immigration Act



www.rarenewspapers.com

1924

Belonging
for some



Exclusion
for others

1924 ushered in a series of acts that reshaped citizenship and immigration. The Johnson-Reed Act capped immigration at 2% of the number of people from each country who were living in the United States in 1890 and banned immigration to “aliens ineligible for citizenship”. In effect, the Act increased British immigration, deemed Southern European immigrants to be white while reducing quotas for Jews, established a border patrol to stop Mexican immigration and banned Asian immigration outright. This marked the beginning of “colorblind” practices, in which race-neutral language reinforced white dominance.

Mexican Repatriation Act

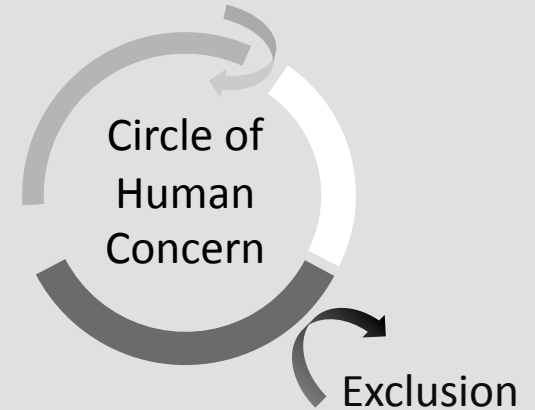


<http://www-tc.pbs.org/latino-americans/media/docs/classroom/en-involuntary-deportations-lesson-plan.pdf>

With the Mexican Repatriation Acts, two million people of Mexican descent were forced or pressured to leave the United States; an estimated 1.2 million were US citizens.

The 1929 Immigration Act was a further attempt to reduce Mexican immigration, instituting imprisonment and fines for undocumented migration.

1925–1931



The Great Depression

1929



"The American Way", Margaret Bourke-White—Time & Life Pictures/Getty Images

The 1929 Stock Market Crash marked the beginning of the Great Depression. Unemployment rose from 3.2% in 1929 to 25% by 1933. Businesses and families defaulted on loans, banks failed, and an estimated 1.5 million people were homeless. In 1933, FDR was elected with a mandate to restructure the economy in order to provide work and relief for impoverished people and to regulate the financial sector.

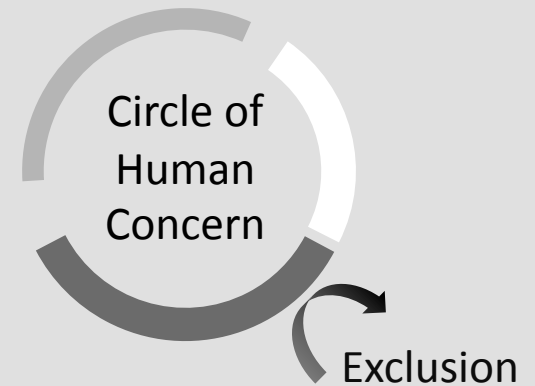
Tydings-McDuffie Act & Filipino Repatriation Act



http://media.tumblr.com/tumblr_ktz5tx72p21qanimb.jpg

Though the Tydings-McDuffie Act provided for Philippine independence in 10 years, it severely limited Filipino immigration into the U.S. to 50 people per year. Filipinos, who had previously been considered U.S. Nationals, were reclassified as “aliens” and not legally allowed to work. The Filipino Repatriation Act, passed one year later, provided free passage back to the Philippines with subsequent re-entry restricted by Tydings-McDuffie Act quotas.

1934 and 1935



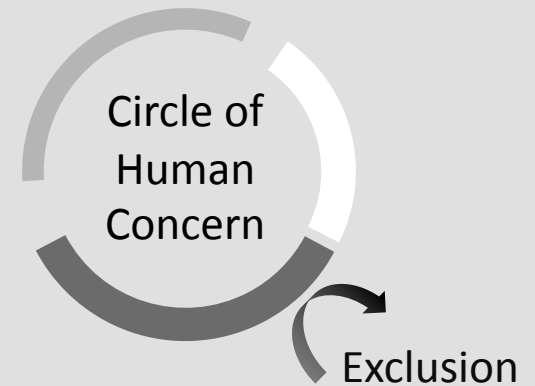
WWII & Executive Order 9033



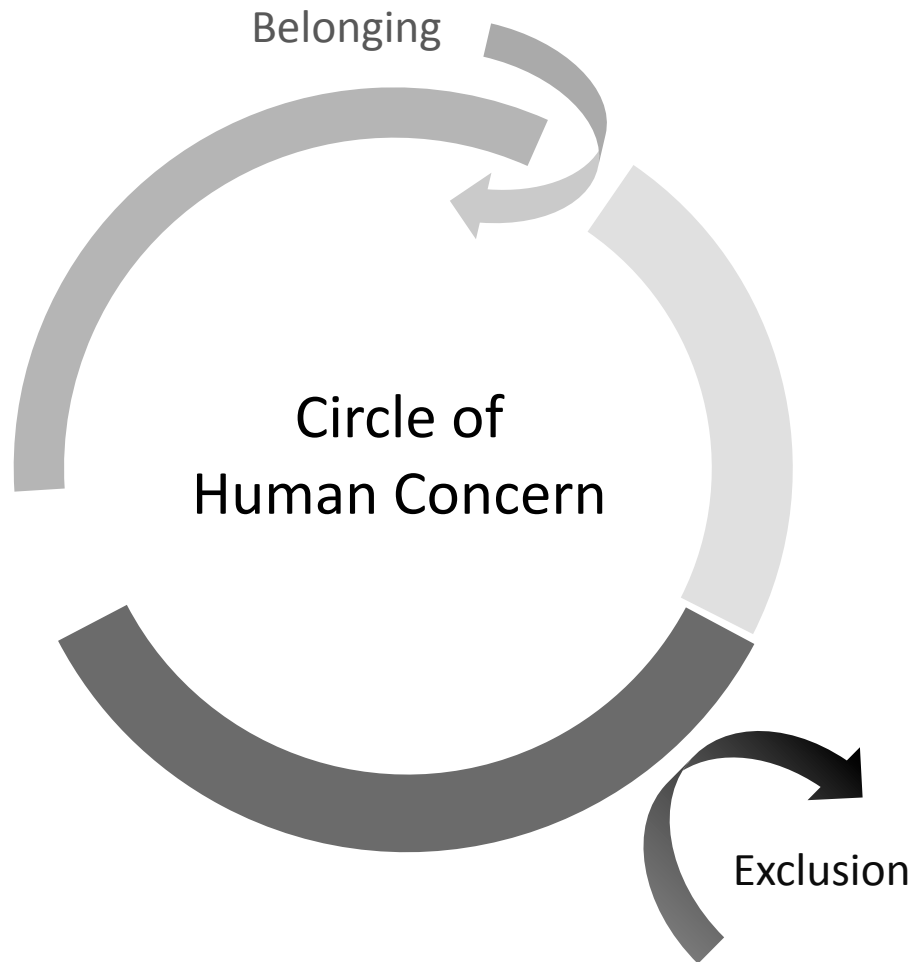
"Japs Keep Moving - This is a White Man's Neighborhood." Courtesy of National Japanese American Historical Society, 1920

Following Japan's World War II attack on Pearl Harbor, with no evidence that Japanese Americans were hostile to the American war effort, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered all Japanese Americans to be rounded up and removed to concentration camps. Japanese economic success in California had fueled popular support for the President's action. When they returned three years later, their homes, farms, businesses were largely ruined or stolen. German and Italian Americans, with the exception of well documented Nazi sympathizers, were not relocated to concentration camps at any point during WWII.

1941



Expansion and Exclusion



After the Great Depression and World War II, massive expansion of Middle Class wealth accumulation catalyzed through New Deal Era legislation was deeply shaped by white Southern Legislators' commitment to re-establish racial segregation and female subordination.

New Deal Era



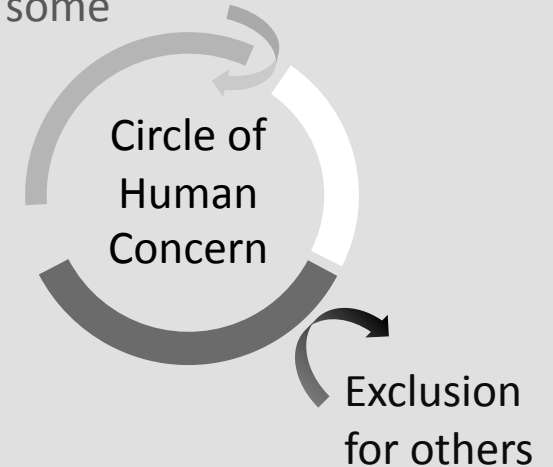
Carl Morris, WPA Federal Arts Project mural, 1942, Eugene, OR Post Office.

The New Deal was a series of programs enacted between 1933 and 1936. It included laws passed by Congress and executive orders during the first term of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933–37). Programs increased access to housing and home ownership, higher education, and employment through public works.

Support for New Deal legislation deteriorated over time. As black people, Asians and Latinos demand to be included in protections and benefits of American society, Congress passes legislation that limited access for all groups, both white and non-white, and increased corporate rights.

1933-37

Increased Belonging for some



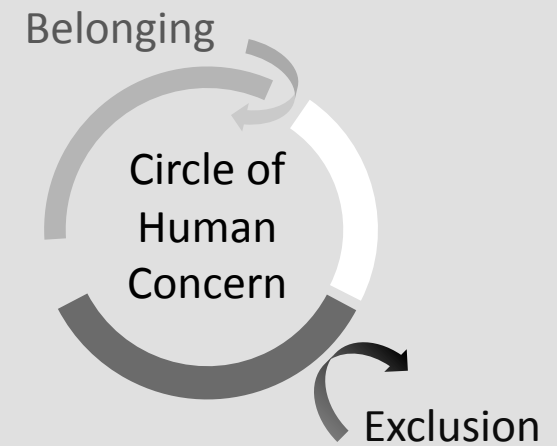
Worker Economic Security Expands . . .



Social Security: Mother and Child. Library ID #53227 (1751).
Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum.
www.democrats.org

The 1935 Social Security Act was an attempt to limit risks of old age, poverty, and unemployment. In a concession to the Southern Legislators, agricultural workers and domestic workers, who were primarily black, were excluded from receiving benefits.

Today, agricultural, domestic, and contract workers continue to be excluded.



. . . For Some



Evicted sharecroppers along Highway 60, Missouri, 1939, FSA-OWI Collection, Library of Congress, Authur Rothstein.

To increase the price of food commodities, Congress passed the National Recovery Act to pay farmers to reduce crop yields. Landowners kept government subsidies while tenant farmers lost income. This led to the eviction of so many black people that the act was referred to as the "Negro Removal Act."

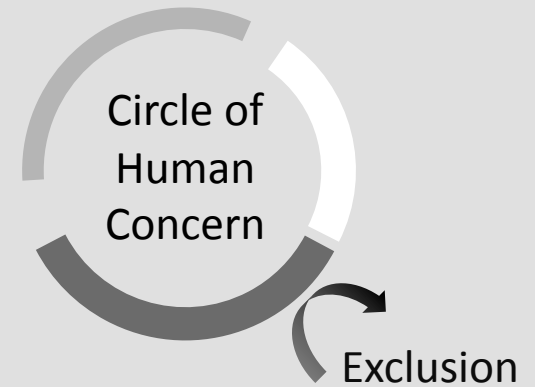


Filipinos cutting lettuce, Salinas, California, 1935. Photographer: Dorothea Lange.



A man and young child harvesting carrots in the Imperial Valley, 1935. Dorothea Lange. Gelatin silver print. Collection of Oakland Museum of California. Gift of Paul S. Taylor

1939



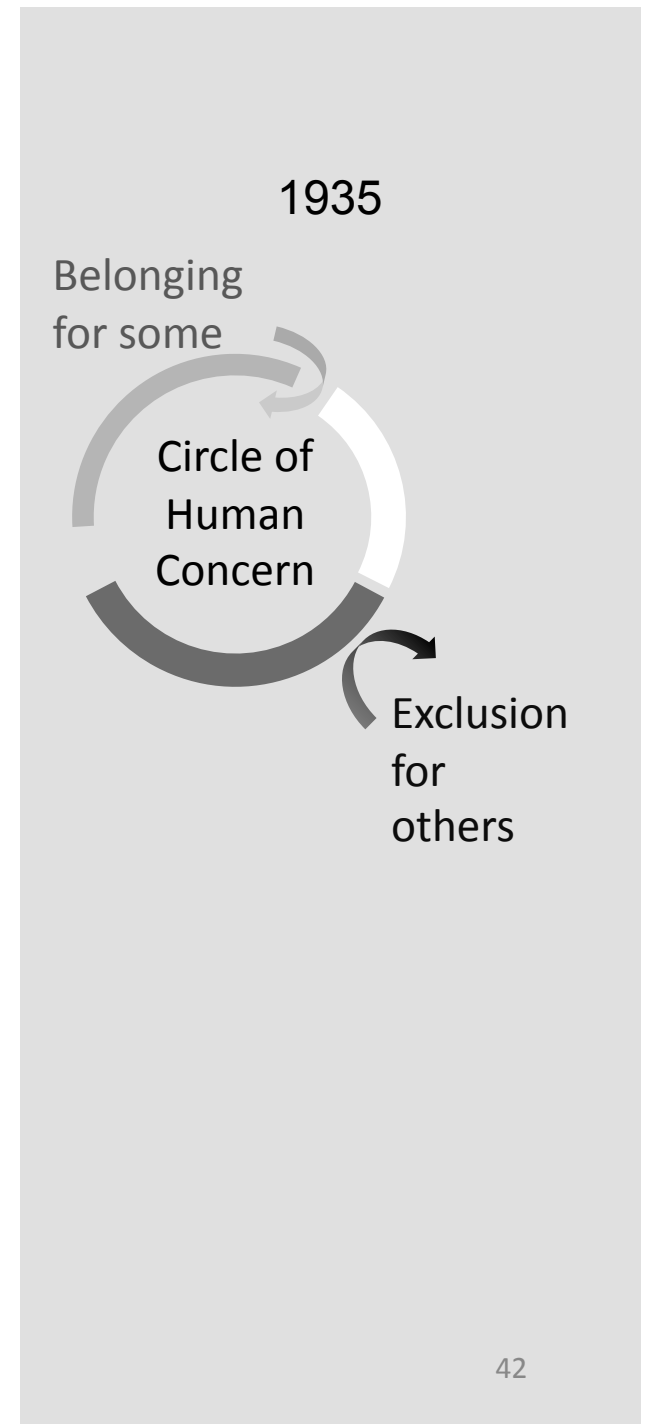
Union Organizing Rights Expand . . .



Photo: New York Times, July 6, 1935

Wagner Act guaranteed basic rights of private sector employees to organize into trade unions, engage in collective bargaining, and take collective action. The act created the National Labor Relations Board that can require employers to engage with labor unions.

In another concession to Southern Legislators, agricultural employees, domestic employees, and independent contractors were not included in the Wagner Act.

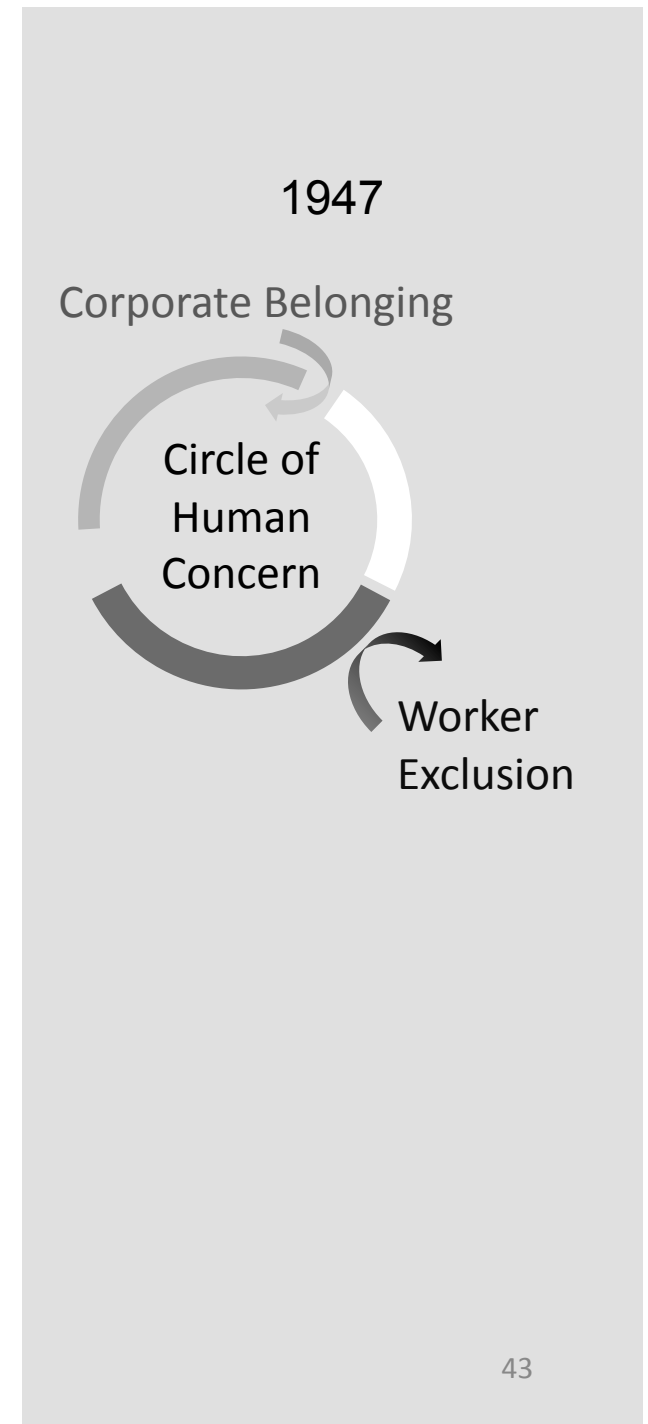


. . . For A Moment



<http://www.nlr.gov/who-we-are/our-history/1947-taft-hartley-passage-and-nlr-structural-changes>

Hot on the heels of the Wagner Act, the Taft–Hartley Act restricted the activities and power of labor unions: prohibiting jurisdictional strikes, wildcat strikes, solidarity or political strikes, secondary boycotts, secondary and mass picketing, closed shops, and monetary donations by unions to federal political campaigns. Southern Legislators joined northern businesses interests to limit union organizing.



Executive Order 10988

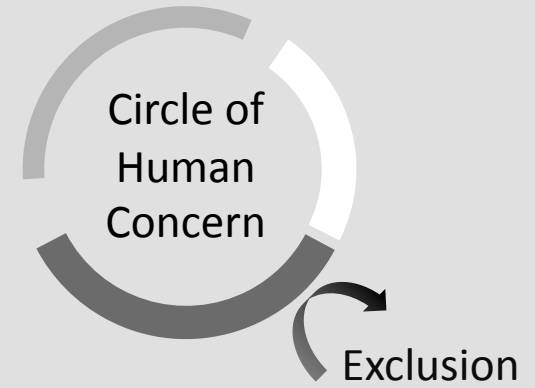


Photo from the Georgia State University PATCO collection.

President John F. Kennedy issued Executive Order 10988 to establish the right for public sector employees to form unions, while limiting collective bargaining and making it illegal to strike.

After supporting the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980, in 1981 the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization went on strike in violation of the executive order. President Reagan fired all the strikers to break the union.

1962



Decreased Immigrant Rights

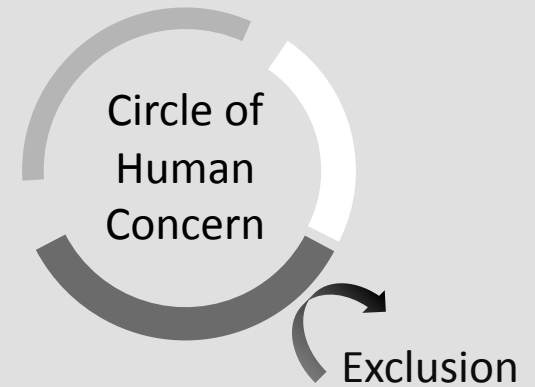


<http://1950immigration.files.wordpress.com/2012/02/wb1.jpg>

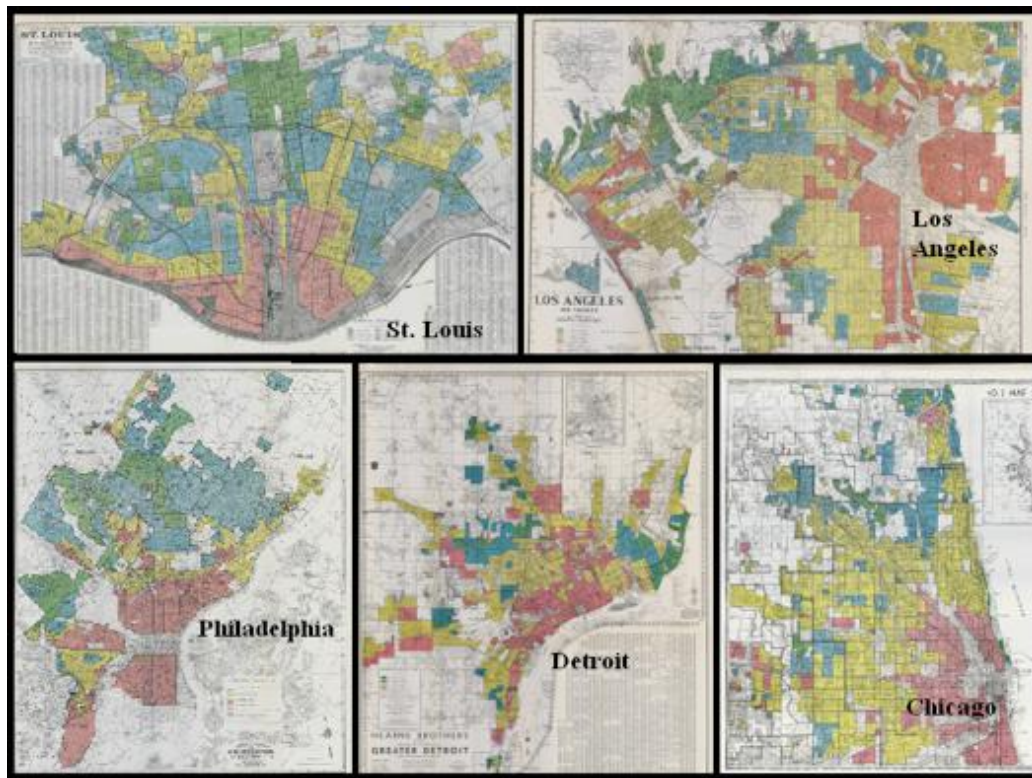
Though Mexican workers had long been invited to provide cheap labor, when immigrants sought fair working conditions, Congress passed legislation to destabilize immigrant status.

The 1954 program overseen by Immigration and Naturalization Services called “Operation Wetback” led to the deportation of 3.8 million people of Mexican descent, the majority of whom were not granted a hearing, and some of whom were U.S. citizens.

1954-58

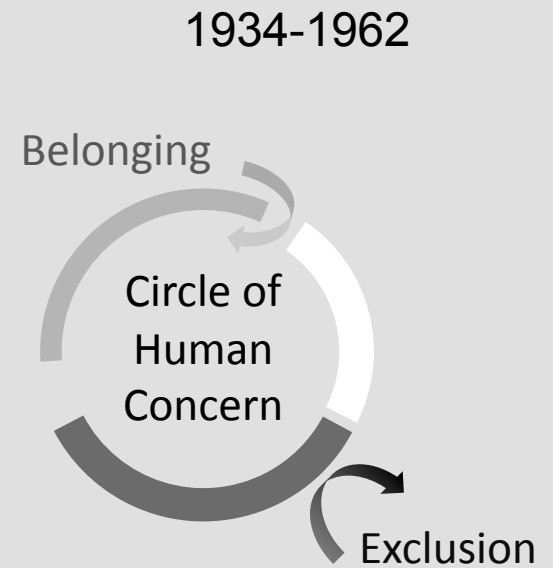


Federal Government Hinders Black Home Ownership



Maps: <http://thosewhocanseeblogspot.com/2014/08/reparations-for-red-lining.html>

The FHA engaged in redlining, a policy to refuse mortgage or business loans in black and multiracial neighborhoods. Between 1930-1960, \$120 billion of federally backed loans helped to expand the *white* middle class. Less than 1 percent of those who were granted mortgages in that time were black.



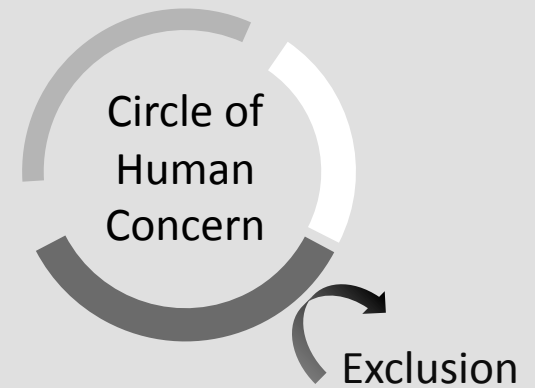
Urban Renewal Program



“If San Francisco decides to compete effectively with other cities for new ‘clean’ industries and new corporate power, its population will move closer to ‘standard White Anglo-Saxon Protestant’ characteristics. . . Selection of a population’s composition may be undemocratic. . .[i]nfluence on it, however, is legal and desirable for the health of the city.” (1)

The government spent \$3 billion to develop towns into industrial cities. The result is that 40,000 houses in mainly black neighborhoods were converted into downtown areas. Black people were pushed out of their homes and into racially segregated housing. Neighborhoods in San Francisco, Boston, and New York with large Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese populations were also impacted.

1946



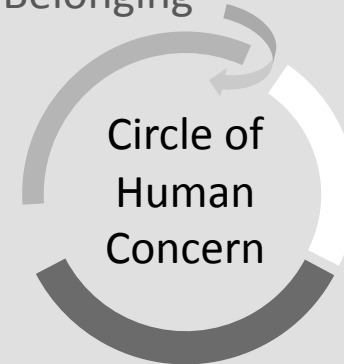
Expanded Access to Housing . . .



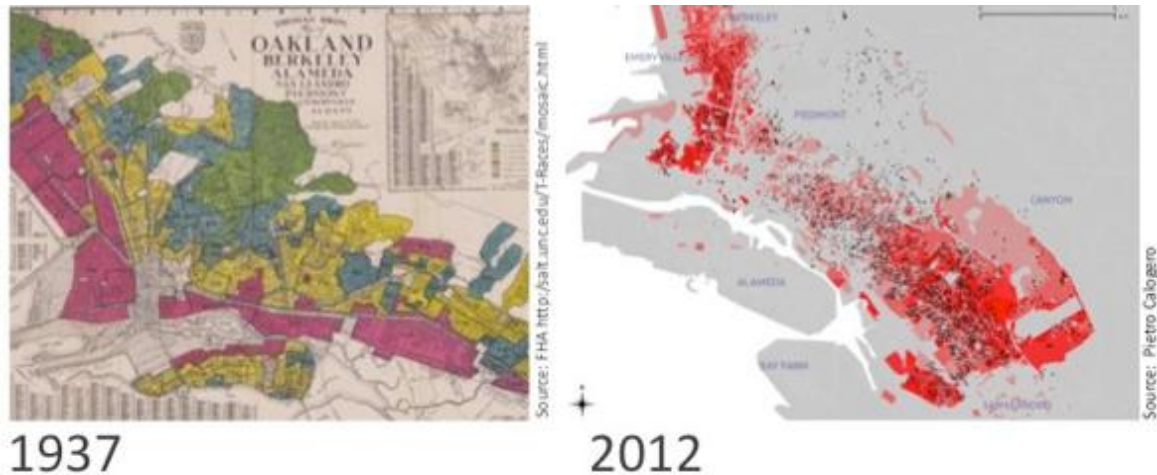
In response to pressure from grassroots activism and international scrutiny, Congress passed the 1968 Civil Rights Act to eliminate discrimination in housing based on race, color, sex, religion, and place of origin. Redlining became illegal and tenants gained the right to challenge landlords who discriminated. In 1975, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act made loan data public to help hold banks accountable. . In 1977, the Community Reinvestment Act required banks to make loans in all neighborhoods.

1968

Belonging



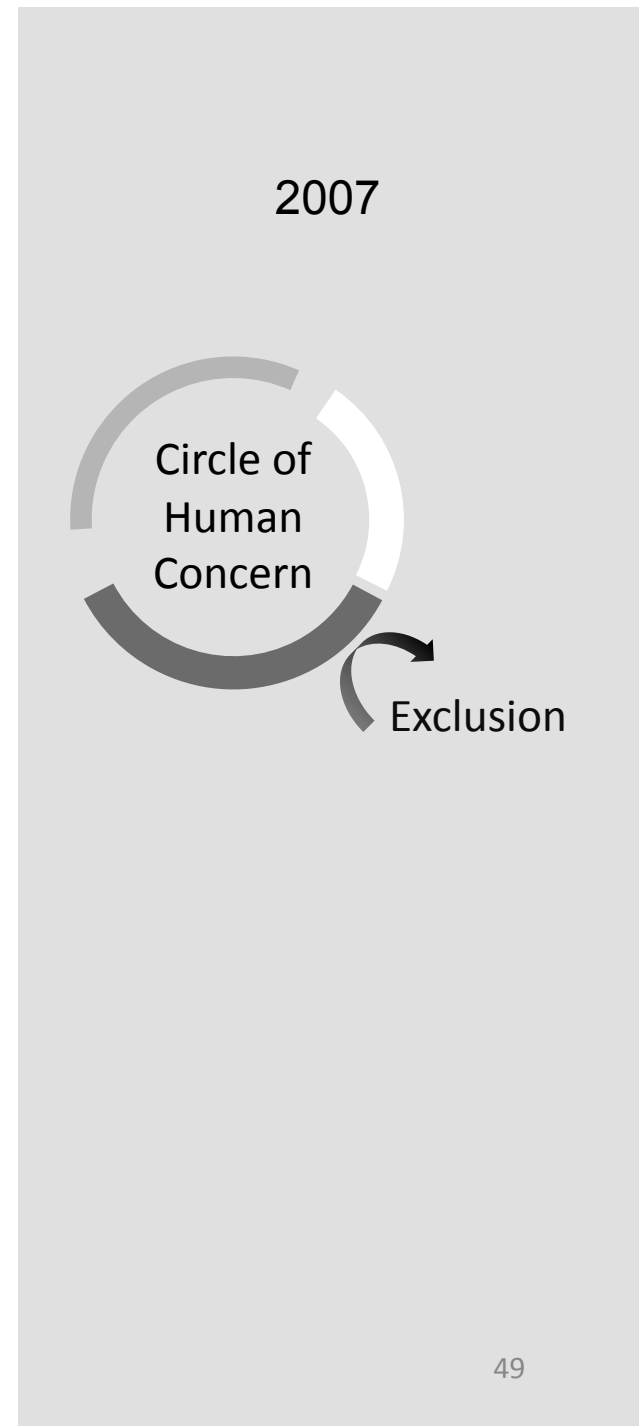
... Contracted Access to Housing



In these maps of Oakland, CA, red indicates concentration of African Americans in the neighborhood and black dots indicate foreclosed properties.

Because federal agencies could not meet the demands for mortgage credit, financial institutions were permitted to invest in mortgage-backed securities. This expanded the mortgage market, which continued to grow unregulated until its collapse in 2007.

When the mortgage market collapsed, black and Latino families disproportionately lost their homes, due to deregulation in the financial market that eliminated consumer protections.



Expanded Access to Education . . .



Left: Marshalls escort Ruby Bridges, Uncredited DOJ photographer, 1960



Right: Sidewalk protest in New Orleans over school integration, November 15th, 1960.

Following the New Deal Era, in 1954, *Brown v. Board of Education* decided that “separate but equal” racially segregated schools violated the Fourteenth Amendment and were ruled unconstitutional.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act integrated schools, as well as public spaces, and workplaces.

1954

Belonging

Circle of
Human
Concern

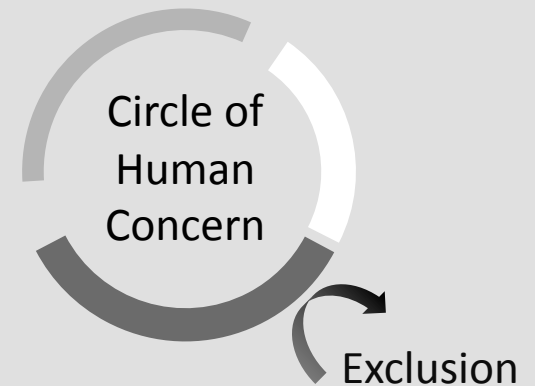
... Contracted Access to Education



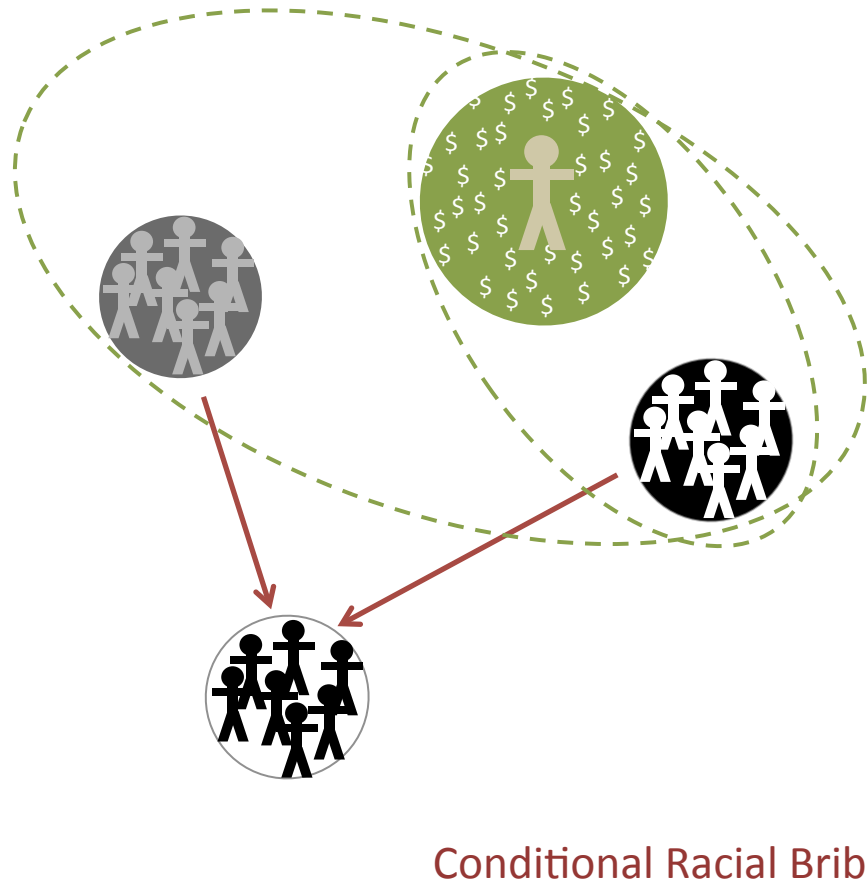
In the past fifty years, since the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the movement towards school integration has once again contracted; multi-district desegregation is not allowed and charter schools movement expands (1974), public school funding is cut by CA Proposition 13 (1978), Affirmative Action in admissions is not allowed (1984), and undocumented immigrant children are banned from public school (1994).

Under resourced school systems wind up tracking students – particularly young black boys – into the prison system rather than into college; matriculation rates of Latino and Black students at UC campuses drop.

1974 - present



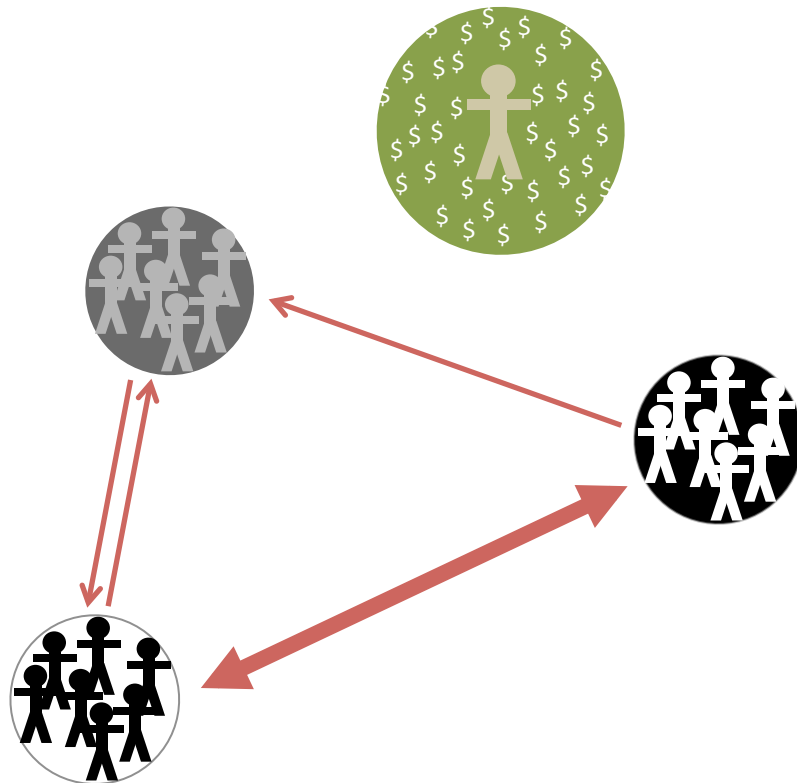
Model Minority?



When a non-black non-white racialized group, for example, Asians, Hispanics, or a sub group of either, is introduced into the system, that group is used to reinforce inequity.

Initially that third racial group may be offered a *conditional racial bribe* as “hard working, non-activist” model minority. However, by accepting the existing racial order (or at least not questioning underlying anti-black prejudice), any perceived success of the group is used to justify continued exclusion black people, while also leaving that group vulnerable to future xenophobic exclusion.

Racial Triangulation

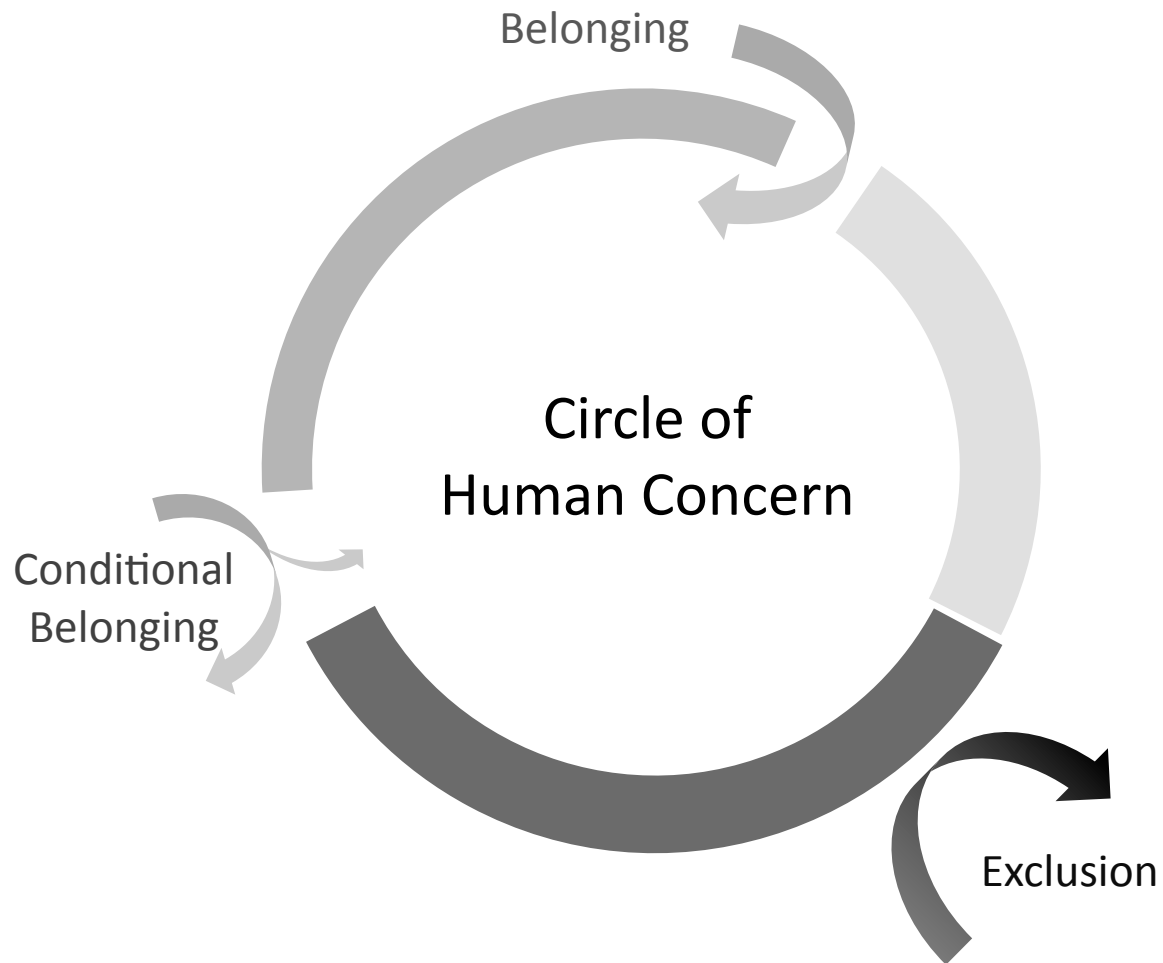


Together, these tactics are called *Racial Triangulation*.

Racial triangulation deflects scrutiny of the economic Elite and of the underlying premises of white innocence and worthiness.

The central organizing principle of the system of racial inequity (black-white racial tension) is reinforced. Non-elite groups of all races, as well as subordinated groups such as women, continue to be marginalized and face backlash when they demand fair treatment.

Conditional Belonging



Laws and practices can limit belonging, for example, by tolerating limited access by racial others as long as they remain passive about their own exploitation and/or do not draw attention to the exploitation of other groups.

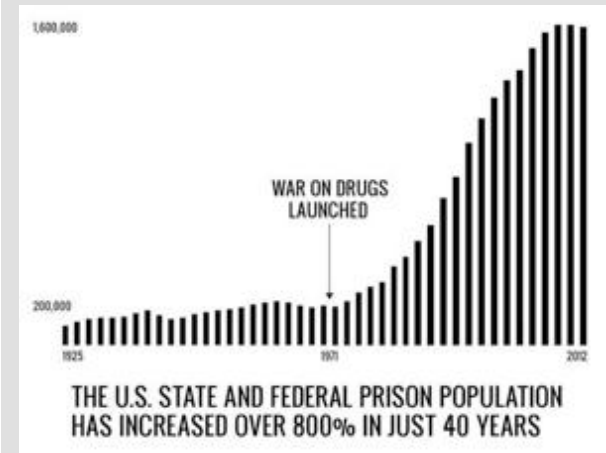
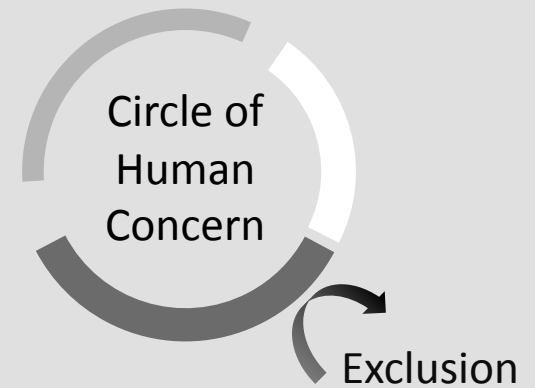
Nixon's War on Drugs



President Richard Nixon told Congress drug abuse was 'public enemy number one' 1971 Photo: AP

In 1971, in an effort to undermine the gains of the Civil Rights Movement, Nixon launched The War on Drugs. Ten years later, Reagan decreased spending on education, worker protection, and social programs while increasing spending on law enforcement. Though drug use was higher among whites, Reagan used the War on Drugs to criminalize people of color and fuel racial anxiety directed towards black people.

1971



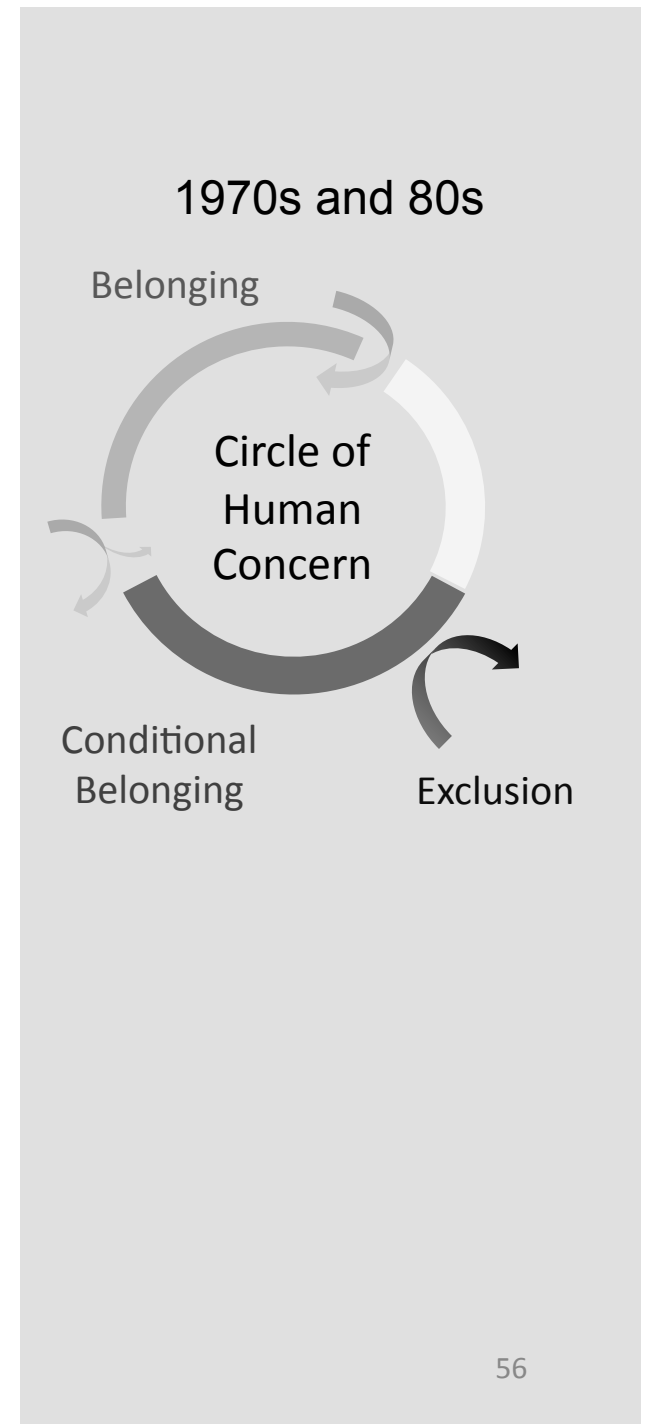
<http://www.buddhistpeacefellowship.org/understandable-but-unacceptable-a-buddhist-analysis-of-the-new-jim-crow/>

Model Immigrant or Alien?

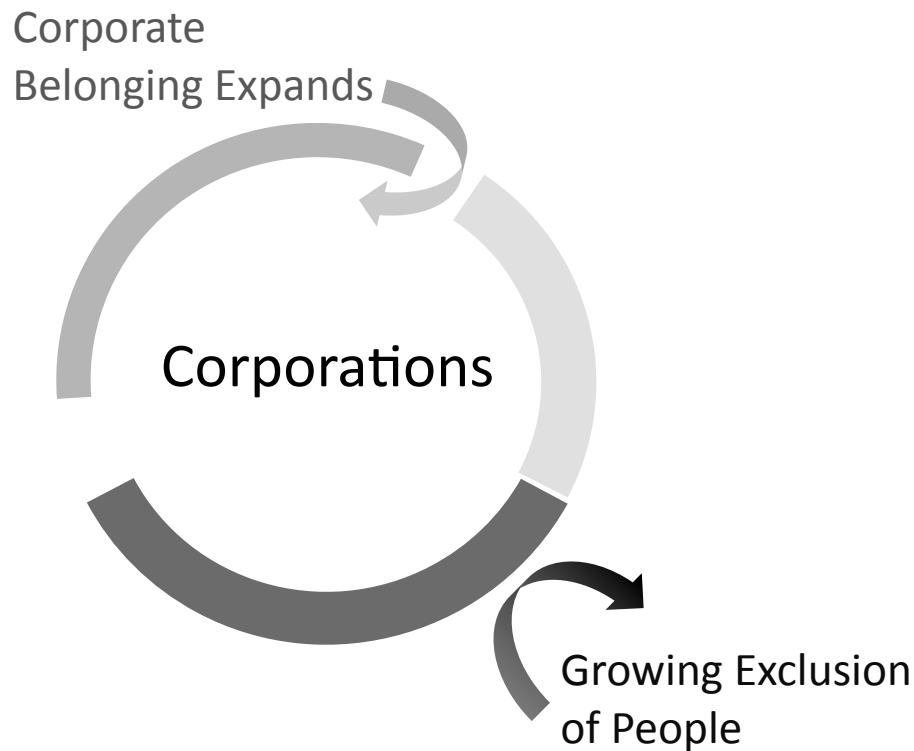


Left: 1987 Time Magazine cover “The Asian American Whiz Kids”. Right: United Autoworkers Local 588 of the Ford Motor Co. destroyed a 1975 Toyota Corolla. March 3, 1981 (AP Photo).

At the same time, the politically expedient but inaccurate ‘model minority myth’ was used to justify resistance to addressing disparities between majority and minority groups. Limited successes among a few Asian American subgroups were used to further demonize black people, accelerate divestment from social programs, and imply that the American dream was colorblind. At the same time, rising anti-Japanese sentiment fueled by deindustrialization, deregulation and consequent rising unemployment, led to a rise in hate crimes targeting American born Asians.



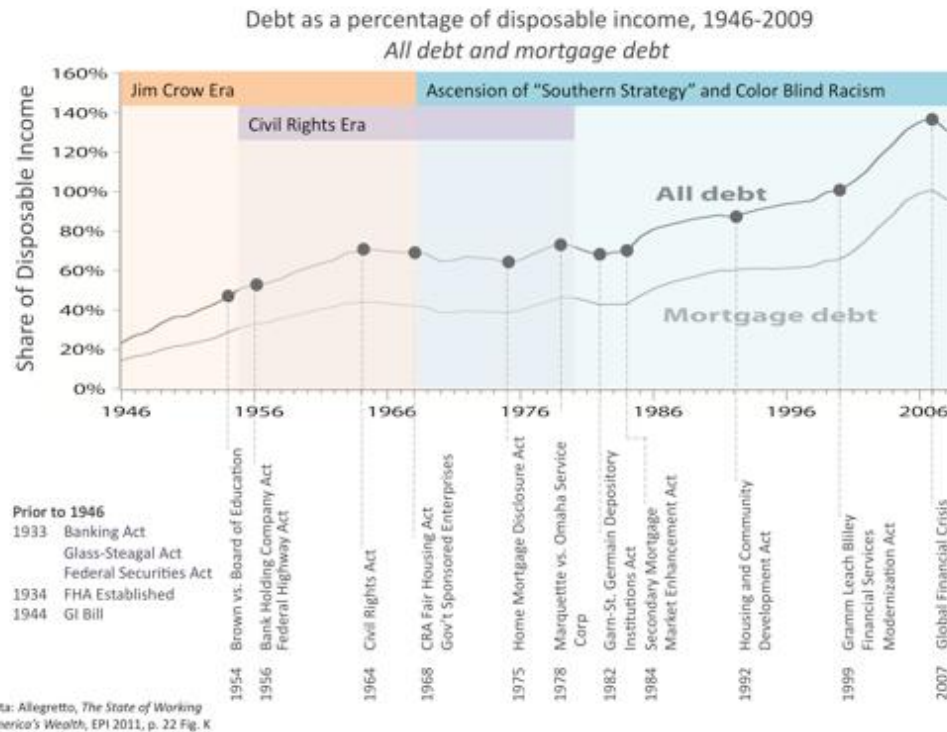
Corporate vs. Human Belonging



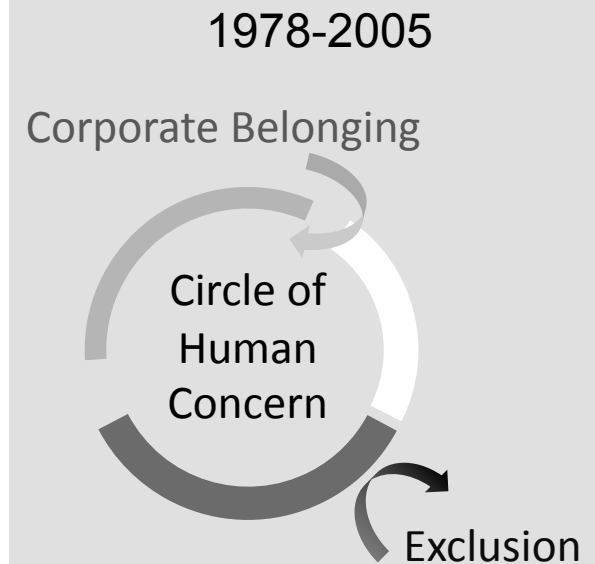
With a pervasive post-civil rights narrative that government preferences the despised racial other, support for government as arbiter of justice and oversight erodes. Trust in government is replaced with a belief in unregulated markets, which creates an opening to deregulate and expand corporate rights.

All but the most Elite are excluded. The needs of women, gender non-conforming people, homosexual people, and non-white children are subordinated to corporate interests.

Expand Deregulation, Increase Household Debt



By aggravating racial anxiety in the 1970s and associating it with government, the Elite were able to reduce popular support for government oversight. This led to legislation to deregulate financial markets and corporate practices and the repeal of New Deal Era protections. As wages stagnated, newly deregulated financial institutions enticed people to take on unsustainable home loans and credit card debt.



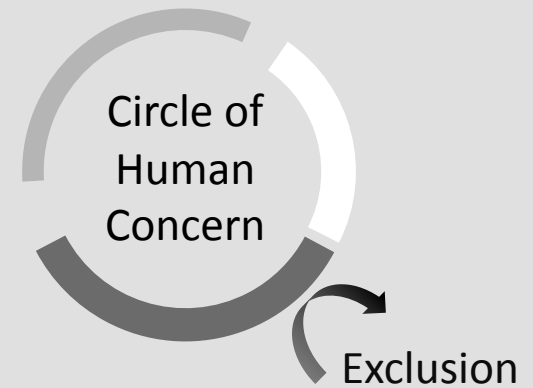
World Trade Center Attack and Aftermath



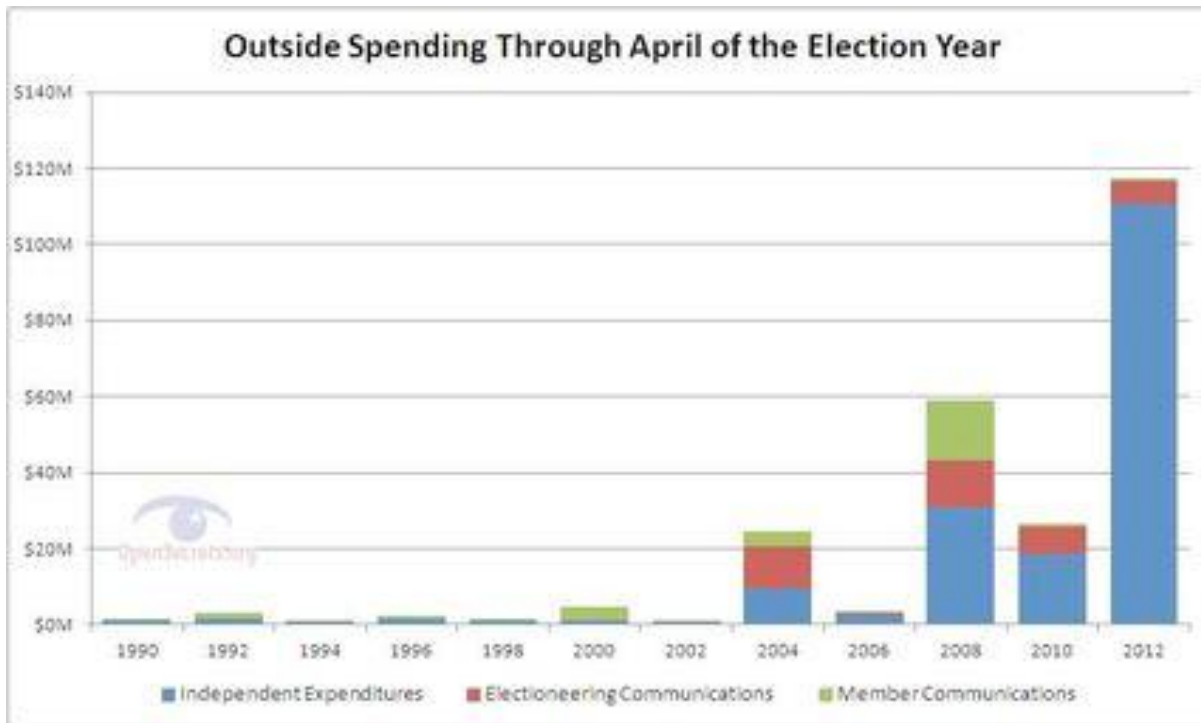
<http://original.antiwar.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/islamophobia-11.jpg>

The aftermath of the attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon on September 11th, 2001 led to increased surveillance and popular support for racial profiling. New laws that target Muslim and Arabic communities were passed. Again, government policy expands exclusion based on race, and prioritizes and expands surveillance of racialized groups of people.

2001



Corporate Rights or . . .

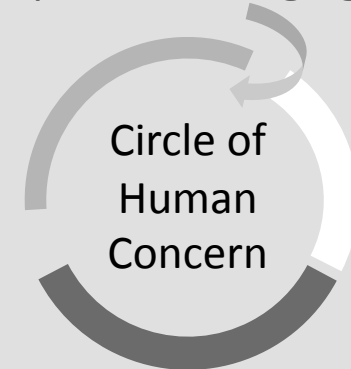


Center for responsive politics: <http://www.opensecrets.org/news/2012/06/outside-spending-the-big-picture/>

In 2010, US Supreme Court ruled in Citizen's United that the First Amendment protection of free speech prohibits the government from regulating independent political expenditures by corporations.

2010

Corporate Belonging



Voting Rights?

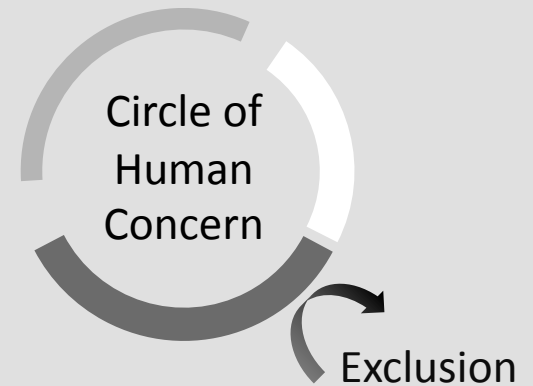


<http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2014/06/why-the-voting-rights-act-still-matters/373541/> Photo by Gary Cameron/Reuters

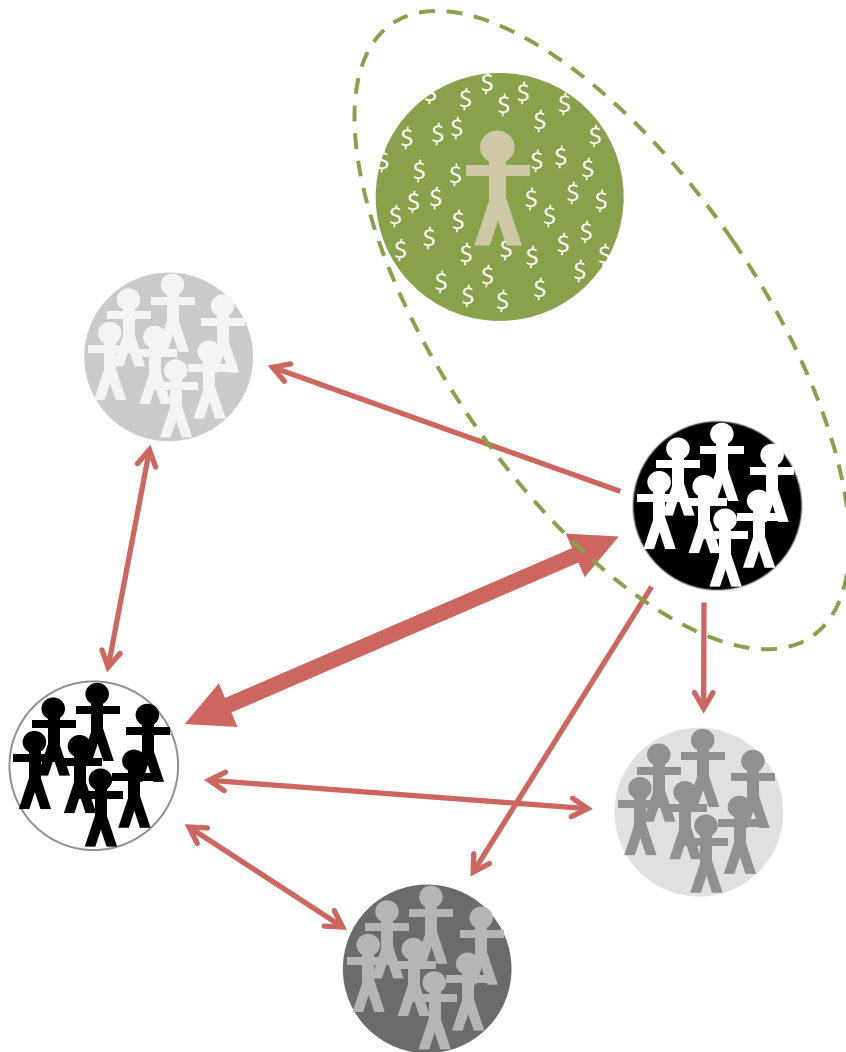
Just three years later in 2013, in *Shelby v. Holder*, the Court overturned two important clauses of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. This opened the way for restrictive voter ID laws, reduced poll hours, and redistricting—all intentionally designed to discourage and limit people of color and women from participating in our democracy.

The current era has seen corporate influence on elections protected and expanded while people's voting rights have been diminished.

2013



Political Use of Race

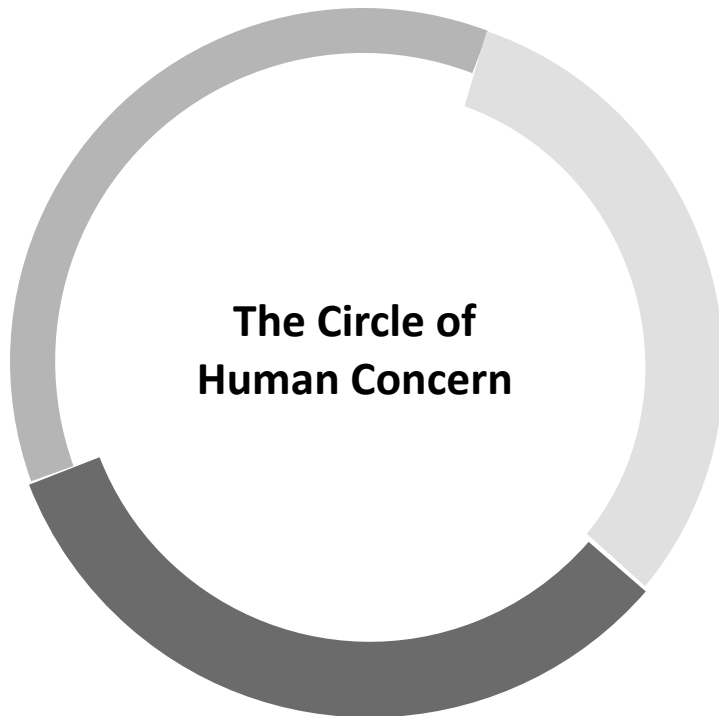


Ultimately, racialization is the outcome of a very complex system designed to distribute power unevenly.

New racialized groupings that have no basis--in country of origin, language, biology, phenotypic features, shared history or religious experience--are constantly in formation and flux as the system adapts to the present time.

Through the process of racialization, society collectively creates the contours of economic and political access, while enabling the Elite to continue to amass political power and consolidate wealth.

Still contested



Who is included inside the circle of human concern and who is excluded continues to be contested.

Who belongs inside the circle of human concern?
You? Me? People or corporations?

Will your action expand human concern and belonging?

Thank You!

We would like to thank the Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society for supporting the research and content included in this project. Specifically, we would like to thank Darren Arquero and Monica Elizondo for their research and feedback throughout. We would also like to thank Fayza Bundalli for her encouragement and editorial support.

We encourage you to use and distribute these materials freely, only asking that you reference the website, www.projectlinkedfate.org, so that others know about and can use the other resources that can be found there.

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