

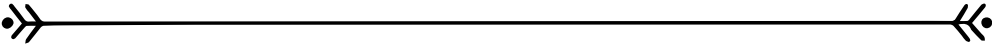
Make Us VISIBLE

A COLORING BOOK OF ASIAN AMERICANS,
NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS
WHO CONTRIBUTED TO OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY



COMMUNITY BEGINS
LOCALLY

This book belongs to





FREEDOM
RIDE

Washington, D.C.

Jackson

TRI-STATE
TRAILWAYS

MARINE CORPS BASE

CAMP BLAZ

Make Us VISIBLE

A coloring book of Asian Americans,
Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders
who contributed to our country's history





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INTRODUCTION

Make Us VISIBLE

Make Us Visible began in January 2021 when a small grassroots coalition came together to comfort each other, share joy, and understand how we could empower one another to create positive, lasting impacts in our neighborhoods. While we entered this space for different reasons, the values that brought us together were universal. We wanted to understand how we fit into our country. We wanted to belong and be treated fairly. Over time, our feelings of frustration and fear during the pandemic gave way to an intergenerational commitment and hope for education to pull our communities together. By including Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) stories in K-12 schools, we can illuminate untold chapters within our history.

Today, our nation's collection of national parks serve as a roadmap of our nation's historic movements, accomplishments, regrets, and cultural cornerstones. Not known to many, AANHPIs played important roles during these key junctures. From Native Hawaiian cowboys and immigrant Civil War soldiers to labor leaders, Freedom Riders, and jazz musicians, AANHPIs have stood at the forefront of the most challenging and celebrated moments in history. Like our parks, these pages serve as a map of important stories across our country's shared past. While there wasn't enough space here to share a full picture of their contributions and lives, we encourage you to go beyond our descriptions and learn more about these figures on your own!

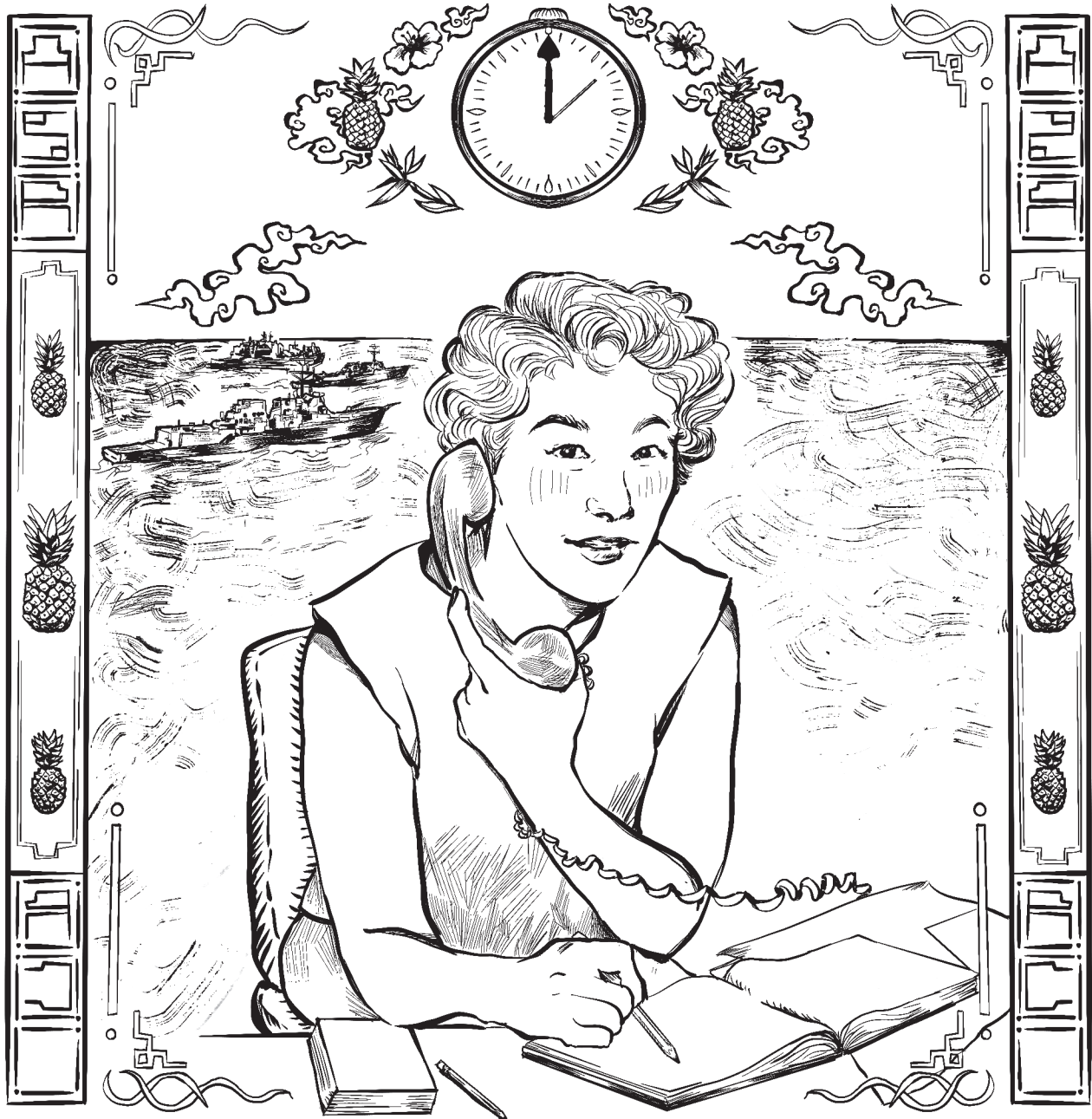
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AANHPI NPS RANGERS

The National Park Service was founded on August 25, 1916. Its mission is to care for important cultural and natural spaces in the U.S. Today, there are over 20,000 employees, and more than 279,000 volunteers. Many of these employees are National Park Rangers. In the artwork above, you can see some of the places where Rangers work, like at the base of the Great Smoky Mountains, among the cacti of the Mojave Desert, between the latte structure in Saipan, and on the paths up to Kīlauea volcano in Hawai'i. There are several types of Rangers. Some Rangers plan educational programs to teach visitors about historical, natural, or scientific parts of their park or site. Other Rangers are managers, scientists, gardeners, and more! All Rangers work together to make public lands as welcoming as possible. How do you help make your community as welcoming as possible?

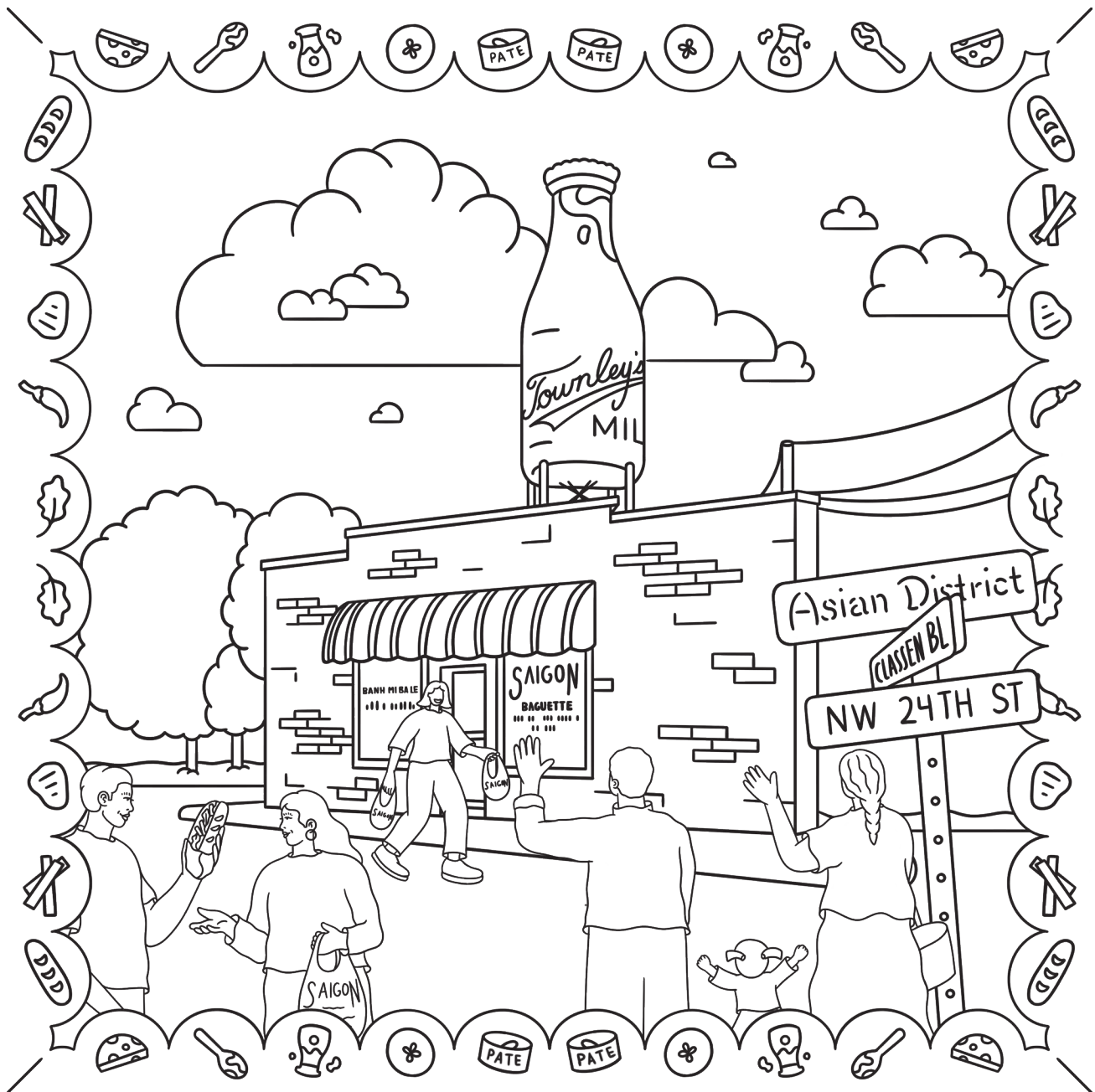
Illustrated by Sasha Braverman



AGNES EUN SOON RHO CHUN

Born in 1925 in Honolulu, Hawai'i, Agnes Eun Soon Rho Chun was raised by Korean immigrant parents. When she was 14, Agnes borrowed the social security card of an older girl in order to work summers as a trimmer and packer at a local pineapple cannery. Her father had recently died, and Agnes felt responsible to help provide for her family of seven. When her school closed during World War II, Agnes helped with wartime registration. She worked as a messenger and, later, as a timekeeper at Ford Island Naval Air Station. During her career in government service, Agnes held various jobs, including comptroller for the Pacific Third Fleet and financial manager for the U.S. Army in Korea.

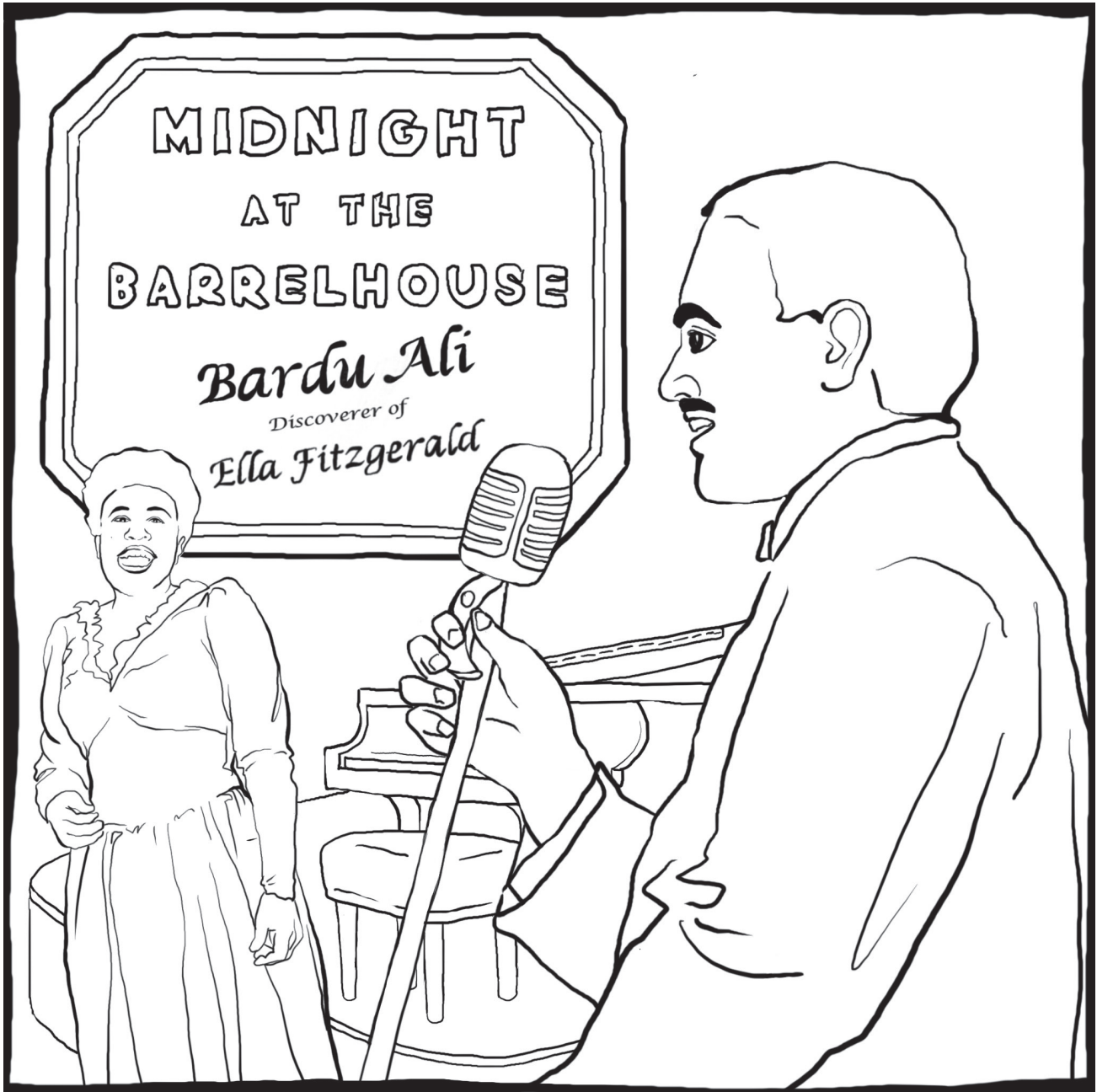
Sites on Ford Island are part of Pearl Harbor National Memorial, which commemorates the events of the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7th, 1941.



ASIAN DISTRICT, OKLAHOMA CITY

The Asian District in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, previously known as “Little Saigon,” is a melting pot of Asian American cultures. After the war in Vietnam ended, refugees were airlifted to four military bases around the U.S. In 1975, thousands of Vietnamese refugees were relocated to the Central Park neighborhood in Oklahoma City, forming a tight-knit community. Soon, Vietnamese, Chinese, and other Asian American cultures started businesses and transformed the Oklahoma City strip into a lively international neighborhood. Many locations and services cater to the district’s large Asian American population as well as to neighbors and tourists. Businesses include markets, medical and law offices, and local eateries, serving everything from phở and dim sum to bánh mì and bubble tea.

The Asian District’s famous landmark is the Milk Bottle Grocery, pictured above, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

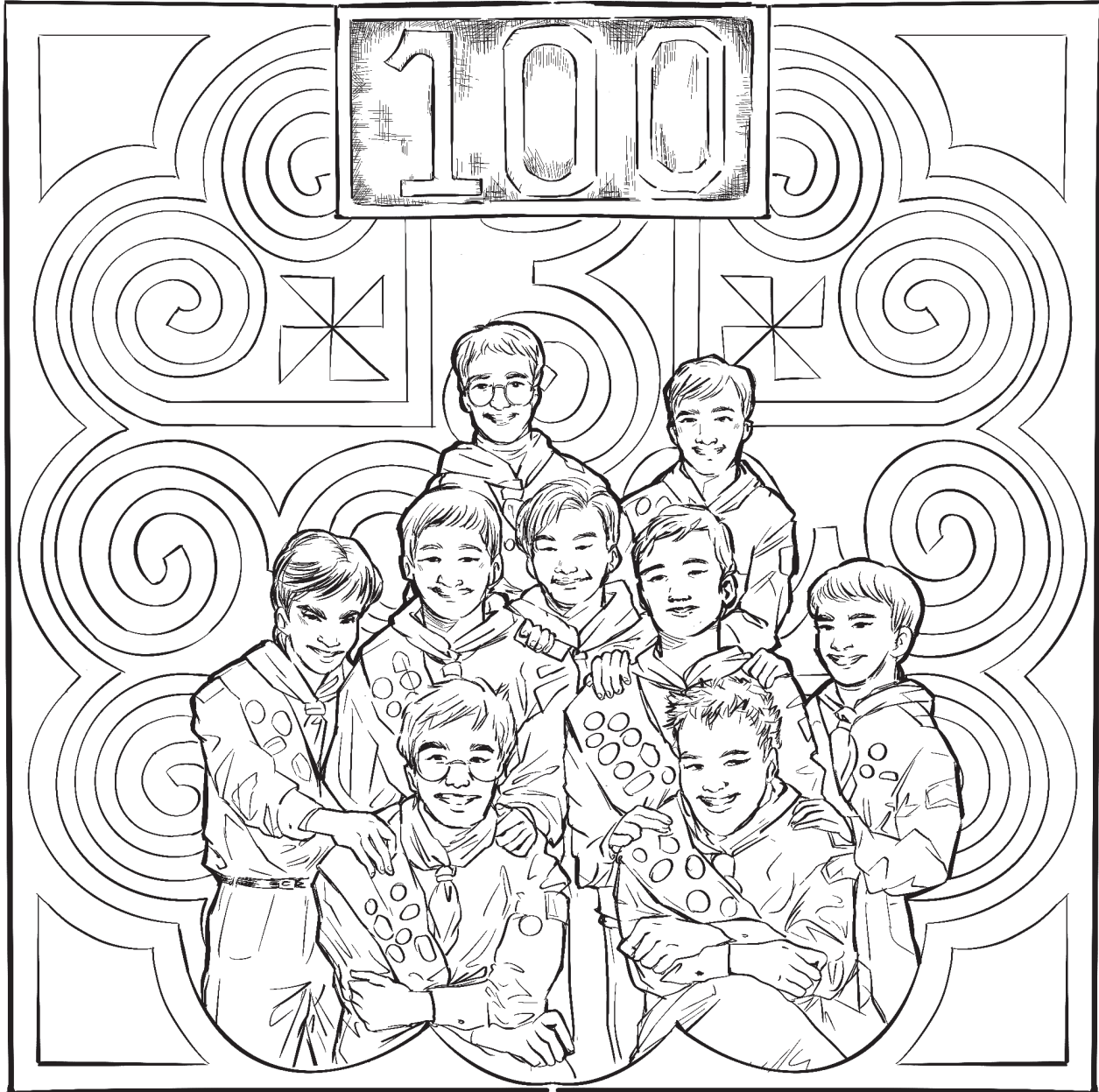


BARDU ALI

Bahadour “Bardu” Ali was born in 1906. His father was from India, and his mother was a Black woman from New Orleans, Louisiana. The family eventually moved to Harlem in New York City. In the 1930s, Bardu led different bands, including one of Harlem’s leading swing jazz bands, Chick Webb. Bardu introduced a young Ella Fitzgerald to Chick. She was hired as a singer for the Chick Webb Orchestra, which launched her music career. In the 1940s, Bardu moved to Los Angeles, California. He made friends with drummer Johnny Otis and together they opened the Barrelhouse, the country’s first nightclub devoted to the new music style “rhythm and blues.” Bardu had a successful entertainment career, working with some of the most famous figures in American music history.

Today, Bardu’s legacy is honored at New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, which celebrates the evolution of jazz in the U.S.

Illustrated by Sasha Braverman

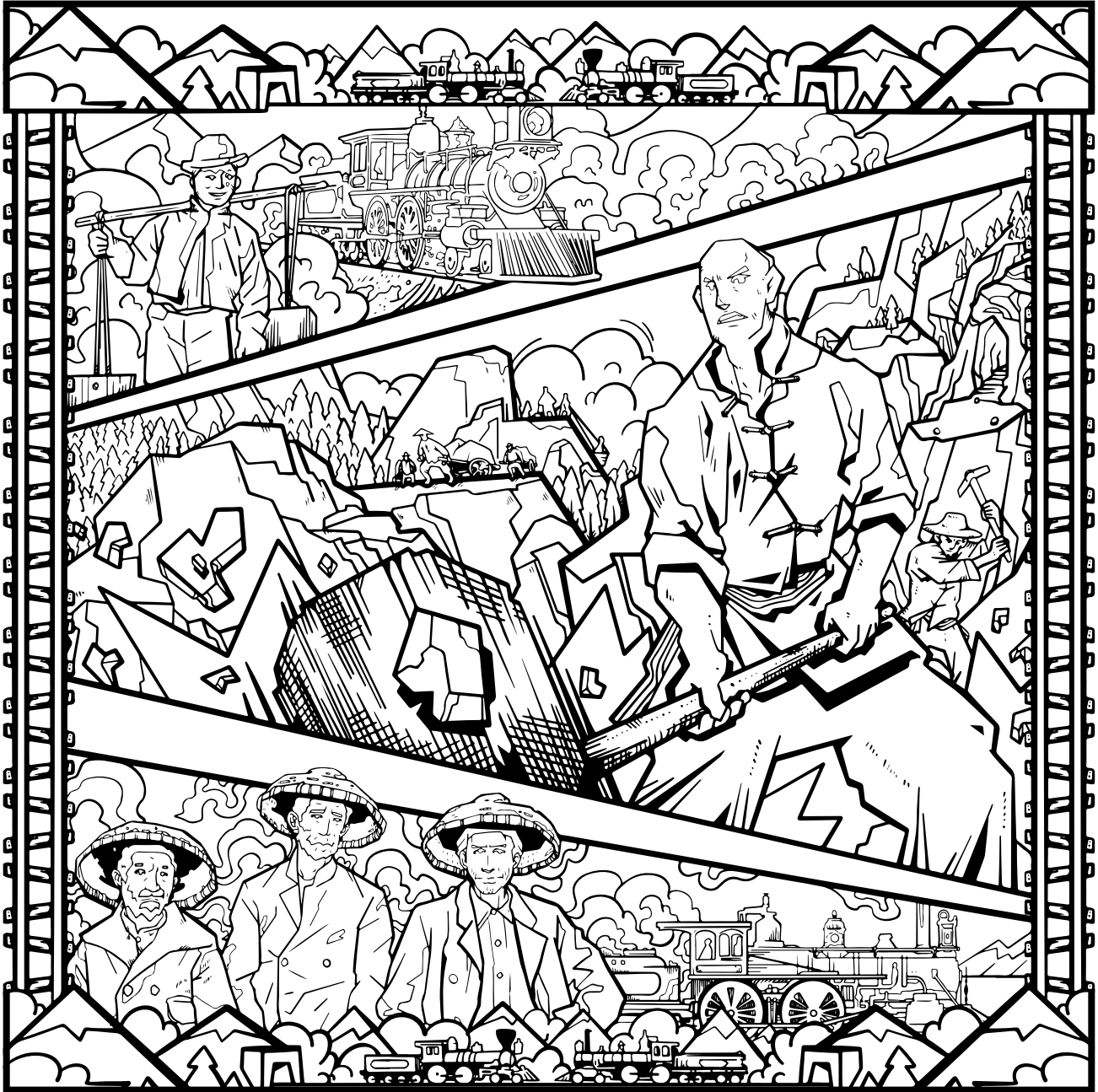


BOY SCOUT TROOP 100

Boy Scout Troop 100 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, is the nation's first Hmong American Scout Troop. Most of the boys and their families came as refugees from Laos, a country in Southeast Asia, after the Laotian Civil War. In Scouts, the boys found friendship and community. They learned life lessons too. Many of the boys grew up into leaders and advocates. One Scout, Bee Vue, became a NASA aeronautical engineer, which means he works with rockets in outer space. He once said, "You wear your uniform because you are proud to represent the Scouts. You are serious about what it stands for ... In life, always wear your Hmong uniform. Be proud of where you came from."

Boy Scout Troop 100 is sponsored by the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Use of the phrase "Boy Scouts" and "Boy Scouts Troop 100" is solely made for descriptive, reference purposes and does not indicate any endorsement or sponsorship by, or association or affiliation with the Boy Scouts of America.*



CHINESE AMERICAN RAILROAD WORKERS

From 1865 to 1869, over 12,000 Chinese immigrants helped construct the western section of the transcontinental railroad – one of the U.S.’s greatest accomplishments, which led to the Industrial Revolution. Many of these workers left China due to civil war and poverty, looking for a better way to provide for the families they had left behind. These workers risked their lives and many died due to harsh winters and dangerous working conditions. Chinese railroad workers were paid an average of 30% less than white railroad workers, lived in segregated work camps, and had to pay for their own housing, food, supplies, and equipment. In 1867, Chinese railroad workers across 30 miles of track running through California stopped working. At the time, this was the largest organized labor strike in the U.S.

Today, the memories of these workers are honored at Golden Spike National Historic Park.



CLARENCE “UNCLE BOOGIE” KAHILIHUWA

Clarence “Uncle Boogie” Kahilihiwa was loved for his unbreakable spirit and advocacy for Hansen’s Disease awareness. Uncle Boogie was born and raised in Hawai’i. In 1950, when he was 9, he was diagnosed with Hansen’s Disease and his parents were forced to send him to a hospital far away. At 18, he was then sent to the Kalaupapa settlement on the island of Moloka’i. This settlement was built to keep people with Hansen’s Disease far away from society. Many years later, Uncle Boogie started a non-profit organization, Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa, dedicated to writing the names of every person diagnosed with Hansen’s Disease since 1866 on the Kalaupapa Memorial.

He wanted them to always be remembered.

In 1980, Kalaupapa National Historical Park was established with the goal of preserving the cultural and physical settings of the two Hansen’s Disease colonies on Moloka’i from 1866 to 1969.

Illustrated by Selina Guo



GEORGE DUPONT

Millions of soldiers fought in the Civil War, some for the South and others for the North. One of the Northern soldiers, a private in the Union Army, was a citizen of a nation across the ocean — Siam, which today is Thailand. His name was George Dupont. George was living in Jersey City, New Jersey, when the war started. In 1862, he joined the 13th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and, in less than a year, fought in three of the Civil War's deadliest battles including Gettysburg, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. In 1864, George also fought in the Battle of Kolb's Farm on Kennesaw Mountain in Georgia. After the war, George became a U.S. Citizen.

Gettysburg is now a National Military Park and Kennesaw Mountain and Antietam are now National Battlefields, all of which stand as memorials to those who lost their lives and as historical educational sites.

**The above illustration is an artistic interpretation of what George looked like. Not everyone had access to a camera in the 1860s, so there are no known photos of George in existence. His name lives on in historical records.*

Illustrated by Arthur Ball



GEORGE MASA

George Masa was born “Masahara Iizuka” in Osaka, Japan, and arrived in the U.S. in the early 1900s. George settled in Asheville, North Carolina. His first job was at a hotel where he picked up a camera and started taking pictures for the guests. In 1918, he set out to capture the natural beauty of his new home. George’s photos of the Great Smoky Mountains helped convince people to preserve the mountain range between the borders of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. His photos were sent to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who donated enough money for the National Park Service to buy much of the land. He also cataloged peaks and scouted and marked the entire North Carolina portion of the Appalachian Trail.

In 1934, one year after his death, Congress created Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In 1961, a 5,685-foot peak in the park was named Masa Knob in George’s honor.



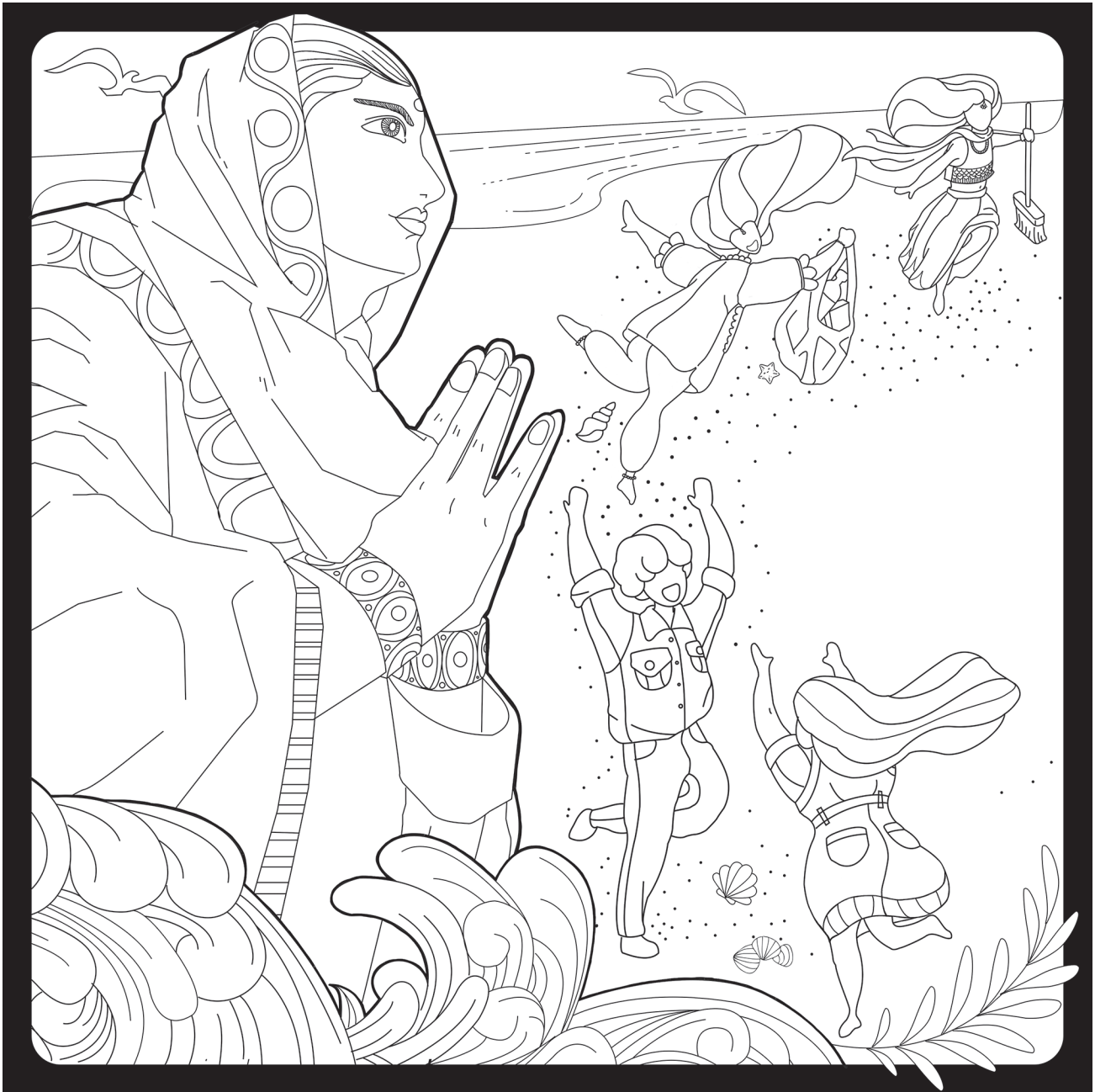
GERALDINE “GERI” KENUI BELL

Geraldine “Geri” Kenui Bell was the first Native Hawaiian woman to be superintendent of a National Park Service unit. Geri grew up in Maui, Hawai‘i, and advocated for the celebration and protection of Hawaiian culture for future generations of Kānaka Maoli (Native Hawaiians). She belonged to her high school’s Hawaiiana club. After college, she took a job as an information receptionist at Haleakalā National Park. From there, Geri worked her way up through the ranks. She eventually became superintendent of both Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historic Park and Pu‘uhonua O Hōnaunau National Historic Park, which she helped expand. Geri worked closely with the Hawaiian community on many projects, like recovering iwi kūpuna (ancestral bones) that were taken from the land. She was also a mentor to many young women with jobs in the Park Service.



HAWAIIAN PANIOLOS

Before cowboys in the American West, there were Hawaiian cowboys, or paniolos. Cattle were brought to Hawai'i in 1793. Around 1812, paniolos emerged to capture wild cattle and herd them into ranches, such as Kahuku ranch in what is now Volcanoes National Park. Soon, the cattle industry and paniolos became an important part of the Hawaiian economy. In 1908, three paniolos, Ikua Purdy, Archie Ka'au'a, and Jack Low, were invited to participate in "Frontier Days" in Cheyenne, Wyoming. This event hosted the largest rodeo competition in the world. Many spectators did not believe the paniolos had any chance of winning. Jack finished sixth, Archie placed second, and Ikua came in first place with a time of 56 seconds. Ikua later joined the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum's Rodeo Hall of Fame. The three paniolos proved that they were just as good as any cowboy in the American West.



HINDU AMERICAN WORSHIPPERS OF JAMAICA BAY

In India, it is customary to present the Ganga (Ganges) River an offering in prayer. This practice traveled with Hindu immigrants to Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge in Queens, New York. Hindu Americans from surrounding neighborhoods have come to its shores to pray and provide offerings during ceremonies that celebrate festivals, births, and other important events. When this practice began, offerings were mostly flowers and fruits. Over time, although traditional Hindu statues were made of clay, it changed to plastic statues, which was not good for local wildlife. An all-volunteer Hindu American group, partnering with the National Park Service, launched a monthly clean-up program to pick up religious items from the shoreline. The group encourages neighbors to keep the environment clean, as a connection to nature is a core part of Sanātana Dharma.

Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge is a part of Gateway National Recreation Area.



JOE LUNG

In 1876, when Joe Lung was 12, he and his family moved from China to the U.S. to work on the railroads connecting the American West. After several years, he and his brother, Fong, opened Joe's Cafe in Austin, Texas. Joe's Cafe served vegetable and steak dinners for only twenty-five cents! The cafe also acted as an unofficial bank for those who were not allowed to borrow money at the time from a regular bank, most often Mexican and African Americans. Borrowing money, also known as a "loan," is how many houses are bought and businesses are started. After Joe Lung's death, his family continued to feed the city for generations, carrying on Joe's legacy. Joe's son opened two restaurants and Joe's grandson opened a chain of sandwich shops.

The Lung House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Illustrated by Zhiyuan Xie



KALA BAGAI

Born in Amritsar, India, in 1893 to a Sikh family, Kala Bagai was one of the first South Asian women to come to the U.S. In 1915, she arrived with her husband and sons at Angel Island Immigration Station, a gateway for immigrants off the coast of San Francisco, California. Over the next few decades, Kala helped build her community. She welcomed new Indian immigrants with home-cooked meals and hosted Indian American cultural events at community halls, theaters, and homes. Kala received U.S. citizenship in 1950 after the passage of the Luce-Celler Act of 1946, which gave some Indian and Filipino immigrants the right to become citizens.

Angel Island was named a National Historic Landmark in 1997. In 2020, a part of Shattuck Avenue East in Berkeley, California, was renamed Kala Bagai Way to recognize the work she did for her community.

Illustrated by Yuna Cheong



MARGARET CHUNG & SUSAN AHN CUDDY

At the start of World War II, women were not allowed to serve in the U.S. Navy. Dr. Margaret Chung changed that policy. In the 1930s, Margaret hosted weekly dinners at her San Francisco, California, home with soldiers who went on to become famous actors, generals, senators, and even president. With the help of these friends, Margaret helped create WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service), a unit for women in the Navy. Because of WAVES, in 1942, Susan Ahn Cuddy, a Korean American student, became the first Asian American woman to join the U.S. Navy. She was also the first woman Gunnery Officer in all U.S. Armed Forces. Though Margaret paved the way for many women like Susan in WAVES, she herself was not allowed to join because of her romantic relationships with women.

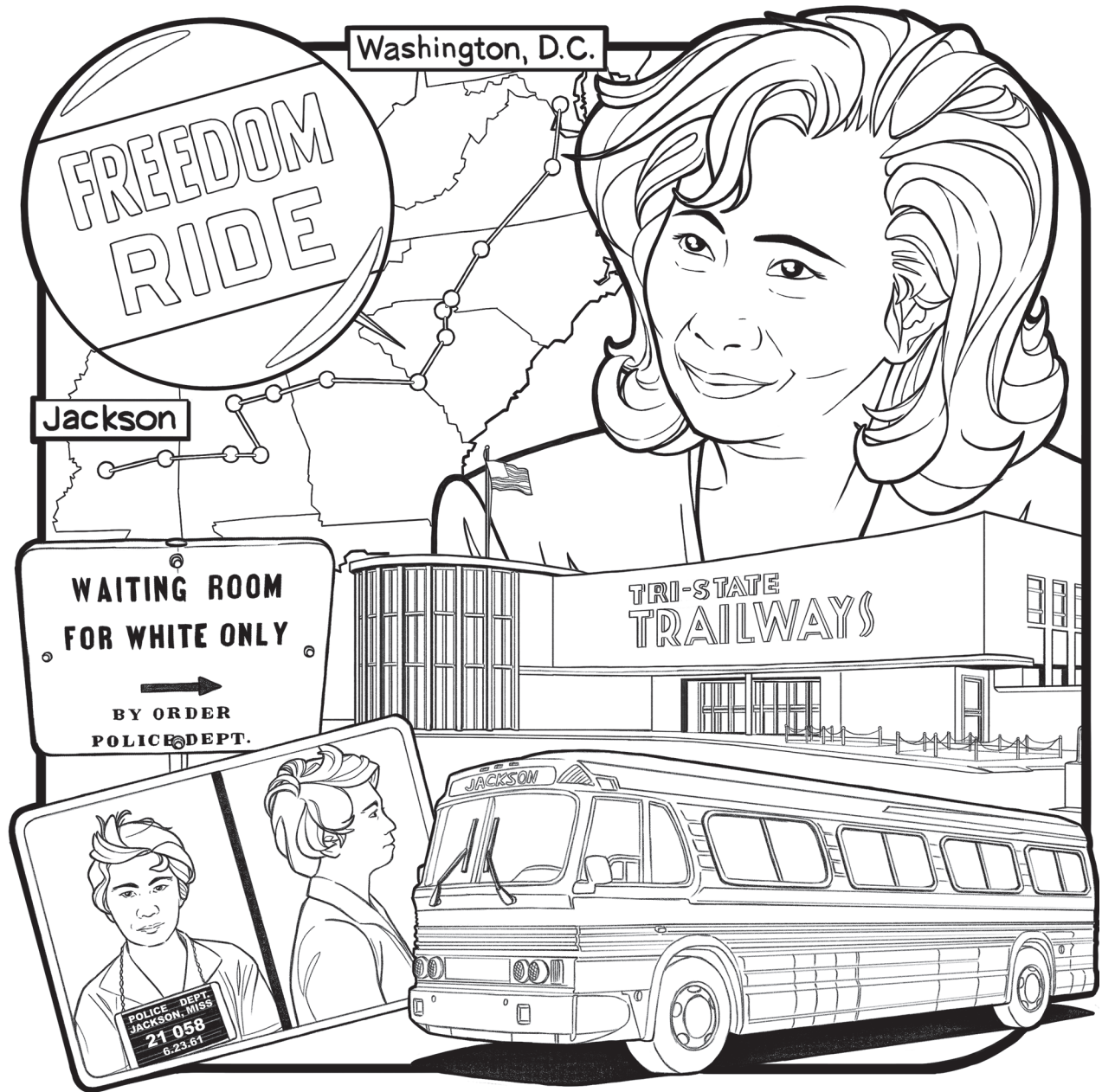
Presidio of San Francisco, a former army base near Margaret Chung's home, is part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.



MARIE S. C. CASTRO

Marie S. C. Castro was born and raised in Saipan, one of the largest Northern Mariana Islands, a U.S. commonwealth in the Western Pacific. At 11, Marie lived through the Battle of Saipan, watching her home island transition from an Imperial Japanese administration to liberation by American soldiers. After World War II, Marie studied to become a nun, which gave her opportunities to educate young children. She wrote the book *Without a Penny in my Pocket: My Bittersweet Memories Before and After World War II*, where she shared stories of bravery, faith, and hope. Later in life, Marie became a teacher and taught for 25 years in the Kansas City, Kansas, school system. She once said, “Some memories live in hearts and minds even though miles and years come between.”

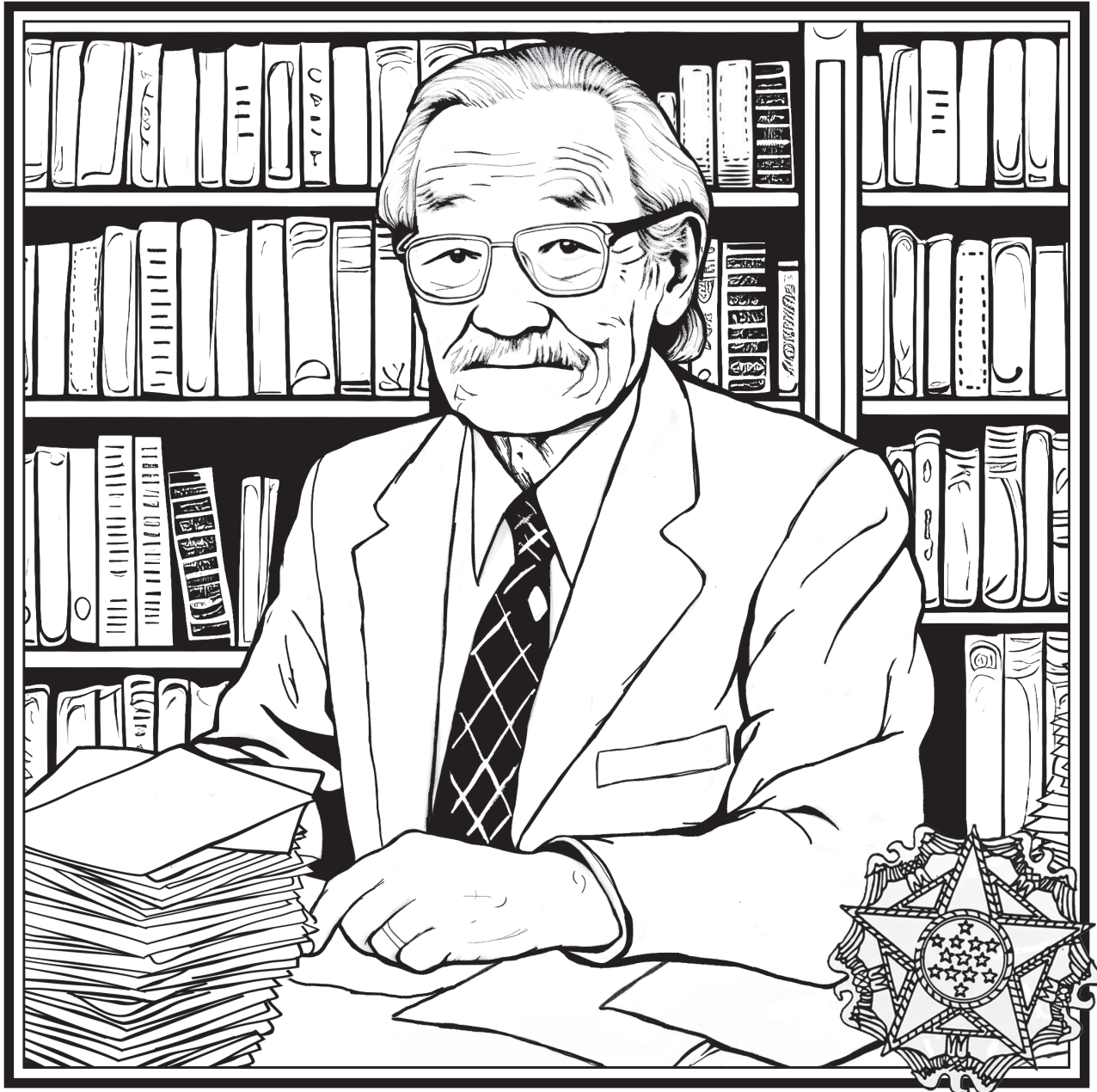
Marie S. C. Castro’s legacy, and others like hers, is honored at American Memorial Park in Garapan, Saipan.



MARY HARRISON LEE

In the 1960s, many southern U.S. states practiced racial segregation, specifically targeting African Americans and separating people of different races in daily life. Buses, and other forms of public transportation, were some of the places that were segregated. In 1961, Freedom Rides were created in protest. People of all races took part in bus trips through the American South, like Filipina American Mary Harrison Lee. While attending Tougaloo College in Mississippi, Mary became a Freedom Rider. Mary and fellow students waited in an all-white bus terminal waiting room. After refusing to leave, they were arrested and sent to jail for three days. Because of the Freedom Riders and others' work, public segregation was made illegal.

A National Monument in Anniston, Alabama, is dedicated to all the Freedom Riders who risked verbal abuse, arrest, violence, and even death in the pursuit of equality and justice.



MINORU YASUI

Born and raised in Hood River, Oregon, Minoru Yasui was the first Japanese American lawyer accepted into the Oregon State Bar Association. In 1941, Minoru tried to sign up for the Army following the Imperial Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a U.S. Naval base, but he was turned away because of his ethnicity. In 1942, all Japanese Americans on the West Coast had to obey a military curfew, requiring people to stay indoors. Minoru broke the curfew on purpose as a protest. His case went to the U.S. Supreme Court and lost due to the government suppressing evidence. He was sent to Minidoka War Relocation Center for imprisonment; today, it is the Minidoka National Historic Site. Minoru was released in 1944 and spent the rest of his life fighting for Japanese American rights. In the 1980s, his conviction was vacated. Minoru died in 1986. In 2015, he posthumously earned the highest civilian award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Illustrated by Justin Castaneda



MOTHERS OF JAPANESE AMERICAN SERVICEMEN

The U.S. entered World War II in 1941 after Imperial Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, a U.S. Naval base. Just a few months later on February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. This order forced 125,284 Japanese Americans to leave their homes, their businesses, and their communities into American concentration camps. Although they were labeled “enemy aliens,” many Japanese American men were still required to fight in the war and some of the mothers of these men protested. They wrote letters and signed petitions, demanding their sons’ civil liberties and rights be given back before fighting in any war. These protests happened across American concentration camps like Amache, Poston, Topaz, and Minidoka. Though Japanese Americans were still sent to war, the women of these camps’ voices were heard and will forever be remembered.

Amache and Minidoka are now National Historic Sites. Poston and Topaz are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



QUEEN LILI'UOKALANI

Queen Lili'uokalani was the only ruling queen and the last sovereign monarch of the Hawaiian Kingdom. By the time Lili'uokalani became queen in 1891, her Kingdom was losing power to American landowners who continued to buy up Hawaiian land. She attempted to draft a new constitution to restore the power of the monarchy, but failed. In 1898, Hawai'i was illegally overthrown by the U.S. She was imprisoned in 'Iolani Palace, which is listed in the National Registry of Historic Places. In 1909, Lili'uokalani established a trust for Hawaiian children in need and left her estate to help Hawai'i's children. Hawai'i became a state in 1959.

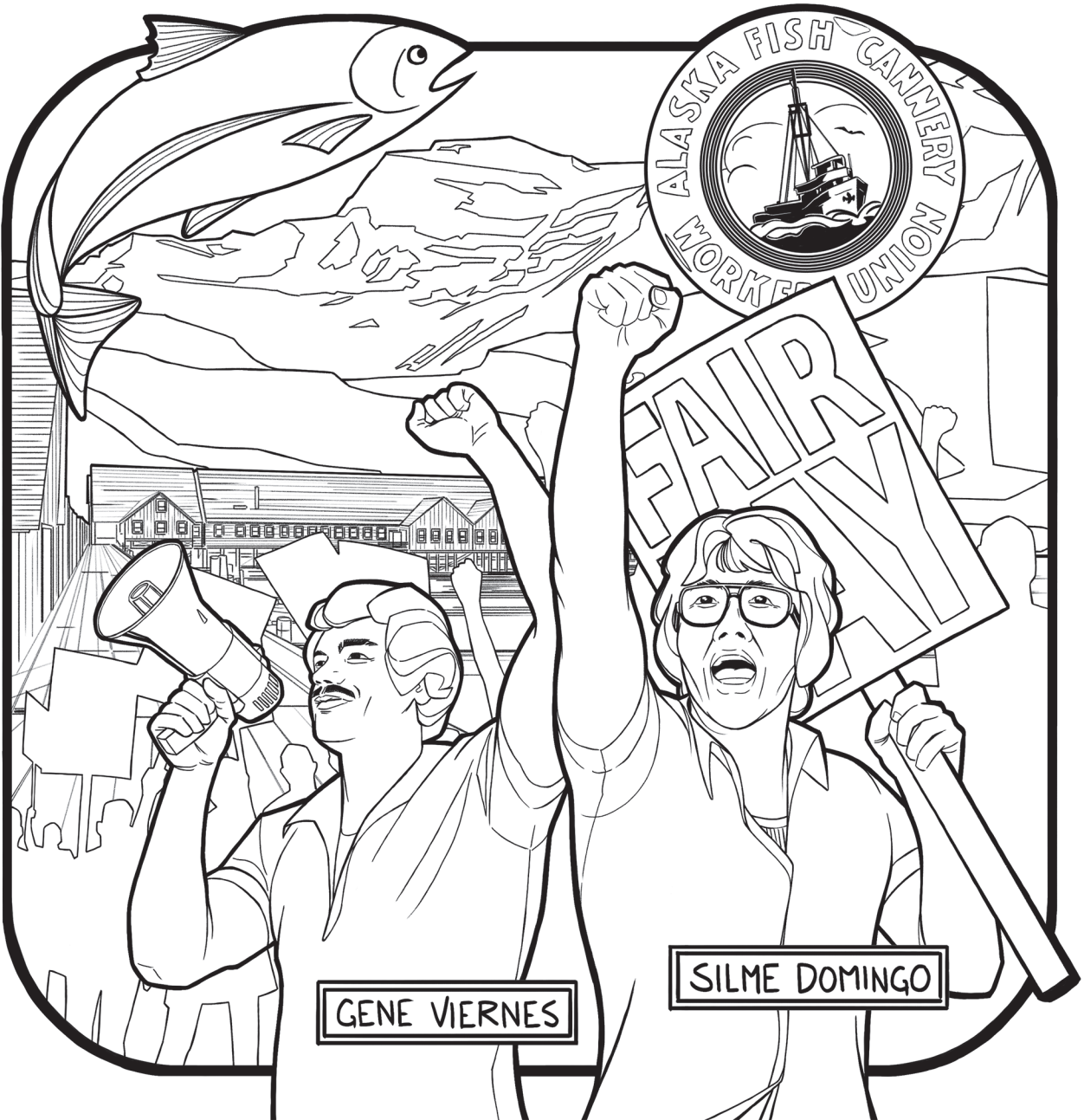
Today, Queen Lili'uokalani's legacy is honored through her 1892 Highways Act declaring existing trails, roads, and bridges to be open to the public. In 2000, this act led to the creation of the Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail – 175 miles of important cultural and historic trails in Hawai'i.



SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL, IOWA

During the 1970s, a people called the Tai Dam helped fight against communism in southeast Asia. They were natives of Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Northern China. After years of war, the Tai Dam wanted to settle as a refugee group in the U.S. Iowa was the first and only state to accept Tai Dam refugees. Churches, community groups, and individual Iowans acted as sponsors for refugee families. Many refugees who settled in Davenport, Iowa, went to Sacred Heart Cathedral for church. Soon after, the cathedral started to have services in Vietnamese so they could communicate better with their parishioners. In 2004, a statue of Our Lady of La Vang was established, which is a sign of hope in times of crisis, disease, and poverty.

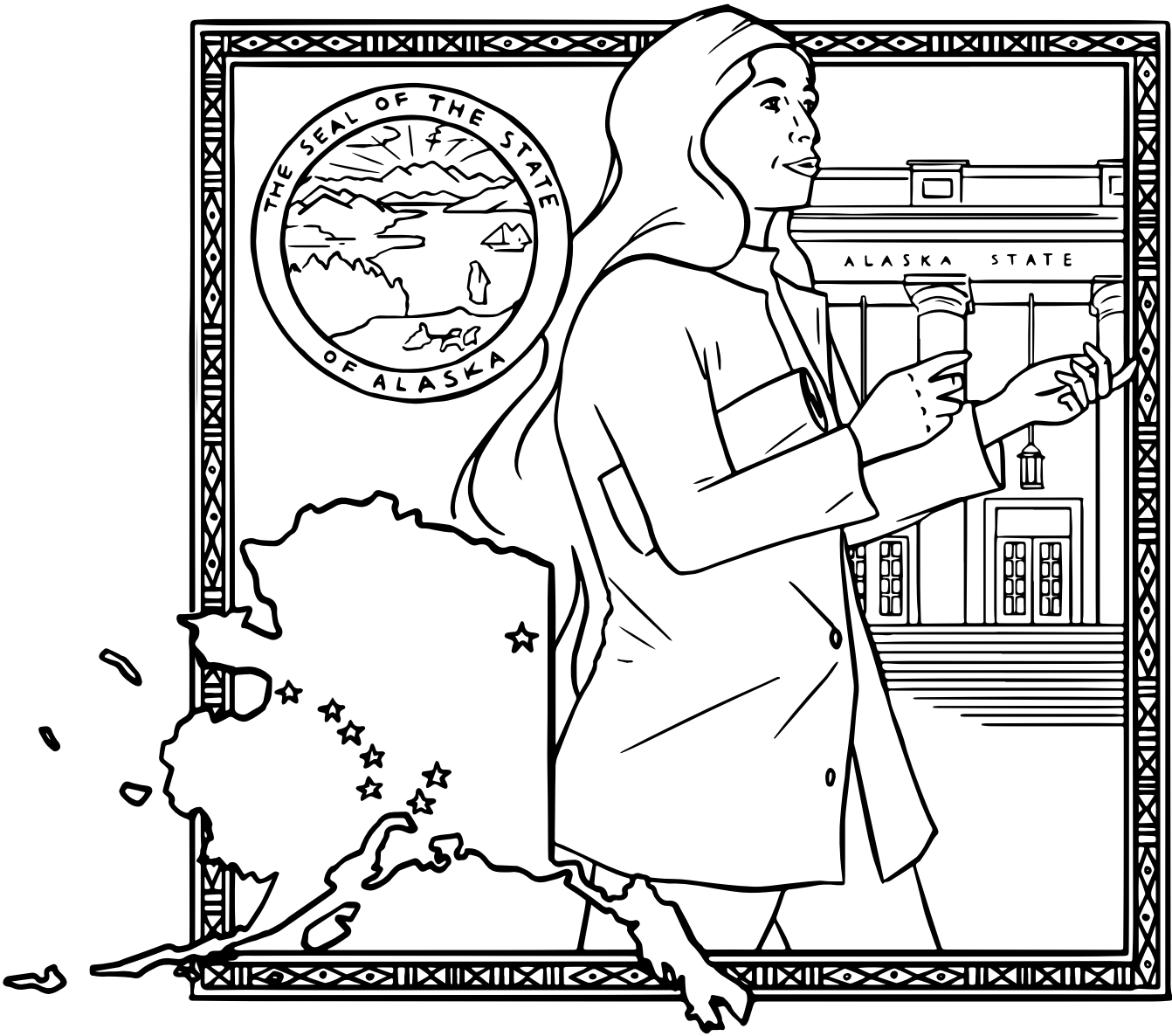
Sacred Heart Cathedral in Davenport, Iowa, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



SILME DOMINGO & GENE VIERNES

The “Alaskeros” were Filipino migrant workers who worked across the country, from California’s fields and Washington’s fruit orchards to Alaska’s salmon canneries. Two of these workers were Silme Domingo and Gene Viernes. In the 1970s, Gene and Silme became close friends. Together, they formed the Alaska Cannery Workers’ Association, which advocated for worker’s rights and fought against discrimination. In 1972, Gene, Silme, and others started the Northwest Labor and Employment Law Office (now called LELO). Its mission was to improve the lives of workers of color. Silme and Gene’s work angered many people. On June 1, 1981, Silme and Gene were killed by assassins seeking to silence their fight for the rights of workers here in the U.S. and the Philippines. Their efforts and memories live on.

Kake Cannery, a historic fish processing facility in Alaska, is a National Historic Landmark.

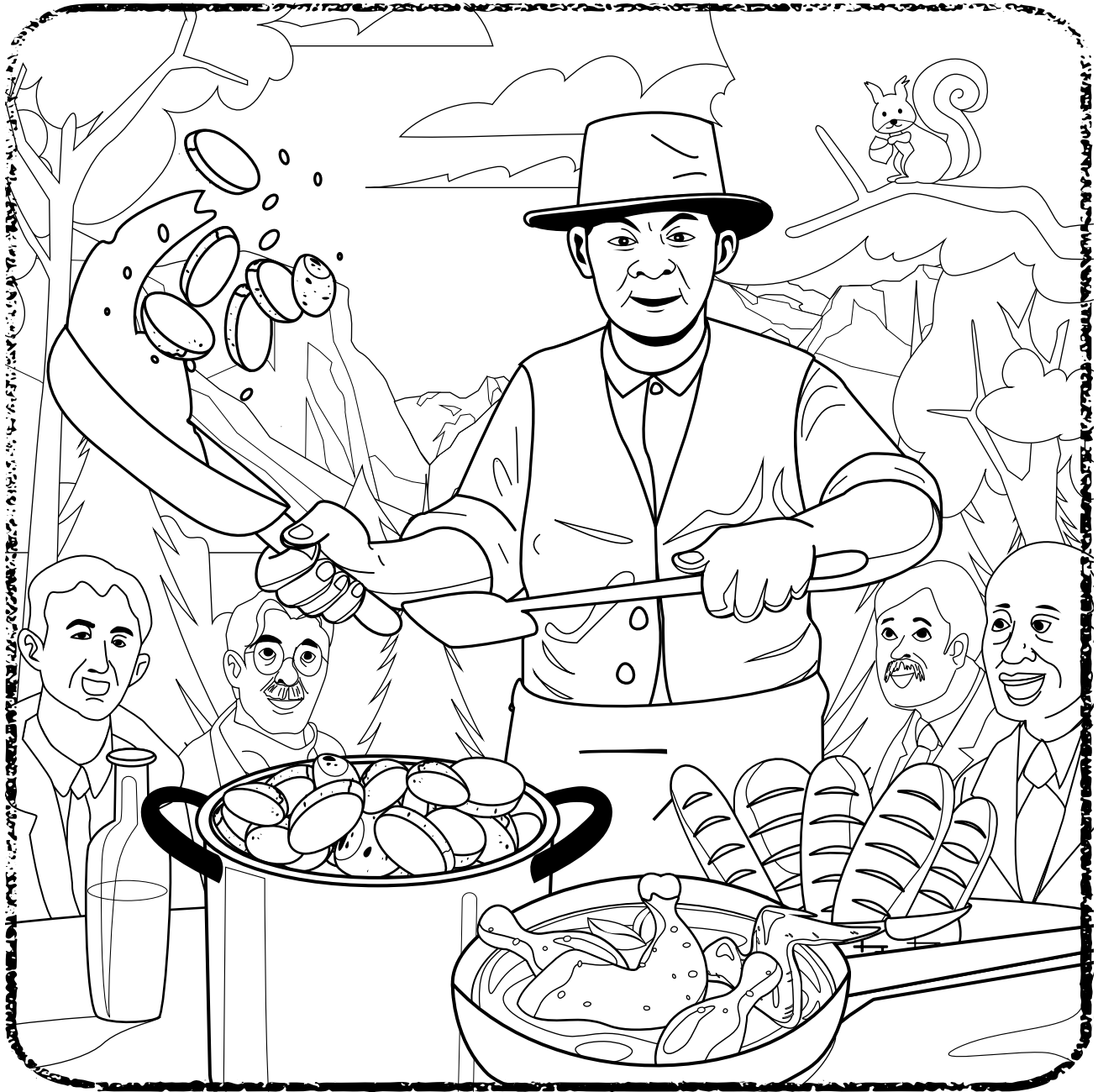


THELMA GARCIA BUCHHOLDT

Thelma Garcia Buchholdt was born in a tiny fishing village in the northernmost part of the Philippines.

Due to World War II, when she was 15, she traveled to the U.S. to attend college in Los Angeles, California. After graduation, she married and became an elementary school teacher. In 1965, her family moved to Anchorage, Alaska. There, she worked to improve the lives of women and children, particularly in rural Alaska. In 1974, she became the first Filipino American legislator in the U.S. Recognizing the importance of Filipino American history, Thelma published *Filipinos in Alaska: 1788-1958*. Thelma also served three terms as National President of the Filipino American National Historical Society (FANHS).

Today, Thelma's memory is honored at Anchorage Memorial Park Cemetery, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



TIE SING

Born in Nevada to Chinese immigrants, Tie Sing was the head chef of the U.S. Geological Survey for 28 years. In 1899, the 10,552 foot peak along Yosemite's southeastern boundary was named Sing Peak in his honor. 16 years later, he joined the Mather Mountain Party, a wilderness expedition to the Sierra Nevada in California, to convince business and political leaders to conserve the country's important lands. During this trip, Tie Sing prepared delicious outdoor meals such as hearty stews, fresh sourdough bread, and apple pie. Party members wrote about his "fabulous dinners" and "delicacies" in their journals. These successful trips helped convince Congress to form the National Park Service in 1916.

Today, Yosemite National Park and the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California host regular Yosemite trips to honor early Chinese American contributions to the park.



TUIOFU FO'ISIA

Tuiofu Fo'isia was a highly decorated American Samoan Soldier. He was born in Ofu, Manu'a, one of the main islands of American Samoa, which is a U.S. territory. Shortly after high school, Tuiofu joined the Fita-Fita guard. "Fita-fita" means "soldier" in Samoan. These guardsmen served in the U.S. Navy. In 1942, Tuiofu was the first Native Samoan to be decorated in World War II after an Imperial Japanese submarine attacked American Samoa, injuring Tuiofu. He earned the Purple Heart. In 1962, Tuiofu retired from the U.S. Navy and joined his family in Carson, California. There, he met his wife, Fa'apio, and had 12 children. He became an ordained minister and founded the first Samoan Congregational Church in Carson. He was known as Reverend Elder Tuiofu Fo'isia and served his community and church for the rest of his life.

Today, Tuiofu Fo'isia's memory is honored at the National Park of American Samoa.



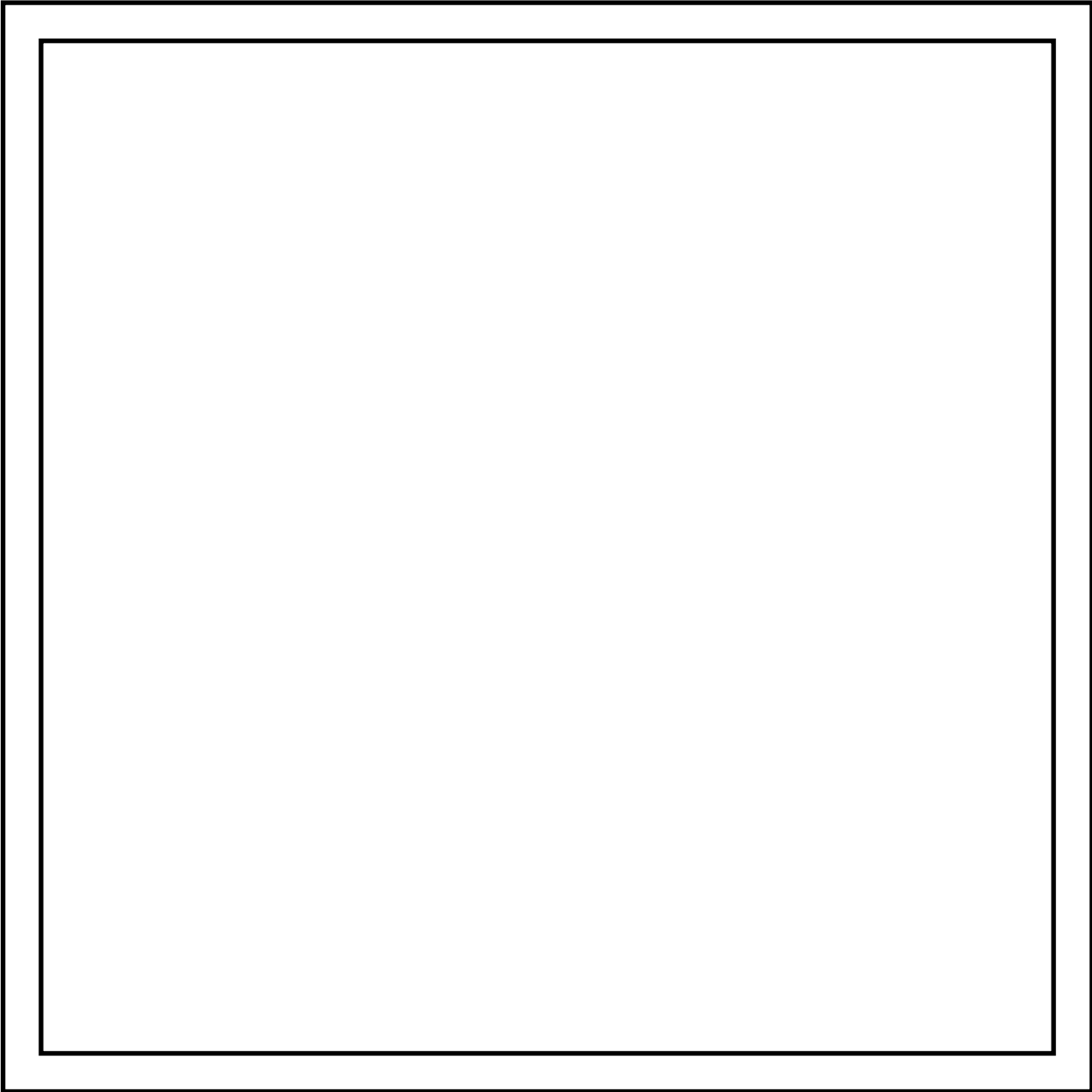
VICENTE “BEN” GARRIDO BLAZ

Vicente “Ben” Garrido Blaz was 13 when the Imperial Japanese Army occupied his home country of Guam during World War II. When he grew up, Ben served as commanding officer of the Ninth Marine Regiment, the same unit that had rescued Guam from Imperial Japanese occupation. In 1977, Ben was promoted to Brigadier General, USMC, making him the highest-ranking CHamoru to serve in the Marine Corps. In 1984, he successfully ran for Congress and a year later was elected president of the 99th freshman class. It was the first time a delegate from a U.S. Territory held this position. Ben was dedicated to helping Guam. He introduced the Guam Excess Lands Act, which called for the U.S. to return land in Guam that had been occupied by the U.S. military during World War II.

Today, Ben Blaz’s memory is honored at Camp Blaz Marine Base in Guam and at War in the Pacific National Historical Park.

MAKE YOUR OWN HISTORY

How will you make your community a better place?



ARTIST BIOGRAPHIES

AIJIA HAO: Aijia Hao, a dynamic graphic designer, thrives on crafting visually stunning experiences. With an insatiable curiosity for cultures and a passion for storytelling, she infuses her designs with vibrant energy and immersive narratives. From digital illustrations to interactive media, Aijia's work reflects her unique blend of creativity and cultural appreciation, inviting audiences on captivating journeys through her art.

ARTHUR BALL: Arthur Ball, the Above Average Artist, is a sculptor, illustrator, and digital artist. He creates artwork for print, the web, and movies.

Instagram: @theaboveaverageartist

AUSTIN FOREST LOPEZ: Austin is an Illustrator based out of NYC. He uses his unique style and traditional mediums to create fantastical creatures and worlds to capture the imagination. Austin has also broadened his reach using his art to expand into the realm of board game design with his latest project being the game, Questicus.

Instagram: @thepaleprince

CARLOVITO SUNGA SANTANGELO: CarloVito is a Filipino American Story & Visual Development Artist based in Los Angeles. He's a proud New York native; a constant study for his therapist wife; father to two superheroes in training; and best friend to an overworked emotional support dog. He's still trying to perfect his Chicken Adobo recipe and still failing to get his kids to eat it.

Website: www.carlovito.com

Instagram: @carlovito

CHEN LI: Chen Li, an illustrator born in China and now based in Canada, brings stories to life through his vibrant linework and captivating characters.

Instagram: @cli.jpg

CHIAO CHEN LU: Lu is a Taiwanese designer with a passion for digital design and art direction, currently residing in Brooklyn with his dog, Zucco. Armed with an MFA in Communications Design from Pratt Institute, Lu's user-centric design philosophy has shaped successful projects across brand identity, campaign art directions, and interactive experiences for prestigious clients including La Roche-Posay, Shu Uemura, and Samsung.

JENNIFER YUNG: Jennifer Yung is an Asian American illustrator and designer from Queens, NY. She creates art inspired by nature, the outdoors, and her AAPI background. She has worked on a number of branding projects, packaging designs, and children's books. Many of her designs also proudly promote sustainability awareness and focus on eco-conscious materials. And now, as a proud mother, Jennifer teaches and creates art for children of all ages.

Website: www.jenniferyung.com

Instagram: @jenniferyungart

JON J. MURAKAMI: Jon J. Murakami is a freelance cartoonist from O'ahu, Hawai'i. He's best known for creating humorous Local Kine greeting cards and regular comic strips like "Calabash" and "Generation Gap." He's also illustrated several Hawaiian children's books and self-published comic books like *Gordon Rider* and *Adventures with Zori*. Jon has worked freelance for clients like Highway Inn, Aloha Airlines, Honolulu Magazine, and many more.

Website: jonjmurakami.bigcartel.com
Facebook, Instagram, Threads: @jonjmurakami

JUNLU XIE: Junlu is a versatile designer and art director based in New York, drawing inspiration from her multicultural heritage and extensive experience living in the vibrant city. With years in the industry, she creates innovative solutions, utilizing her work as a medium for captivating storytelling and forging meaningful connections.

Website: www.xiejunlu.com

JUSTIN CASTANEDA: Justin Castaneda is a Filipino American comic artist and children's book author from Chicago's south side. He's best known for his book, *HEART*, and is the illustrator/co-creator of the hit all-ages indie comic, *Wonder Care Presents: The Kinder Guardians*. He's one of the artists on *Deadman Tells The Spooky Tales* for DC Comics. He works often with the Chicago Public Library making coloring sheets to celebrate Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Heritage Month in May.

Website: whenuwerelittle.art
Instagram, YouTube: @whenuwerelittle

KAIPO LEUNG: Based in New York City, Kaipo is an Associate Creative Director that captures the essence of Asian culture and the overall human condition in his work. He believes there are no creative limits, just self-imposed restraints to deliver outstanding work.

Instagram: @kaipo62

KIM THÁI NGUYỄN: Kim is a Vietnamese American artist and digital illustrator from West Michigan. Common themes in her illustrations include food, pop culture, and her experiences as a child of immigrants. Kim has illustrated for clients such as Adult Swim, Universal Music Group, and McDonald's. When she's not drawing for others, she's designing and selling her own merch, finding community through zines, and experimenting with traditional art or crafts.

Website: www.thaikim.com
Instagram: @thaikim

SARAH LI: Sarah is a freshman at Harvard studying Computer Science and Biomedical Engineering. She's had classical training in art from Artistic Minds Art Studio, and is always interested in exploring the intersection of technology and art in college.

Instagram: @sarah.li.art

SASHA BRAVERMAN: Sasha is an freelance illustrator and creative producer based in New York City. When not working with her friends on their print publication, *MORPHO Magazine*, she works as a host and video producer for Audiofemme. Sasha grew up with a fascination for comics, anime, and indie films, and firmly believes in romanticizing one's life.

Instagram: @braversasha

SELINA GUO: Selina Guo is the Vice President of Strategy at ADMERASIA. Though her daily work is about analytics and marketing, she comes from a creative background and has always been passionate about good design. She studied creative practices at Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design in London.



SHANE KUO: Proud Asian American New Yorker. Freelance Illustrator & Merchandise Designer, specifically in the gaming space. Being the son of two artists, his parents would always give him a pencil and sketchbook to keep him occupied. As a child, he would have play dates with friends and ask them if they wanted to draw. They would just look at him crazy, like, "Drawing for fun? How is that even a thing?" He is grateful that he now gets paid to indulge in his habits.

Instagram: @knowthestatuskuo
X: @KnowdaStatusKuo

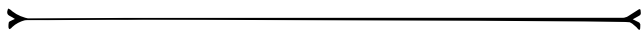


SHAO-JO LIN: Shao, a Taiwanese creative director and designer based in NYC, co-founded STADM, a creative agency committed to crafting stories that resonate. With a career that navigates from NYC's vibrant streets to California's innovative hubs, Shao has spearheaded impactful campaigns for major brands like Nissan and Hennessy. Her work at STADM showcases a dedication to storytelling that engages diverse audiences.

Website: shaojo.com
Instagram: @shaojo_lin

THUMỸ PHAN: Thumỹ Phan is a Vietnam-born illustrator and artist based in Oklahoma City. She strives to tell stories with her work, with a big focus on BIPOC stories. She graduated from Columbia College Chicago in 2013 with a Bachelor of Fine Arts in Graphic Design and is currently freelancing full time.

Instagram: @thusisterstudio



TIFFANY CHEN: Tiffany is a Taiwanese American artist based out of Seattle. She draws creative inspiration from the great outdoors as well as her Taiwanese roots, and in particular, she loves drawing scenes that utilize color and light to evoke a sense of nostalgia and wonder in her viewers. Her past commercial projects include work for large and small clients alike including Citibank, the Wing Luke Museum, and the AAPI student group at Columbia University.

Website: www.tiffanycc.art
Etsy Shop: www.etsy.com/shop/tiffanychenart
Instagram, X: @tiffanychenart



YUNA CHEONG: Yuna Cheong is an illustrator who currently resides in Portland, Oregon. Her artistic style is a beautiful blend of vibrant colors, intricate details, and imaginative storytelling that captures the essence of people's stories and emotions.

Website: yunaart.com
Instagram: @yuna_cheong

Cover and Book Design

Zhiyuan Xie

Biography Contributors

XiaoHwa Sydney Ng, Kate Lee,
Jeffrey Gu, Hanako Wakatsuki-Chong,
Clayton Hwang, Alex Terpstra



Make Us Visible activates and empowers local communities to build curriculum and advocate for the integration of Asian American contributions, experiences, and histories in K-12 classrooms.

Please email us at hello@makeusvisible.org to get plugged in and follow us on social media for updates.

Facebook: www.facebook.com/MakeUsVisibleNational

Instagram: [@make.us.visible](https://www.instagram.com/make.us.visible)

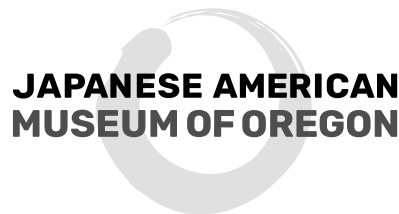
LinkedIn: [@MakeUsVisible](https://www.linkedin.com/company/makeusvisible)



ADMERASIA is an agile full-service agency that connects brands with people through culture and creativity. By providing high quality content, production, design, programming, experiential, and media planning, ADMERASIA has become a trusted partner to brands across industries. ADMERASIA has always been deeply rooted in its Asian American communities, proudly advocating for representation and spotlighting Asian American creative talent whenever possible through its work.



Pacific Historic Parks is the leading organization supporting significant historical sites in the Pacific for future generations. Through education, interpretive programs, research, preservation, and restoration, we work to perpetuate the memory of events and honor the people involved in these Pacific historic locations.



The mission of the Japanese American Museum of Oregon is to preserve and honor the history and culture of Japanese Americans in the Pacific Northwest, educate the public about the Japanese American experience during World War II, and advocate for the protection of civil rights for all Americans.



The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

PROJECT TEAM

HANAKO WAKATSUKI-CHONG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JAPANESE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF OREGON
Hanako is professionally trained as a public historian, political scientist, and museologist. She holds a BA in History and BS in Political Science from Boise State University, and a MA in Museum Studies from Johns Hopkins University. She believes in making history accessible and finding new ways to connect with different audiences.

TOM LEATHERMAN
SUPERINTENDENT
PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL
Tom has been working for the NPS for over 34 years and has worked in dozens of parks. From 2005 to 2008, Tom served as the Superintendent at Manzanar NHS and continues to serve as the regional representative for the JACS Grant program. Tom moved to Hawaii in October 2021.

AILEEN UTTERDYKE
PRESIDENT & CEO
PACIFIC HISTORIC PARKS
Aileen partners with 6 National and State parks and provides interpretive, educational and preservation services. With a focus on preserving and teaching the events of our history, her focus is to keep our history alive. She holds a BA in Business Management.

XIAOHWA SYDNEY NG
VP, CREATIVE & CONTENT
ADMERASIA
XiaoHwa, who equally goes by Sydney, is a writer and maker of stuff. Her career spans across television, film, and advertising. Raised in a Chinese German Ashkenazi Jewish American multicultural family, XiaoHwa aspires to tell authentic and unique stories that connect with audiences.

ZHIYUAN XIE
DESIGNER & ILLUSTRATOR
ADMERASIA
Yuan is a designer specializing in web design, campaigns, motion, and illustration. As a first-generation individual, her life experiences have afforded her unique perspectives. She aims to craft authentic yet human-centered design to foster meaningful connections. @_zyx.dsgn

KATE LEE
CO-FOUNDER & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAKE US VISIBLE
Kate has been a middle school teacher for over ten years and is dedicated to creating spaces where students are seen, heard, and valued. She was a K-12 curriculum editor for the PBS *Asian Americans* docuseries and serves as an advisory board member for the Asian American Education Project.

JEFFREY GU
CO-FOUNDER & POLICY DIRECTOR
MAKE US VISIBLE
Jeffrey serves as an AAPI Commissioner for NY State, a Board Member for Guttman Community College CUNY, and an Advisory Board Member for Friends of the National Asian Pacific American Museum. Studying in London, New York, and Washington D.C., he holds a BA in Economics and Public Policy from NYU.

CLAYTON HWANG
ASSISTANT COPYWRITER
ADMERASIA
Clayton is a Korean American writer with a background in science and philosophy. In his personal writing, he likes to combine these philosophical elements with the laws of nature. When not working, he is passionate about new music, fashion, and is working on perfecting his fried rice recipe.

ALEX TERPSTRA
EDUCATION INTERN
MAKE US VISIBLE
Born to an Indian mother and Dutch father, Alex has a passion for history and has been working on curriculum development at MUV. Alex runs a history focused YouTube channel *Bet You Didn't Know History*, and created a free program at his school to teach students how to swim.

SPECIAL THANKS AND GRATITUDE TO:
Chenthuran Abeyakaran, Rani Bagai, Titania Buchholdt, Rob Buscher, Christine Huang Dai, Cindy Domingo, Rutvij Holay, Sudha Jagannathan, Vivian Lau, Sally Martinez, Connie Park, Smitha Raj, Marlene Shigekawa, Taylor Smith, Henry Sun, Preet Takhar, Oi Ling Au Yeung, Tamara Zuniga-Brown, and Minoru Yasui Legacy Project

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Make Us Visible began in January 2021 as a grassroots coalition of parents, students, teachers, and neighbors. Together, we passed six laws in four states requiring the inclusion of Asian American history and came to embrace 24 state chapters. With our partners, we are now proud to introduce the third edition of our coloring book which focuses on intersections between Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, and our nation's cultural and natural spaces. This book features 25 figures and communities spanning 11 ethnicities and 24 states and territories. We included national parks, historic places, national monuments, historic trails, and more. As you flip through this book, we hope you will be inspired to help preserve your neighborhood and the natural environment around us.



**SHARE YOUR ART AND SPREAD
THE WORD! #MAKEUSVISIBLE**