

# "BOYCOTT THE HELL OUT OF THEM"

CEGAR

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## THIRD WORLD NEWS

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# CAN HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

TIME: MARCH 16, 1942

## EASTWARD HO, ENEMIES KEEP OUT!

### Editor's note:

The following article, reprinted from TIME magazine, March 16, 1942, presents the actual hardships faced by the Japanese Americans during World War II. It is hoped that readers can thus gain insight into the personal injustice confronted by these loyal citizens of our country.

They were U.S. citizens who had spent their lives on U.S. soil-farmers who tilled the rich brown land in the Santa Clara Valley, fishermen riding the slow swells off San Diego, humble shopkeepers in the little stores of San Francisco. But they learned last week that, in a nation's hour of peril, having been born a citizen is not enough. So they began to pack their keepsakes, lift their slant-eyed children on their arms, and start on the long migration east across the Sierra Nevadas, to a dreary inland country far from the blue sea. They were some of the West Coast's 70,000-odd Nisei. Their honorable ancestors were Japanese.

This was martial law, in effect. Lieut. General John Lesesne DeWitt, chief of the Western Defense Command, marked off a strip of land curving some 2,000 miles along the Pacific, along the Mexican border, from Canada to New Mexico. Out of this coastal region all the thousands on thousands of enemy aliens and all Nisei must go.

From strategic military areas all racial Japanese including Nisei, must go first. From less important zones, evacuation will be gradual, and voluntary-for a while. About April 15, the screw will probably be turned: slow-moving Japs will be sped eastward. Impractical, said General DeWitt, were immediate mass evacuations. Germans and Italians over 70 years of age, or any who have sons or brothers serving in the U.S. armed forces, will not be required to move unless suspicion touches them. But all Japs, no matter how old, must leave the

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### WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Presidio of San Francisco, California  
May 3, 1942

## INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 35, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Northern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Masonic Temple Building,  
100 North Elsworth Street,  
San Mateo, California.

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

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

### The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.

2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
  - (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
  - (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
  - (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
  - (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
  - (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

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

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT  
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army  
Commanding

SEE CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDER NO. 35.

Courtesy of Florence Yoshiwara

### BOYCOTT SCAB LETTUCE

## CESAR CHAVEZ GOES TO JAIL

by Anna Ramirez

Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Union, was sentenced to jail last Friday morning in the Monterey County Courthouse in Salinas and will remain there, according to the presiding Superior Court Judge Gordon Campbell, until he calls off the nationwide boycott on non-union lettuce.

Campbell found Cesar Chavez guilty of contempt of court when he "willfully disobeyed" the court's order (made by Campbell) of October 8 which specifically prohibited the boycotting of Antle, Inc., 2nd largest growers of lettuce in the United States. This was the second time in his five year career as director of the UFWOC that Chavez has gone to jail.

Judge Campbell sentenced Cesar Chavez to two 5-day terms for specific violations of his orders and fined UFWOC \$1000. But, added Judge Campbell, he would not order his release until he [Campbell] was satisfied that Chavez had notified boycott headquarters in 64 cities that Antle was to be excluded from the boycott.

The only witness in the hearing was Antle's attorney, Richard Moltzman of San Francisco. He testified that Cesar had appeared on a nationwide television broadcast on November 14 in which he had referred to the lettuce boycott without exempting Antle.

Chavez's attorneys Jerry Cohen and William Carder moved, at the start of the proceedings, that the hearing was unconstitutional and should not be held.

Antle, second largest lettuce grower in the U.S. claims that it has a contract with Teamsters Union since 1961. Last summer after UFWOC won recognition and contracts from the table grape growers after a five year strike and boycott, many lettuce growers hastily signed contracts [backdoor contracts] with the Teamsters.

The UFWOC began a strike and boycott on September 16th. They signed

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"The Japanese suspected the United States of being willing to fight in order to preserve the white empires of the Pacific. That was correct, as time so amply proved. We did not go to the defense of China when she was attacked by Japan. In fact, we continued to send Japan our scrap iron and oil. But the moment Japan threatened Indo-China—a French possession—we were aroused. That touched a sensitive nerve—the prerogatives of the white nations' colonial possessions in the East."

Dr. E. Stanley Jones  
Missionary

## UCLA CONFERENCE REPORT

# U.C. FOREIGN STUDENTS MEET

As I peer thru my window

white

I see

You know who I am and where I'm

at

my fellow white brother  
absorbing the knowledge  
that is to make our

If not, I must tell you that my skin is

society

Black

more advanced, civilized, and  
refine more people like you

What is the "cure" for Black people?

and me

You liberate and emancipate them,

Yet, there is fear in

You cultivate and educate them,

the air

You give them hope  
and great expectation

Fear of our "Utopian" society failing  
Yes, Everyone is talking  
about this country.

And when the time is right,

shape

You eradicate them.

Many are sporting signs which

My life as an American is one big  
game that is not being played

state

fair

Pigs off campus! Stop polluting

Does anyone

The air!

care?

End the war in Vietnam!  
Racism just isn't

Who isn't playing the game

fair!

fair;

There is a cancerous growth in our  
society, devouring our rules and morals

My people are missing out on their

for sure

share

My fellow white brothers will  
infallably find

of living a happy and prosperous  
life, of being treated equally,  
of being respected and admired  
for the beauty they possess

"a cure"

But someone is cheating in the game.  
The given conditions are sort of one

I am looked upon as being less than

sided/divided

a man

I hope that everyone is

I am incapable of making

aware

a stand  
you see

that a game is being played.

determining my own destiny

As I look out my window

I see

I see

My considerate and benevolent  
white administrators making laws that

Daylight vanishing,  
and darkness taking over

effect me

I see

Who am I now sitting here?

Life itself is not a game,

I am an American with many guaranteed

but living life as a Black American is my

rights

game

And Darkness is my name!

to write what I feel is real  
to say what I don't mean is

by Scotte

During the weekend of November 21, a university-wide conference of foreign student leaders was held at U.C.L.A. This campus sent down Alex Chiu, Debra Sundquist and Susan Swabacker, three active students in the International Club and on the International Student Advisory Committee. Last week they reported to this committee the results of the weekend effort.

The conference studied two areas of interest to foreign students: their welfare and the functions of the foreign student advisors. The first subject deals mainly with the monetary problems of the students. As foreigners, they do not have access to many of the grants and sources of money available to the other students. Also, unless they become permanent residents, they have to pay the out-of-state tuition during all their stay on campus.

The conference committee studying the foreign student welfare drew up a list of the types of funds which are available to foreign students. These are:

1. Grants-Ford foundation, Rockefeller (available only from own country)
2. On campus employment: R.A. and T.A.
3. Chancellor's funds
4. Private scholarships
5. President Hitch's work-study program
6. Imaginative fund raising for clubs and organizations

The availability of these funds depends a lot on the financial situation of the university. As money becomes tight, as in the present period, on-campus funds become rare and might be reserved preferentially to needy U.S. students.

The Committee suggested three fund-raising methods which should be further investigated. One is a five-dollar tax on all foreign student applications. Conceived by the foreign student advisors, this method has been criticized by the foreign students themselves.

Another way is to form a foreign student alumni association; the advisory committee here suggested that the regular alumni should be asked to donate specifically toward foreign student grants and scholarships.

Lastly, an attempt should be made to get Congress to apportion part of the foreign aid bill toward grants to universities for foreign students. This method may prove to be very delicate and requires the back-up of state-wide and nation-wide foreign student organizations. In view of the long-range nature of the project, the advisory committee felt that professors and advisors should be the ones pushing it.

The awarding of tuition waivers was also discussed. Riverside and Santa Barbara gave a report on the methods

used by their campus to increase the amount of tuition money already awarded to foreign students. Both methods demand a voluntary pooling either by the students or by the departments of extra money and a timely distribution to needy foreign students.

Many suggestions were made for short range actions which do not require large expenditures of money. They include a survey of departments on the state of their foreign students and the departments' feeling about them, a job placement center for foreign students, a home adoption program, pushing the five-dollar surtax, contacts with the local medical profession to obtain special rates for foreign students, and lobbying Congress when a foreign aid bill is proposed.

The other committee studied the functions of the foreign student advisors and their interrelations with the foreign students. First, a list of the present functions of the International Student Office was drawn:

1. Finances
2. Immigration information
3. Information and help obtaining jobs
4. Referrals
5. Community activities

Then the committee listed all the activities which should be offered if they are not already performed. They include:

6. Placing the Education Abroad Program in the same building
7. Program set up to help foreign students with English
8. Housing
9. Information on doctors and dentists
10. newspapers
  - a. campus activities
  - b. community activities
  - c. Some international newspaper that covers the information in different countries
11. Obtaining the services of a law student

Some uncommon ideas were proposed:

12. Lobbyist for foreign student affairs in Sacramento
13. Group pressure and organization for a goal.

Many of the above activities are already performed by the International Student Services Office on this campus. Lack of personnel, from a lack of funds, has always been responsible for the number and the quality of the programs.

The advisory committee will discuss some of the welfare ideas in its sub-committees and will advise both the Chancellor and the International Student Services Office as to the suggestions of the foreign student body on the Davis campus.

J.D.

**FROM  
THIRD  
WORLD**

THIS IS THE LAST ISSUE OF THIRD WORLD NEWS THIS QUARTER. THE STAFF WISHES YOU GOOD LUCK ON FINALS AND HAPPY HOLIDAYS. WE HOPE WE HAVE FULFILLED ONE PURPOSE OF TWN BY INFORMING YOU OF THIRD WORLD ACTIVITIES. TWN WILL RESUME PUBLICATION ON JANUARY 11, 1971.

DAVIS-LOK, INC



## FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

## ASIAN DISCRIMINATION HEARING

by Thomas Yang Chinn and Shirley Takemori

"Orientals are inordinately 'industrious, reliable, and smart in school' but like Avis Rent-A-Car, 'being only number two,' Chinese must try harder to prove their middle class Americanism." Author of this quote, from "A Legacy of Prejudice," December 2nd issue of East/West

EASTWARD HO,  
ENEMIES KEEP OUT!

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Coast—even if they have sons in the Army or Navy.

The area they say good-by to is almost as big as the island empire of Japan. It includes some of the West's most fertile lands, what furrowed DeWitt's brow was where to lead his mass migration.

Back of the military zone in which Japs and aliens are forbidden to set foot at all is a second zone where they must tread lightly. The General hinted that Japs who settled in this region "in all probability will not again be disturbed"—provided they do not stumble on one of the 97 special areas (around dams and reservoirs, power plants and armories) which are also out of bounds. (Not one of the Governors of nine inland Western States wanted them).

But U.S. citizens, even if their ancestors were Japanese, could not be herded into concentration camps. One answer was an Army "reception center" going up in Owens Valley, a desolate tract of land on the east side of the Sierra Nevadas, in Southern California. The Owens Valley settlement may eventually hold some 50,000 Japs. General DeWitt has plans for another center on the Colorado River near Blythe. But that was a dreary prospect for the Nisei outcasts, who remembered their rich lands and the smell of the sea.

Sober citizens felt they had good reason to be harsh. In Los Angeles, District Attorney John Dockweiler produced a map showing that Japs (or Nisei relatives) hold leases on lands adjoining nearly every strategic spot in Los Angeles County—including highways, railways, power lines, airports, aircraft plants, oil fields, refineries, aqueducts. Japs hold a flat mile-square tract of semi-desert land near Los Angeles which could be turned into a landing field for bombers in an hour or two. Japanese farmers cultivate most of the foggy shoreline of Palos Verdes (next door to vital San Pedro harbor), where landing parties could sneak in undetected, under the shadow of towering cliffs, on to a number of good beaches. Other sound reasons were suggested by the case of Alien George Makamura, in whose seaside home at Santa Cruz FBI men found 69 great crates of signal rockets and colored flares.

In Los Angeles, 19-year-old Nisei Shigeki (Arthur) Kaihatsu reflected on the problem of his people. A former freshman star on the basketball team at U.C.L.A., young Arthur now works in a vegetable market. Said he: "Most of us Nisei are completely loyal....I guess there are some spies among us. I don't know but the answer seems to be to take the whole bunch of us and lumpus in one spot. The spies can't do any damage, and we won't be suspected...."

That was exactly what General DeWitt thought.

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newspaper, James W. Chin spoke last Thursday night to the Asian Studies 33 class. Mr. Chin, an advisor to the Fair Employment Practices Commission, spoke about the San Francisco Asian Community's presentation before the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). This hearing will be held Thursday, December 10th from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. at 455 Golden Gate Avenue, Room 1194, San Francisco.

The presentation, coordinated by the Chinese Affirmative Action group, came about when five Asians were denied promotions to the positions of senior Health Inspectors for the City and



James Chin spoke in the Asian American Studies 33 class last Thursday night, on discriminatory hiring practices against Asians. Mr. Chin is a special advisor to the Fair Employment Practice Commission. (Photo by Carl Hsu)

County of San Francisco. They were all qualified according to their examination scores. One of the five had scored the highest on the written examination, but was placed in the lowest level because he presumably lacked the ability to deal with the public. According to Mr. Chin's personal experience with this man—there was no lack of ability. Mr. Chin also indicated that all five had graduated from the University of California at

Berkeley, School of Public Health and that some of the Caucasians selected over them had no more than high school diplomas.

The main purpose of the hearing is to inform the commissioners and public of the fact that Asians do have problems; they have not "made it." It also provides an opportunity for Asians to come together and actively voice their opinions.

Specific problems this hearing would like to present includes the need for Asian American consultants for the FEPC staff. A second problem is the need for in-service training of FEPC staff in Asian American problems.

Mr. Chin also spoke generally about discrimination in hiring. He feels there is a need for active displays of fair employment practices, such as actually hiring and promoting minorities, not just the passive "I'm not prejudiced," with poor minority hiring records. There should also be minority members on the selection panels. This way, when minorities are interviewed, there is someone on the panel who understands and relates to the applicants responses. This minimizes the chances of discrimination through ignorance.

Mr. Chin welcomes attendance or participation in the hearing. If anyone has information, that is, if you know someone or have personally been involved in discriminatory hiring or promoting or would like to attend the hearing, contact George Kagiwada at the Asian American Studies Division Office in Building B, Aggie Villa, 752-3625.

## BLACK COMMENT

by Fred Foote

## ON BLACK STUDIES

(Conclusion)

In last week's column we discussed one kind of subject matter that should be an essential part of any black studies curriculum. We also hinted at a new approach to education that allowed students to develop and use the skills that are necessary for black liberation. In this comment we will attempt to describe what a black studies program should be like and how we can develop

such a program without sacrificing or disrupting our careers as students.

Every black studies program should be an experiment in alternative methods of education for black students. Black studies is concerned with alternative methods of education because it's obvious, even to white people, that the current systems of U.S. education have been a colossal failure in their attempts to reach black, brown, and red students.

It would be sheer folly for a black studies program to model itself on the corrupting forms of indoctrination that have already been rejected by most black youth. Many black studies programs have adopted the structure and philosophy of U.S. educational forms and have merely changed the color of the instructor. These kinds of pseudo black studies programs are currently being rejected by black students at a great rate because they are not alternatives to current education, but the same old jive in black face.

Black studies programs are experiments because much of the so called research into 'minority educational problems' has produced reams of racist nonsense that is of little value in developing meaningful black, red or brown studies. Therefore each program is an attempt to discover new methods and philosophies of minority or third world education.

It has become evident from the mismanagement, misdirection, and conservatism of existing programs that the current administrators and 'their' programs are inadequate for third world students and their community.

It now appears that the only means of insuring that ethnic study programs reflect the needs of minority students and the community is that the third world students and their communities design, develop and administer their own programs.

Third world students are not blind to the problems of ethnic studies but it is nearly impossible for most black and brown students to find the time to give the problems of ethnic studies the attention they deserve and at the same time maintain a normal 'academic' load.

The creation of a new concept and the formalization of these ideas present a challenge that would require a great deal of time and work. One possible answer to this problem might be the development of a ten unit course for the next quarter that has as its goal the creation of a written outline of a meaningful black studies program. The class would be part of the black studies curriculum and would be sponsored by members of the faculty interested in black studies. The various generous and understanding departments would give the students participating in the program credits toward their major. The students in the program would work with members of the black community and the general educational community to create, develop, and research goals and methods of black studies.

The university, because it is a fine, liberal, humane, empathetic institution will be only too glad to give this class and its resulting proposals the greatest possible aid, support and protection. The only problem is—are third world students willing to do more than just complain about ethnic studies?

If you are a third world student that would like to work on alternative educational concepts, leave word at the Third World News office.

CHAVEZ  
IN JAIL

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contracts with three large growers—Inter-Harvest, Inc., Freshpick Foods, and D'Arrigo Brothers. Growers who refused, including Antle, were subject to the strikes and boycott.

Antle, which has financial connections with Dow Chemical, filed suit for damages against the union and asked that the UFWOC be restrained from boycotting.

As Chavez was led to jail by four bailiffs, Chavez called out to a crowd of a few thousand friends, "Boycott Antle! Boycott Dow! Boycott the hell out of them!"

At this Chavez's followers held a brief rally colored by shouts of "Huelga" and "Viva Cesar Chavez."