

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

California Supreme Court. *Reports of Cases Determined by the Supreme Court of the State of California*. Vol. 66, San Francisco, 1906.

This gives full details of the court case and all of the laws pertaining to it, proving that Mamie Tape should indeed be allowed to attend school in America. It goes on to say that the Spring Valley School district was wrong to not let a child attend school because of his or her race or ethnicity. It also says that it was not just one person doing it was the whole school district.

Kansas City journal. "A Chinese Romance" ["A Chinese Romance"]. *Kansas City journal*. [volume] (Kansas City, Mo.) 1897-1928 [Kansas City], 1897, p. 9.

While this source is about the story of Mamie Tape, after the trial. It talks about who she married, this to me is very important, because it shows that her life just went on. She did continue to fight for equal rights, but she had a life outside of all of that. She fought for everything that was right and broke all barriers that she did. This also gives background knowledge to further form an opinion on the trial.

Kuo, Joyce. "Excluded, Segregated and Forgotten: A Historical View of the Discrimination of Chinese Americans in Public Schools" ["Excluded, Segregated and Forgotten: A Historical View of the Discrimination of Chinese Americans in Public Schools"]. *Asian Law Journal*, 1998, pp. 182-83.

The Board of Education at that time was trying to figure out whether children of Chinese descent should be allowed to attend public school with no problems. The article talks about how they were under a lot of pressure from outside forces like Mary Tape in order to change some of the rules that were first established. Mary Tape was facing a lot of obstacles that could have easily stopped her but she continued to push through and break barriers.

News and Citizen. "Buying White Babies" ["Buying White Babies"]. *News and Citizen*, 26 Feb. 1885, p. 4.

The Tape families story is one of many stories told by Chinese Americans that lead to the end of the Chinese Exclusion Act. This article tells the reader that there were many other Chinese families facing the same discrimination. Other families began to tell their stories once the news that Mary Tape would be suing the Spring Valley school district along with the California Board of Education. Mary and Mamie Tape broke the barriers for others to tell their stories so that the discrimination would end.

Sacramento daily record-union. "The Chinese Bill Made Law " ["The Chinese Bill Made Law "]. *Sacramento daily record-union* [Sacramento], 9 May 1882.

The newspaper explains about a Chinese law that was passed just a few years before the court case. It explains the reactions people have to the law being passed and how they felt about it. This is important to see how others reacted to it, because I am able to see the points other people had on the excluding Chinese people from immigrating to America.

Sacramento Daily Record Union. "The Employment of the Chinese " ["The Employment of the Chinese "]. *Sacramento Daily Record Union* [Sacramento], 13 May 1882, p. 4.

This source better helps me understand where the Chinese people stood at this point in America. Many Americans thought any persons who would hire a Chinese person was a "foolish" person. I can now fully understand the hardships the Tape family went through in order to break the barriers and to have their children attend school in America.

Sacramento Daily Record Union. "Mongolian Children" ["Mongolian Children"]. *Sacramento Daily Record Union* [Sacramento], 16 Jan. 1885, p. 1.

Newspapers played an important role in making the Tape v. Hurley court case explode across the nation. In the article it gives a summary of the law saying that "All children must be admitted to public schools." This is very important in Mary Tape's case, because it gives her all the more evidence to prove that the Spring Valley School district is at fault. It also gives Mary Tape power along with her daughter who together fought to prove their point.

Salt Lake City Democrat. "The Chinese Test Case." ["The Chinese Test Case."]. Salt Lake City Evening Democrat [Salt Lake City], 7 Mar. 1885, sec. 4p. 1.

This news article from Salt Lake City shows just how big of a deal this court case was. It discusses how the court ruled the case saying that Mamie was a legal citizen and had the right to go to that school no matter her race or heritage. This is important because it shows how she truly broke barriers for her rights in America.

Smith, Alonzo N. "Separate is Not Equal:Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas" ["Separate is Not Equal:Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas"]. *Project Essay*, pp. 1-2.

The letter applies to Topeka Kansas Board of Education and how they ultimately eliminated segregated schools. This is important information for my project because it is a long term effect that Mary Tape was hoping she would be able to accomplish. Mary was fighting for equal rights she knew her daughter deserved, however at the time she did not know if it would be resolved or made worse. In the end, what she fought for has a lasting effect on America.

Supreme Court of California. "Tape v. Hurley." Internet archive wayback machine Asian American Legal Foundation, 25 June 2016, web.archive.org/web/20160625050111/http://www.asianamericanlegal.com/index.php/9-historical-cases/23-tape-v-hurley. Accessed 30 Sept. 2019.

The court case file shows exactly what happened during the court case in it gives a first hand account to what was said by Mary Tape and how the judge ruled the case. It explains the rights that Mary's children have and it also explains the school board's side. They were given a rule to follow and they did, however, the school was in the wrong. This information is vital in order to get an insight about all the setbacks Mary faced before she could succeed in breaking barriers.

Tape, Mary. "Board of Education" ["Board of Education"]. *Daily Alta California* [California], 38th ed., 8 Apr. 1885, sec. 12778, p. 1.

In this article you get a first hand account of Mary Tapes interpretation of the trial and the discrimination her family is faced with. It also goes into detail about what she believes is right, she believes that her child should be allowed to go to school in America because she was born in America. I will use this information to further explain Mary's reasoning and concerns regarding her daughter. Mamie was born in America, therefore by American law makes her a legal Citizen of the United States.

Teachers from California. "California Teacher and Moms Journal " ["California Teacher and Moms Journal "]. *California Teacher and Moms Journal* , vol. 3, Nos. 1-6, Feb. 1885, pp. 43-44.

I find that this journal will be very important to my project, because it actually gives a teacher's view on the court case which is very important. The teachers say that Mamie Tape is a "child" therefore she must be admitted into public schools according to the law which states that "all children must be admitted into public schools." It also says that the law never states anything specific about discriminating against a certain ethnicity.

United States, Congress, House. All Amendments of the United States Constitution. University of Minnesota, Congress of the United States, 4 Mar. 1794, hrlibrary.umn.edu/education/all_amendments_usconst.htm#Amendments11-27. Accessed 30 Sept. 2019

I was able to better understand the 14th Amendment of the Constitution. It is about equality of people in America no matter what state they came from. The 14th amendment states, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Western Appeal. "The First Chinese School in America" ["The First Chinese School in America"]. *Western Appeal* [Saint Paul], 13 June 1885, sec. 6.

This article begins by saying "The first Chinese separate school to open in America." This proves that she broke barriers, because it is getting national attention. This shows a lot about the culture and how they believed it was still wrong to let a girl of Chinese descent go to school in America. It was spread across the nation. It later goes on to talk about the legal side of the case and say that she was, again, a legal U.S citizen.

Kim, Alisa. Interview. 2014.

The interview with Mamie Tapes niece Alisa Kim gives a first hand account on Mamie Tape's personality as well as Mary Tape. Kim says that Mary was a "fierce" woman. She would not go down without a fight and she knew what was right and Mary was going to do everything in her power along with the help of Mamie to prove it.

Zhao, Xiaojian, and Edward Park, editors. *Asian Americans* . Vols. 1 , Santa Barbra .

This talks about what happened to Mamie Tape during and after the court case, because the court case took so long and Mamie still needed a form of education there was a Chinese school that opened up in 1885 that was made specifically for children like Mamie Tape, who were not allowed to attend public schools or were denied access. It shows how many barriers Mary and Mamie broke on their way to success.

Secondary Sources

"Chinese Exclusion Act" ["Chinese Exclusion Act"]. *AAPF*, aapf.org/chinese-exclusion-act. Accessed 22 Nov. 2019.

The Chinese Exclusion Act played a big part in the court case involving Mamie and Mary Tape. The act was first put into effect in 1882 that prevented Chinese laborers from immigrating to the United States. It also was the first act passed that actually excluded a whole ethnic race. This idea was huge for that time, it had never been done before. I feel this is important to show the severity of the case that Mary Tape had to fight for and eventually won, which makes an even bigger statement about breaking barriers in history.

"Crossing the continent and crossing the pacific" ["Crossing the continent and crossing the pacific"]. *Ancestors in the americas*, Center for Educational Telecommunications, www.cetel.org/part3.html. Accessed 26 Sept. 2019.

I was able to get information about the "Chinese Exclusion Act." I can now better understand what the Tape family went through and the struggles they faced just to get their children in school. The whole Tape family broke barriers for the rights they deserved in America. It was the first big step for America's immigration program.
Fang, Marina. "How The Chinese Exclusion Act Can Help Us Understand Immigration

Kim, Jack. *Joseph and Mary Tape in 1917* .

This picture is of Mary and Joseph Tape is important, because Mary played a huge part in desegregating schools along with her daughter. This picture gives a visual of what both of Mamie's parents looked like as well. I will use this when I give background information about the life of Mamie Tape growing up as well as talking about all the struggles that her parents faced when first coming to Americaas immigrants.

Politics Today" ["How The Chinese Exclusion Act Can Help Us Understand Immigration Politics Today"]. *Huff Post*, 25 May 2018, www.huffpost.com/entry/chinese-exclusion-act-immigration-politics_n_5b06a90fe4b05f0fc84552cf. Accessed 2 Dec. 2019.

The Chinese Exclusion Act played a large role in telling the story of Mary and Mamie tape as well as realizing the significance of the work they did in order to make America a desegregated Nation. It also shows all of the challenges they faced as they were fighting for their rights. This source is important because it is more modern so I am able to see how someone else interpreted the Chinese exclusion act.

Kim, Alisa J. "We have always lived as Americans" ["We have always lived as Americans"]. Chinese American Exclusion/Inclusion, chineseamerican.nyhistory.org/we-have-always-lived-as-americans/. Accessed 23 Sept. 2019.

This article not only talks about Mamie Tape, it discussed her parents lives as well. Both of her parents came to America from china. Mary came from Shanghai China in 1868, alone and was taken by Ladies Protection and Relief Society a few months later. Her father however came from Taishan China in 1864 he was just 12 years old. This was a start to how they broke barriers, coming from China to America at the time. The two met and got married they had four kids Mamie, Frank, Emily and Gertrude. They were all raised American.

Lee, Erica. *The Making of Asian America*. New York, Simon and Schuster, 2015.

While this book does not explain Mamie Tapes whole life, it does talk about her. The whole book is about how the Asians began to make their lives in America and some of the struggles faced. One obviously being the discrimination in the school districts. Mamie lead the way for many other Asians to come to America and make their lives here and be free. She made it possible for children of Asian descent to attend schools in America.

---. "Mary Tape, And Outspoken Women" ["Mary Tape, And Outspoken Women"]. *Oxford Journals*, pp. 1-3.

The document gives the full letter that was written by Mary Tape to the school board. Mary Tape is very angry about how the school mistreated her daughter at the school. This is a crucial letter to understand Mary Tapes frustration towards the school board. I am going to use this to give Mary's insight regarding her daughter's admittance into Spring Valley School District. She is able to fully get her points across in order to break the barriers that she did.

Ormsby Donogh files. *2123 Russell St. in 1939*. 1939.

I am going to use this photograph of the Tape family house which was captured in 1939, to show where they lived and how it represents the family. The house is large for back in the time which implies that they are well off, and paying the taxes that are enforced by the California Government.

Pruitt, Sarah. "The 8-Year-Old Chinese-American Girl Who Helped Desegregate Schools—in 1885" ["The 8-Year-Old Chinese-American Girl Who Helped Desegregate Schools—in 1885"]. History, 19 May 2019, www.history.com/news/chinese-american-segregation-san-francisco-mamie-tape-case. Accessed 29 Sept. 2019

The author of this article believes that the Tape v. Hurley case is one of the most important court case in history. She also talks about the lives of both Mary Tape and Joseph Tape to explain the struggles they faced coming to America and how hard they fought to be American citizens. This shows the impact this case has on history and on segregated schools in American at the time. This is important for my project because it emphasizes the point that Mamie and her mother made.

Royal BC Museum. Hip! Horrah! Royal BC Museum .

This poster has in very large letters at the top "Hip! Hurrah!" as you later read on it has another line that says "The White Man is on top." This is very important to show the true discrimination Chinese people would face everyday. This makes Mamie Tapes fight for their equal rights even more significant to American history. At the time of the Court case it would have been about 3 years since the Exclusion Act had been passed, so the idea was still very fresh in most people's mind. This poster tells a story in itself explaining how important all work Mary and Mamie Tape did to help break thosediscrimination barriers in our society.

Smithsonian National Museum of American History. *Joseph, Emily, Mamie, Frank & Mary Tape circa 1884–85*. 1884.

The photograph shows the whole Tape family going left to right it would be Joseph, Emily, Mamie, Frank, and Mary Tape. This photograph is important to show the family history as well as show what Mamie and Mary looked like. I am going to use this family photograph in my project to show the visual of the family.

Thompson, Daniella. "An accomplished family of school desegregation pioneers" ["An accomplished family of school desegregation pioneers"]. BAHA, Daniella Thompson, 30 Apr. 2004, berkeleyheritage.com/essays/tape_family.html. Accessed 23 Sept. 2019.

The Tapes of Russell Street goes into depth about the struggles her parents faced coming to America. It also talks about the issues faced when they tried to enroll Mamie Tape into public school and was denied. Her mother Mary then sued Spring Valley School and The board of education in San Francisco. They won the trial, but the school still denied Mamie. I am going to use this to further prove the segregation the family faced all throughout their lives.

Wong, Janelle, et al. *Asian American Political Participation*. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2011.

Before many people spoke out about the rights Asian-Americans deserved they had little to no rights, however most of them paid taxes. The book talks about how the Asian people were treated when they arrived in America. This helps me get a better understanding about all the troubles and setbacks Mary Tape faced in order to get her children the rights she knew they deserved.

Wu, Yuning. "Chinese Exclusion Act" ["Chinese Exclusion Act"]. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Britannica, 22 Nov. 2019, www.britannica.com/topic/Chinese-Exclusion-Act. Accessed 2 Dec. 2019.

The source helped me understand how the Act was repealed and as to why it was repealed in 1943. This is important because it shows the long term effects of the Court case that Mary and Mamie Tape were involved in years prior. A major impact to the Act being repealed at the time was because of the alliance between America and China during World War II. I believe this is important to use because I am able to get a better understanding as the causes of the Chinese Exclusion Act being repealed.