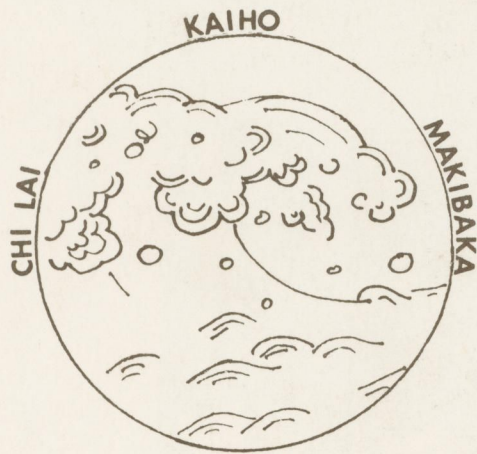


1979

An Asian-American Calendar



130 Years
of Oppression
and Resistance

The Asian-American Resource Workshop

3
Reduced
2.00



Asian American Resource Workshop

The Workshop is a small group committed to supporting worker and student struggles against the system of racism and denial of democratic and human rights in the United States. The Workshop attempts to serve these objectives by distributing written and audio-visual materials regarding contemporary and historical struggles of Asian Americans.

This calendar was undertaken as an educational effort for ourselves to be shared with others, and also to raise funds for the workshop. While we have made every effort to be as accurate as possible in producing this calendar, in some cases the precise date of the occurrence of an event could not be found or was in dispute. The calendar could not have been completed without the aid of numerous written and audio-visual resources representing the work of many other Asian Americans throughout the country. While there are too many to list here, we hope this calendar communicates not only the common struggles of Asian Americans historically, but also the existence of broad collective support in the present.

Anyone wishing to learn more about the Asian American Resource Workshop or to support its work financially or with their personal involvement, please contact us at:

Asian American Resource Workshop
27 Beach Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111
Tel: 617/426-5313



Asian-American workers built up the U.S. agriculture as well as mining, railroads, and other industries

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10 1930 Northern Monterey, Calif. adopted resolution calling for end to Filipino immigration.	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 1930 Watson-Calif. major anti-Filipino riots, one youth killed by attackers.	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31 1910 Korean workers killed in a Colorado coal mine explosion.	<p>... Yellow is the color let it be a mighty song soaring loud and sound with no moan or cry ...</p> <p>—from a poem by an Asian American woman</p>		

JANUARY



10,000 Chinese workers helped build the transcontinental railroad

S M T W T F S

As far as I'm concerned, everybody who has caught the same kind of hell that I have caught is my blood brother. And I have plenty of them. Because all of us have caught the same hell.

—Malcolm X

				1	2 1848 First recorded presence of Chinese in the U.S.	3
4	5	6	7	8 1886 Seattle riots against Chinese.	9	10
11	12 Lincoln's Birthday	13	14 1902 First Korean contract laborers arrive in Hawaii.	15	16 1907 U.S. Senate passes immigration law restricting entry of Koreans to the mainland from Hawaii.	17
18	19	20	21	22 Washington's Birthday	23	24
25	26 1938 108 Chinese garment workers strike S.F. National Dollar Stores.	27	28			

FEBRUARY



Women hold up half the sky

S M T W T F S

Then he (the drill instructor) started rapping about when he was in Japan and how he had this prostitute for awhile. He said her last name was the same as mine. . . . Then he started harassing me by saying my sister looked like his prostitute. He'd say, 'Yeah, that's her. That's the prostitute I had.' We must fight the mentality that keeps Suzy Wong, Madame Butterfly and gookism alive.

—Japanese-American G.I.

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1919 Manse incident. 500,000 Koreans rose up in a mass movement against Japanese colonization.

2 F
1921 Washington State Alien Land Law passed, forbidding Japanese from owning land.

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International Women's Day

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1968 My Lai Massacre. 567 Vietnamese civilians murdered by U.S. soldiers.

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1969 Founding of the New People's Army in the Philippines.

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MARCH



Vietnam, a boy at his father's grave

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4 1975 Operation Babylift C5A Galaxy cargo plane crashed in Vietnam. 178 children died.	5	6	7 1904 Sun Yat-Sen arrives and begins movement of Chinese against imperialists and Ching dynasty.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16 Patriots Day	17	18	19	20 1936 2,000 Filipino, Japanese and Mexican workers strike celery fields in Los Angeles.	21
22	23	24 1975 U.S. sets up staging areas for Vietnamese refugees.	25	26 1975 Vietnamese refugees began arriving at Camp Pendleton, Calif.	27 1904 Chinese exclusion acts extended indefinitely.	28 1869 Chinese railroad workers lay a record 10 miles of track in one day.
29	30	<p>But Justice will win out the power of evil, fail. Students, bulwark of democracy, carry on the fight . . . Rise up together, stand up together overthrowing the brutal rule</p> <p>—from a poem by Kim Chi Ha, a Korean poet and political prisoner</p>				

APRIL

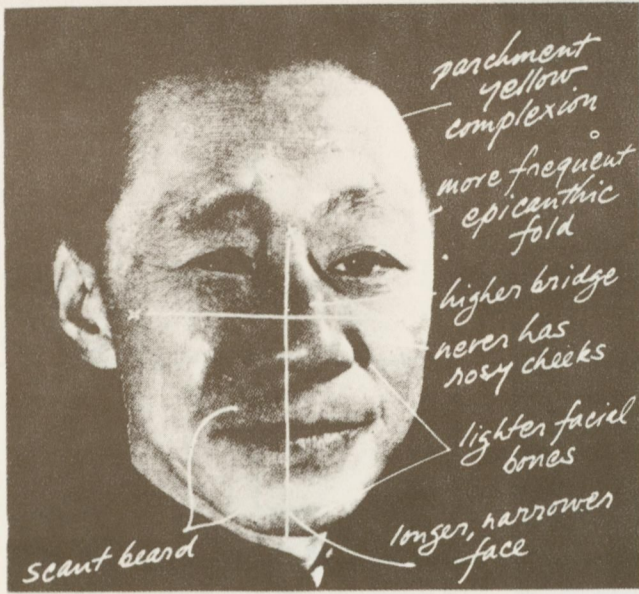
HOW TO TELL JAPS FROM THE CHINESE

ANGRY CITIZENS VICTIMIZE ALLIES WITH EMOTIONAL OUTBURST AT ENEMY

In the first discharge of emotions touched off by the Japanese assaults on their nation, U. S. citizens have been demonstrating a distressing ignorance on the delicate question of how to tell a Chinese from a Jap. Innocent victims are all over the country are many of the 75,000 U. S. Chinese, whose homeland is our staunch ally. So serious were the consequences threatened, that the Chinese consulates last week prepared to tag their nationals with identification buttons. To dispel some of this confusion, LIFE here addresses a most of thumb from the anthropometric conformation that distinguishes friendly Chinese from enemy alien Japs.

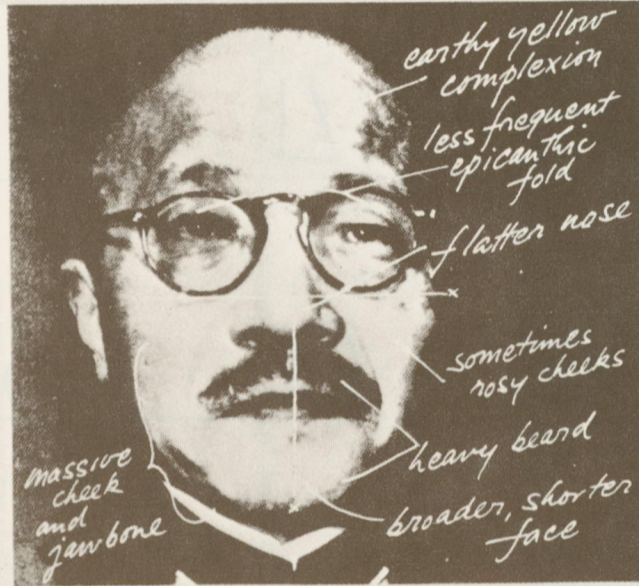
To physical anthropologists, devoted debunkers of race myths, the difference between Chinese and Japs is measurable in millimeters. Both are related to the Eskimo and North American Indian. The modern Jap is the descendant of Mongoloids who invaded the Japanese archipelago back in the mists of prehistory, and of the native aborigines who possessed the islands before them. Physical anthropology, in consequence, finds Japs and Chinese as closely related as Germans and English. It can, however, set apart the special types of each national group.

The typical Northern Chinese, represented by Ong Wen-hao, Chungking's Minister of Economic Affairs (left, above), is relatively tall and slenderly built. His complexion is parchment yellow, his face long and delicately boned, his nose more finely bridged. Representative of the Japanese people as a whole is Premier and General Hideki Tojo (left, below), who betrays aboriginal antecedents in a squat, long-torsoed build, a broader, more massively boned head and face, flat, often pug, nose, yellow-ocher skin and heavier beard. From this average type, aristocratic Japs, who claim kinship to the Imperial Household, diverge sharply. They are proud to approximate the patrician lines of the Northern Chinese;



Chinese public servant, Ong Wen-hao, is representative of North Chinese anthropological group with long, fine-boned face and scant beard. Epicanthic fold of skin above eyelid is found in 85% of Chinese. Southern Chinese have round,

broad faces, not as massively boned as the Japanese. Except that their skin is darker, this description fits Filipinos who are often mistaken for Japs. Chinese sometimes pass for Europeans, but Japs more often approach Western types.



Japanese warrior, General Hideki Tojo, current Premier, is a Samurai, closer to type of humble Jap than highlord relatives of Imperial Household. Typical are his heavy beard, massive cheek and jaw bones. Peasant Jap is squat Mongoloid, with flat, blob nose. An often somber clue is facial expression, shaped by cultural, not anthropological, factors. Chinese wear rational calm of tolerant realists. Japs, like General Tojo, show humorless intensity of ruthless military.

hoid, with flat, blob nose. An often somber clue is facial expression, shaped by cultural, not anthropological, factors. Chinese wear rational calm of tolerant realists. Japs, like General Tojo, show humorless intensity of ruthless military.



Chinese journalist, Joe Chiang, found it necessary to advertise his nationality to gain admittance to White House press conference. Under Immigration Act of 1924, Japs and Chinese, as members of the "yellow race," are barred from immigration and naturalization.



Tall Chinese brothers, full length, show lanky, lithe build of northern anthropological group that has suffered most in China's recent history from flood, famine and war with Japs. Average height of Northern Chinese is 2 ft. 7 in., sometimes a good 6 ft. Most Chinese in America come from southern and coastal cities, Canton and Shanghai. They are shorter than Northern Chinese, but retain the slight proportions of the young men shown here. When middle-aged and fat, they look more like Japs.



Short Japanese admirals, full length, exhibit the squat, wide, long torso and short stocky legs of the most numerous Japanese anthropological group. Since Navy is relatively new and junior service, Jap naval officer corps numbers fewer Samurais, has more of the round-faced, flat-nosed peasant type. Over 6 ft. tall, Admiral Nishizawa shows traits of the big, fair-skinned hairy Ainu, aborigines who still live on reservations in Northern Japan. Special Emisary Kurusu, also atypical, looks European.

Life Magazine, 1941 December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1 1942 Beginning of evacuation of 110,000 Japanese to concentration camps. International Workers Day	2	3	4	5 1892 Geary Act passed, extending laws regulating Chinese immigration and limiting rights of Chinese in court.
6 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act.	7	8	9	10 1868 Transcontinental railroad completed. None of the 10,000 Chinese workers were allowed at the ceremony.	11	12
13 Mother's Day	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 1975 Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act signed into law.	25	26 1924 Immigration Act denies right of American-born Chinese men to marry alien Chinese woman and return to U.S.
27	28 Memorial Day	29	30	31	Our freedom and its daily maintenance are paid for in blood and sacrifice. —Che Guevara	

MAY



1972 anti-war demonstration

S M T W T F S

It is the dispersal of so many people that is causing the destruction of Nihonmachi. And people, their history, their oppression, their heritage, and their integrity to fight are the common denominator that define a community.
—Nihonmachi resident, member of CANE

1928 Mga Anals Ng Bulsid (Sons of the Farm) founded in Stockton, Calif. to aid Filipino laborers.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13 1870 75 Chinese contract laborers imported into North Adams, Mass., as strike-breakers at shoe factory.	14	15	16
17 Father's Day	18 1973 S.F. Committee against Nihonmachi Eviction formed.	19 1868 First Japanese laborers arrive in Hawaii.	20	21	22	23
24 1867 Chinese workers struck the Central Pacific, demanding equal pay, no whipping and freedom to seek other work.	25 1950 Outbreak of the Korean Civil War.	26	27 1913 Hemet Valley, Calif. 30 Korean apricot workers attacked by white farm workers.	28	29	30

JUNE



Chinese and other Asian-American workers were historically forced into low paying, demanding jobs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
<p>1924 Anti-Japanese immigration bill passed.</p> <p>1872 165 Chinese brought to Beaver Falls, Pa., for factory work.</p>			<p>Independence Day</p>	<p>1884 Legal attempts to tighten loopholes in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.</p>		
8	9	<p>1935 Congress passes Repatriation Act permitting Filipinos to return to the Philippines.</p>	11	<p>1925 Pacific Spruce Lumber Co., in Toledo, Oregon drove out 12 Japanese using organized mobs.</p>	<p>1869 Chinese Labor Convention, Tenn. Owners discuss use of Chinese in Southern fields and factories.</p>	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	<p>1953 Truce signed at Panmunjom brings a close to the Korean Civil War.</p>	28
29	30	31	<p>Cage of wire and hollow blocks/that fence us in a paper barrier that can be pierced;/Revolutionaries, don't fear the hindrance of the storm/for correct politics still live/which cut the wires of prison —Filipino Political Prisoners Collective</p>			

JULY



Nine years of struggle, International Hotel eviction night, August 4, 1977

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
<p>We are evicted. But we are not defeated. It is our victory because we did not surrender. We continue on to fight.</p> <p>—Felix Ayson, Pilipino tenant of the International Hotel</p>			1 1913 Riverside, Calif. Korean workers recruited as farm laborers were picketed by whites.	2	3	4 1977 Eviction of International Hotel, San Francisco, Chinatown. 5,000 people battle police for 6 hours.
5	6	7	8	9	10 1913 Calif. Alien Land Law passed, forbidding Japanese to own or lease land for longer than three years.	11
12	13	14	15 1945 Artificial division of Korea at 38th parallel by major powers at Potsdam.	16	17 1969 Revolutionary Party for Reunification established underground in south Korea.	18
19	20	21	22	23 1972 Harry Wong case in San Francisco. Pro-China news vendor fights police harassment.	24	25
26	27 1934 3,000 Filipino farm workers strike lettuce fields in Salina, Calif.	28	29	30	31 1896 Boat service from Hawaii to Seattle begins with 253 Japanese immigrants aboard.	

AUGUST



Pilipino farmworkers

S M T W T F S

... When one race, through its power to repress, subjugates other races, repression then assumes the character of racism. We have first to understand the full political nature of our identities as Asian Americans—that we are products of American racism as opposed to being misplaced Asians or misfit Americans.
—statement by an Asian American student

2 1976 Founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.	3 Labor Day	4	5 1885 Rock Springs, Wyo. Massacre killed 28 Chinese, wounded 15 others and destroyed Chinatown.	6	7 1907 Anti-Japanese Riot in Vancouver repulsed by heroic self-defense. 1948 Democratic Republic of Korea founded.	8 1963 Filipino Delano grape strike, begins UFW. 1973 Korean-American mass protest vs. Park regime and U.S.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19 1928 Yakima, Wash. first violent anti-Filipino riots.	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29 1908 First Japanese language schools established in Seattle and San Francisco.
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SEPTEMBER



Korean Parade, LA, 1976

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1 1949 Liberation of China. Founding of the People's Republic.	2 1973 Broad protest in U.S. to restore democratic rights in south Korea and to stop Japanese economic penetration.	3	4	5 1937 Formation of the Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Assn.	6
7	8 Columbus Day	9 1949 Chinese Workers Mutual Aid Assn. anniversary is broken up by KMT thugs.	10 1911 Overthrow of the Ching Dynasty.	11 1902 Police surround Boston Chinatown, arrest 250. 1906 S.F. assigns Japanese children to "Oriental schools."	12	13
14	15	16	17 1972 South Korean dictator Park institutes martial law and suspends all democratic processes.	18	19	20
21 1975 Last Vietnamese refugees to leave Camp Pendleton, Calif., for other areas in the U.S.	22	23	24 1929 Exeter, Calif. riots destroy Filipino camps. 1871 Los Angeles Massacre. 19 Chinese killed.	25	26	27
28	29	30	31 1975 1,546 Vietnamese repatriates returned to Vietnam from Guam instead of going to the U.S.	The people and the people alone are the motive force in the making of world history. —Mao Tsetung		

OCTOBER



Tule Lake concentration camp demonstration

S M T W T F S

Restaurant workers, cooks, handymen, dishwashers, or waiters have to work heavily for twelve to thirteen hours each day. Long hours of laboring like this is not something some people could stand. . . . Whatever spirited life there is, whatever pastime and sports, it is not for us restaurant workers. . . . We must unite, get organized, form our workers union. Through the power of the masses, through the fight for workers' benefits!

—Chinese restaurant worker

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1855 Chinese evicted from the town of Tacoma, Wash.

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1943 U.S. Army takes over Tule Lake concentration camp, to put down resistance to unjust living conditions.

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Veteran's Day

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1943 Martial law declared at Tule Lake.
1939 Sacramento, Calif. Committee for Protection of Filipino Rights formed.

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Thanksgiving Day

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NOVEMBER



Korean rice farmer, 1920s

S M T W T F S

... We overseas Chinese face the racist attitude and language barrier living in a foreign land. It's difficult for us to find jobs and cope with our daily needs. That's why we resort to laundry and the restaurant business or become machine operators in the sweatshops. . . . Because the family budget is too great, the parents usually have to work and leave the children at home with no one to care for them. That's why our children pick up bad social habit and become Westernized to the point that their own culture gets washed away. How could our children not learn to be bad?

—Chinatown Mother

2	3	4	5	6	7 1941 Presidential proclamations make every alien subject to internment in concentration camps.	8 1930 Bombing of a Filipino bunkhouse in El Centro, Calif., to discourage hiring of Filipino workers.
9	10 1933 Filipino agricultural labor union established in Calif.	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25 Christmas Day	26 1972 Chinese Progressive Association, first of many new Chinatown mass organizations formed.	27	28	29
30	31					

DECEMBER

