Office of the City Clerk

In partnership with

The Chicano Park Museum and Cultural Center (CPMCC)

PRESENTS

Telling Our Stories – Preserving Our Histories: The Chicano Movement in San Diego

This exhibit highlights one of the oldest neighborhoods in San Diego, "Barrio Logan", by exploring change over time. We welcome you to hear and learn about the compelling stories of the Chicano Movement in San Diego as realized through the land takeover and the establishment of Chicano Park.

Many of the storytellers of the community began their journey as young children and adults playing a critical role in shaping its history. Today they remain as pillars, social activists, neighbors, and *Familia* in their roles as elders and activists.

As a city, San Diego's historic neighborhoods have continually evolved, and "Barrio Logan" is no exception. In 1962, local and state officials divided this vibrant community, once known just as "Logan Heights", with the construction of Interstate 5 in 1962, followed by the Coronado Bay Bridge in 1968. This development ultimately displaced an estimated 1,500 residents.

It is through memory, story, and place that we learn about this unique and historic community with firsthand accounts and records of the historic events that took place.

Our exhibit is an invitation to residents from across San Diego to experience change as embodied in the lives of "Barrio Logan" residents beginning in the nineteen sixties asking us all to reflect on:

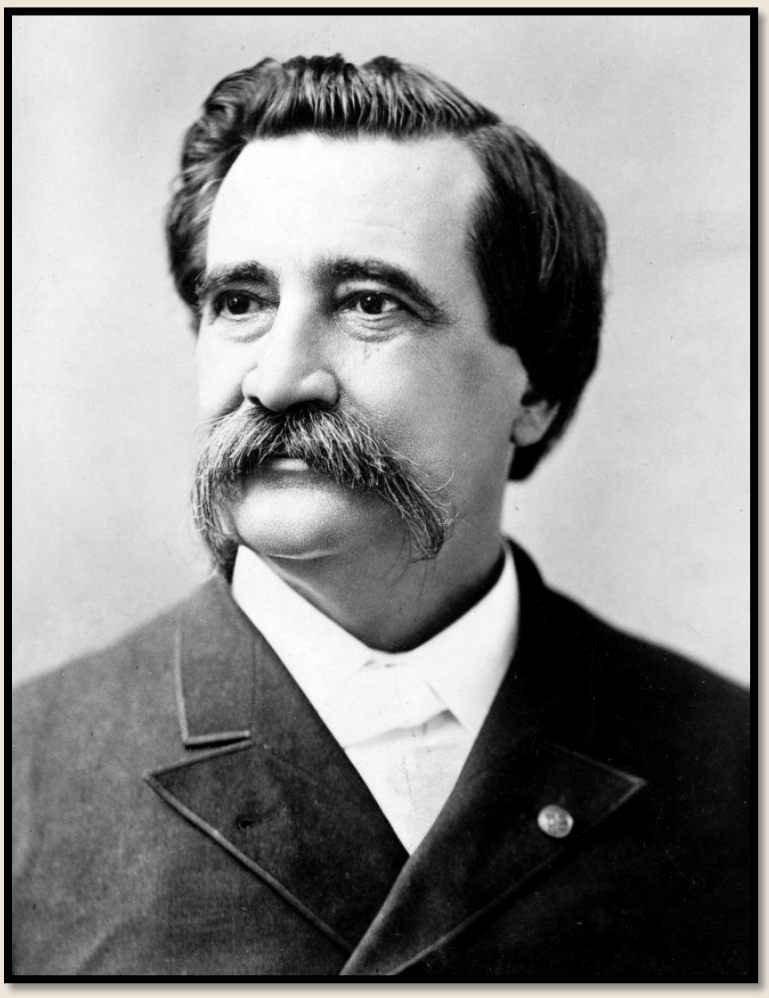
"What would you do?" *if you experienced changes in your community and* ***"What might you do in realizing that such change would impact your neighbors for the rest of their lives?"***

CHICANO PARK

TIMELINE

- 1881

In 1871, Congressman John A. Logan[1] wrote legislation to provide federal land grants and subsidies for a transcontinental railroad ending in San Diego. In 1881, a street was named Logan Heights in his honor, and the name came to be applied to the general area. However, plans for the railroad project were ultimately unsuccessful.



Courtesy of Wikipedia

- 1940

By 1940 Logan Heights had grown into one of the largest Mexican American communities on the West Coast.

Courtesy of City of San Diego Planning Deparment[2]

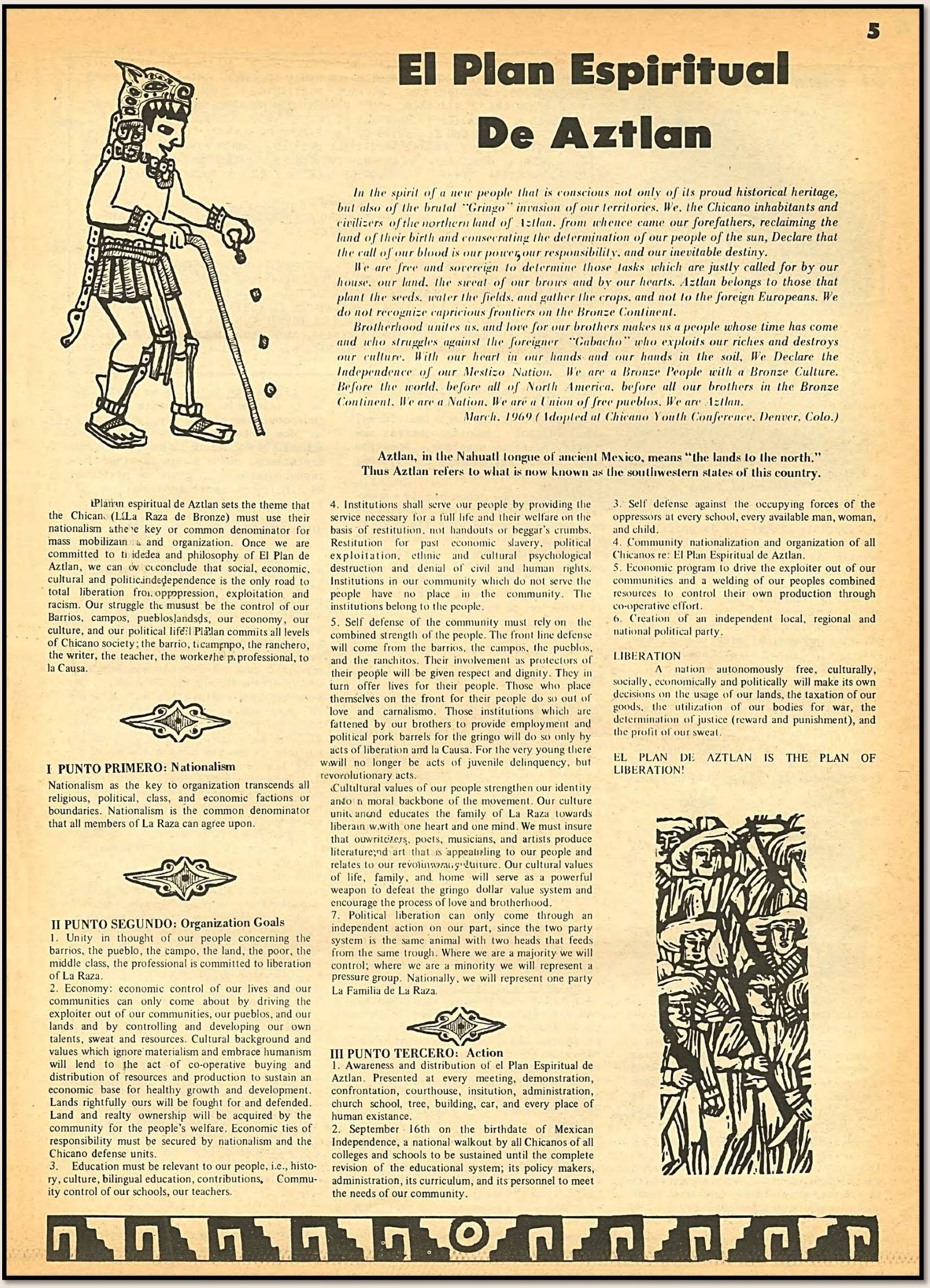
- 1963

Interstate 5 was built by the California Department of Transportation, dividing the community. The northernmost part was called Logan Heights, with the southern part referred to as Barrio Logan.

1.) John A. Logan. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_A._Logan. Retrieved July 19, 2024.
2.) City Of San Diego Planning Department. Neighborhood Element. https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/planning/community/profiles/southeasternsd/pdf/sesdcpplnnbhdelemfv.pdf.

- 1969

In March, the First National Chicano Youth Congress was held in Denver. The name of the congress was significant because it marked the replacement of the word "Chicano" with the word "Mexican." The conference created a document known as EI Plan Espiritual De Aztlan or “The Spiritual Plan of Aztlan.”[1]



5

El Plan Espiritual De Aztlan

In the spirit of a new people that is conscious not only of its proud historical heritage, but also of the brutal "Gringo" invasion of our territories. We, the Chicano inhabitants and civilizers of the northern land of Aztlan, from whence came our forefathers, reclaiming the land of their birth and consecrating the determination of our people of the sun, Declare that the call of our blood is our power, our responsibility, and our inevitable destiny.

We are free and sovereign to determine those tasks which are justly called for by our house, our land, the sweat of our brows and by our hearts. Aztlan belongs to those that plant the seeds, water the fields, and gather the crops, and not to the foreign Europeans. We do not recognize capricious frontiers on the Bronze Continent.

Brotherhood unites us, and love for our brothers makes us a people whose time has come and who struggles against the foreigner "Gabacho" who exploits our riches and destroys our culture. With our heart in our hands and our hands in the soil, We Declare the Independence of our Mestizo Nation. We are a Bronze People with a Bronze Culture. Before the world, before all of North America, before all our brothers in the Bronze Continent, We are a Nation, We are a Union of free pueblos, We are Aztlan.

March, 1969 (Adopted at Chicano Youth Conference, Denver, Colo.)

Aztlan, in the Nahuatl tongue of ancient Mexico, means "the lands to the north." Thus Aztlan refers to what is now known as the southwestern states of this country.

Plan espiritual de Aztlan sets the theme that the Chicano (La Raza de Bronze) must use their nationalism as the key or common denominator for mass mobilization and organization. Once we are committed to the idea and philosophy of El Plan de Aztlan, we can only conclude that social, economic, cultural and political independence is the only road to total liberation from oppression, exploitation and racism. Our struggle must be the control of our Barrios, campos, pueblos, lands, our economy, our culture, and our political life. El Plan commits all levels of Chicano society; the barrio, the campo, the ranchero, the writer, the teacher, the worker, the professional, to la Causa.

I PUNTO PRIMERO: Nationalism

Nationalism as the key to organization transcends all religious, political, class, and economic factions or boundaries. Nationalism is the common denominator that all members of La Raza can agree upon.

II PUNTO SEGUNDO: Organization Goals

1. Unity in thought of our people concerning the barrios, the pueblo, the campo, the land, the poor, the middle class, the professional is committed to liberation of La Raza.
2. Economy: economic control of our lives and our communities can only come about by driving the exploiter out of our communities, our pueblos, and our lands and by controlling and developing our own talents, sweat and resources. Cultural background and values which ignore materialism and embrace humanism will lend to the act of co-operative buying and distribution of resources and production to sustain an economic base for healthy growth and development. Lands rightfully ours will be fought for and defended. Land and realty ownership will be acquired by the community for the people's welfare. Economic ties of responsibility must be secured by nationalism and the Chicano defense units.
3. Education must be relevant to our people, i.e., history, culture, bilingual education, contributions. Community control of our schools, our teachers.
4. Institutions shall serve our people by providing the service necessary for a full life and their welfare on the basis of restitution, not handouts or beggar's crumbs. Restitution for past economic slavery, political exploitation, ethnic and cultural psychological destruction and denial of civil and human rights. Institutions in our community which do not serve the people have no place in the community. The institutions belong to the people.
5. Self defense of the community must rely on the combined strength of the people. The front line defense will come from the barrios, the campos, the pueblos, and the ranchitos. Their involvement as protectors of their people will be given respect and dignity. They in turn offer lives for their people. Those who place themselves on the front for their people do so out of love and carnalismo. Those institutions which are fattened by our brothers to provide employment and political pork barrels for the gringo will do so only by acts of liberation and la Causa. For the very young there will no longer be acts of juvenile delinquency, but revolutionary acts.

Cultural values of our people strengthen our identity and a moral backbone of the movement. Our culture unites and educates the family of La Raza towards liberation with one heart and one mind. We must insure that our writers, poets, musicians, and artists produce literature and art that is appealing to our people and relates to our revolutionary culture. Our cultural values of life, family, and home will serve as a powerful weapon to defeat the gringo dollar value system and encourage the process of love and brotherhood.

7. Political liberation can only come through an independent action on our part, since the two party system is the same animal with two heads that feeds from the same trough. Where we are a majority we will control; where we are a minority we will represent a pressure group. Nationally, we will represent one party La Familia de La Raza.

III PUNTO TERCERO: Action

1. Awareness and distribution of el Plan Espiritual de Aztlan. Presented at every meeting, demonstration, confrontation, courthouse, insitution, administration, church school, tree, building, car, and every place of human existance.
2. September 16th on the birthdate of Mexican Independence, a national walkout by all Chicanos of all colleges and schools to be sustained until the complete revision of the educational system; its policy makers, administration, its curriculum, and its personnel to meet the needs of our community.
3. Self defense against the occupying forces of the oppressors at every school, every available man, woman, and child.
4. Community nationalization and organization of all Chicanos re: El Plan Espiritual de Aztlan.
5. Economic program to drive the exploiter out of our communities and a welding of our peoples combined resources to control their own production through co-operative effort.
6. Creation of an independent local, regional and national political party.

LIBERATION

A nation autonomously free, culturally, socially, economically and politically will make its own decisions on the usage of our lands, the taxation of our goods, the utilization of our bodies for war, the determination of justice (reward and punishment), and the profit of our sweat.

EL PLAN DE AZTLAN IS THE PLAN OF LIBERATION!

1.) El Plan Espiritual De Aztlan · ICAA Documents Project. https://icaa.mfah.org/s/en/item/803398. Retrieved July 19, 2024.

On July 23, the State of California awarded the City of San Diego a 20-year lease for a 1.8-acre parcel of land located between National and Logan Avenues, and adjacent to Dewey Street.[1]

The Coronado Bay Bridge opened on August 3, with its entrance ramps and support pylons rising above Barrio Logan.

The Coronado Bridge Under Construction in 1968
(Courtesy of San Diego History Center)

State Awards Land Lease Near Bridge

San Diego Union Staff Dispatch

SACRAMENTO—The City of San Diego yesterday was awarded a 20-year lease on 1.8 acres of state land at the east approach to the San Diego-Coronado Bridge.

The property is between National and Logan avenues adjacent to Dewey Street, with safe access via city streets under the approach ramp as it rises toward the bridge.

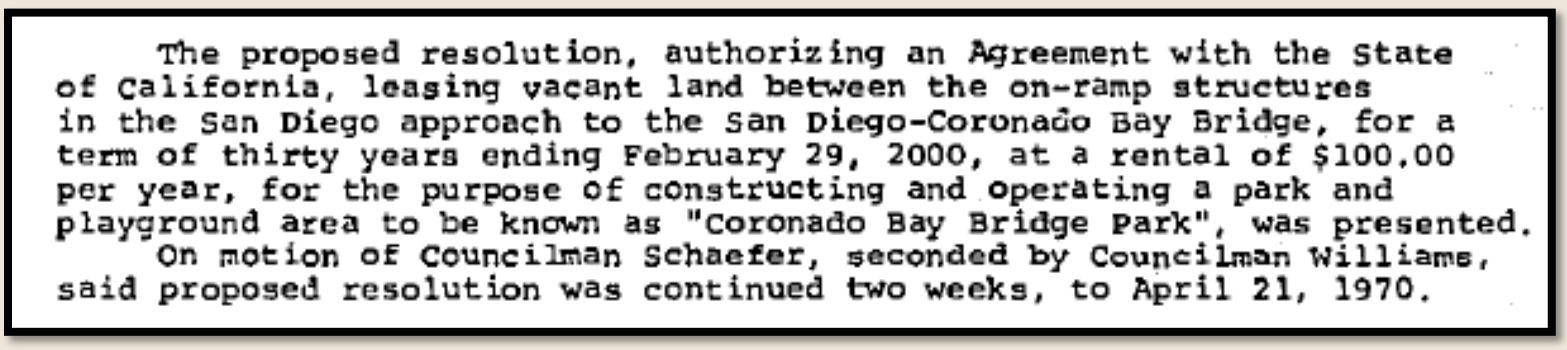
The city needs a park site in that area, and the state will save maintenance costs over the 20 years, explained James A. Moe, state public works director. He urged approval of the lease by the state Toll Bridge Authority, and his recommendation was adopted.

Moe said the state will cooperate with the city in original preparation of the site for park use, but the city will provide maintenance and supervision. The city will pay a nominal, token fee for the lease, he added.

July 24, 1969 Courtesy of San Diego Union

- 1970

On April 7, the resolution proposed by Councilman Schaefer authorizing an agreement with the State of California to lease the vacant land between the on-ramp structures approach to the Coronado Bay Bridge for the construction and operation of a park and playground to be known as "Coronado Bay Bridge Park."



The proposed resolution, authorizing an Agreement with the State of California, leasing vacant land between the on-ramp structures in the San Diego approach to the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge, for a term of thirty years ending February 29, 2000, at a rental of $100.00 per year, for the purpose of constructing and operating a park and playground area to be known as "Coronado Bay Bridge Park", was presented.

On motion of Councilman Schaefer, seconded by Councilman Williams, said proposed resolution was continued two weeks, to April 21, 1970.

April 7, 1970 Minutes of the Common Council

The City Council approved this resolution on April 21. Resolution No.199553 authorized the City Manager to execute on behalf of the City an agreement between the State of California, as lessor, and the City of San Diego, as lessee, for

1.) State Awards Land Lease Near Bridge. San Diego Union. Thursday, July 24, 1969, Page B-2.

a lease of 30 years for the vacant land between the on-ramp structures to the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge for the construction and operation of a park and playground to be known as "Bay Bridge Park."

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
COUNCIL MINUTES

DATE OF MEETING 4-21-70 PAGE NO. 019

The proposed resolution, continued from the Meeting of April 7, 1970, authorizing an Agreement with the State of California, leasing vacant land between the on-ramp structures in the San Diego approach to the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge, was presented.

Councilman Williams moved to amend the resolution by deleting "Coronado" in the phrase "Coronado Bay Bridge Park". This motion was seconded by Councilman Schaefer.

April 21, 1970 Minutes of the Common Council

RESOLUTION No. 199553

Adopted on 4-21-70

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego as follows:

That the City Manager be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to execute, for and on behalf of said City an agreement between the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, as lessor, and The City of San Diego, as lessee, leasing vacant land between the on-ramp structures in the San Diego approach to the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge, for a term of thirty (30) years ending February 29, 2000, at a rental of $100.00 per year, for the purpose of constructing and operating a park and playground area to be known as "Bay Bridge Park," under the terms and conditions set forth in the form of agreement, on file in the office of the City Clerk as Document No. 731722.

APPROVED: JOHN W. WITT, City Attorney

April 21, 1970 Resolution No.199553

On the morning of April 22, residents noticed bulldozers moving in and clearing topsoil from the land. The State prepared for building a parking lot for the new California Highway Patrol (CHP) station. The Chicano community exploded in protest and physically occupied the site forcing construction to stop. [1] Women, men, children, activists, students, residents, the youth, the elderly and entire families gathered to clear the land and plant cactus and trees.

After 12 days of occupation, Assistant City Manager Meno Wilhelms announced that agreement had been reached and negotiations with the State could begin on a land exchange to find another suitable site for the CHP station.[2]

1.) Delay Ordered on CHP Project Near Bridge. San Diego Union. Thursday, April 23, 1970, Page B-1.

2.) Chicanos Vacate Bay Bridge Site. San Diego Union. Friday, May 01, 1970, Page B-1, B-4.

Photos Courtesy of the Chicano Park Museum and Cultural Center

Delay Ordered On CHP Project Near Bridge

Work on a new California Highway Patrol headquarters at the foot of the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge was halted last night by the state after a day of demonstrations by residents who want the site for a park.

"No further work will be done until a meeting between the state, community representatives and city officials can be held," James Hall, state secretary for business and administration said last night in Sacramento.

WILLIAMS NOTIFIED

The announcement was made through the office of Councilman Leon Williams, who is working with residents of the area.

Construction crews had been prevented from going to work on the patrol headquarters by demonstrators who marched to the 2-acre parcel — between Logan and National avenues under the bridge ramp — at 7 a.m.

They want the area to be converted into a community play area and an open space with landscaping.

"Most segments of the nearby Southeast San Diego community are involved in this protest move," Williams said last night. "I requested the construction moratorium from the state through the legislative representation department of the city."

MEETING PLANNED

April 23, 1970 Courtesy of San Diego Union

On May 7, the plans and specifications for the construction of Bay Bridge Park had been approved.

RESOLUTION NO. 199707

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of The City of San Diego, as follows:

That the plans and specifications for the furnishing of all labor, material, tools, equipment, transportation and other expense necessary or incidental for THE CONSTRUCTION OF BAY BRIDGE PARK, San Diego, California

filed in the office of the City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California, on MAY 1 1970, and bearing official Document No. 731741, be, and the same are hereby approved.

May 7, 1970 Resolution No.199707

b. Bridge Park

Mr. Wilhelms stated that City representatives have been meeting and negotiating with State officials for the possible acquisition of additional property beneath the Coronado Bay Bridge approaches, to enlarge the park area presently being developed by the City. Studies are being made regarding possibilities of exchanging properties to enable the California Highway Patrol to construct a substation elsewhere, allowing the City to develop the area bounded by Logan and National Avenues, and Crosby and Dewey Streets, and adjacent to the area now under development.

b. Bridge Park (Continued)

Mr. Wilhelms mentioned that there was a possibility of obtaining both federal funds and community participation for the proposed development, in which case currently budgeted Capital Improvement funds would not be affected.

May 20, 1970 Minutes of Park and Recreation Board

A communication from Jesse Ramirez, Executive Director, Chicano Federation of San Diego County, on the proposal of the name "Chicano People's Park" in lieu of the presently named "Bay Bridge Park," was presented.

Mr. Aluarista spoke for Jesse Ramirez.

On motion of Councilman Hitch, seconded by Councilman Williams, said communication was referred to the City Manager for report back.

June 23, 1970 Minutes of the Common Council

On June 30, the City Council adopted a resolution authorizing a contract for $21,814.96 for the Construction of Bay Bridge Park.

RESOLUTION No. 200125

Adopted on JUN 30 1970

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego as follows:

1. That the bid of $21,814.96 by Eureka Enterprises, A Division of Warren T. Lassabe, A Corporation, for the CONSTRUCTION OF BAY BRIDGE PARK in the City of San Diego, California, is hereby accepted; and the City Manager is hereby authorized to execute a contract therefor in accordance with the form on file in the office of the City Clerk as Document No. 731741.

2. That the expenditure of $29,000.00 is hereby authorized out of the Capital Outlay Fund (245) of the City of San Diego solely and exclusively for the purpose of providing funds for CONSTRUCTION OF BAY BRIDGE PARK in the City of San Diego, and related costs.

June 30, 1970 Resolution No. 200125

On July 20, Mayor Frank Curran, along with the leaders from several Chicano organizations and over 200 followers, including the Chicano Federation, Toltecas en Aztlan, Chicano Park Committee, Brown Berets, Concilio por La Justicia, and San Ysidro No-Freeway Committee, convened a mass meeting. During this meeting, leaders expressed their demands.

DEMANDS OF THE CHICANO CAUCUS

The Toltecas en Aztlan, presented by Salvador Torres and Luis Espinoza (major designers of the Chicano Park), will stand on the following proposal:

1. That the Ford Building be turned over to the Toltecas en Aztlan Board of Directors to be converted into a Centro Cultural de la Raza.
2. That in the event another building is offered by the city, such building must be of comparable size to the Ford Building and be located in Balboa Park.
3. That the city committ itself to match the funds that the Toltecas are able to raise with an equal amount.

The Chicano Park Committee, represented by Jose Gomez and Mike Nava, will stand on the following proposal:

1. That the park be named "Chicano Park"
2. That the Chicano Federation administer the building (formerly the CHP headquarter) next to the park
3. That the programs and personnel that will operate in the Chicano Park Building be approved by the Chicano Park Committee.
4. That the park be allocated sufficient funds to be fully developed according to our design, a minimum of $250,000.

The Concilio por La Justicia (Council for Justice) represented by Adolfo Aguilera and Charlene Valencia, will stand on the following proposal:

1. That a COMMUNITY REVIEW BOARD be set up to screen police officers assigned to our areas.
2. That police officers be assigned to our areas for a minimum period of three years and that these areas be jointly determined by the police chief and the COMMUNITY REVIEW BOARD.
3. That these officers be bi-lingual and bi-cultural and that police officers become involved with community activities and community organizations.
4. That a COMMUNITY LIASON OFFICER be chosen by the COUNCIL OF JUSTICE, be paid by the city, and be responsible to the COMMUNITY REVIEW BOARD to serve as a trouble shooter.

The No-Freeway Committee in San Ysidro, represented by Ricardo de la Barca and Carmen Guzman, will stand on the following:

1. That the freeway presently planned to cut through San Ysidro be reoriented to go apound San Ysidro.
2. That the housing project allocations in San Ysidro be investigated by Federal officials.

July 20, 1970 Demands of the Chicano Caucus

Chicanos Ask City For Center, Park

More Than 200 Backers Applaud As Leaders Make Appeal To Mayor

Leaders of several Mexican-American organizations, backed by more than 200 applauding followers, laid four major Chicano problems before Mayor Curran at a mass meeting yesterday.

The group united in asking city officials for action to provide a Chicano cultural arts center in Balboa Park, to create a Chicano park in Logan Heights, to establish community controls over police activities and to re-route a new freeway around San Ysidro.

Jesse Ramirez of the Chicano Federation said the large turnout of Mexican-American residents was evidence of a united effort "to seek lines of communication" with city government.

"Now we will wait to see what you are going to do," he added.

Curran expressed surprise at the large crowd which forced the meeting to be moved into the Council Chambers from the mayor's office. "I thought you were going to come with a small group so we could sit down and delve into these problems one by one," he told group leaders.

He suggested that the various groups select 5 or 6 delegates to meet with city officials within the next few days to pursue the problems outlined by speakers yesterday.

"I'm not going to make any rash promises on these matters, but we certainly can sit down and take a look-see at what can be done." Curran said.

He also suggested that a plebecite may have to be held in the San Ysidro area to "see who really speaks for the whole community," because of the number of factions claiming to represent the majority of the border community.

Mexican-American groups represented at a meeting included the Chicano federation, Brown Berets, Toltecas en Aztlan, Chicano Park Committee, Concilio por La Justicia and the San Ysdiro No-Freeway Committee.

JESSE RAMIREZ
. . . leader of federation

The mainly Mexican-American audience backed speakers with cadence clapping and carried signs asking for "Social Justice" and "Chicano Power." One sign read: "Chicanos big and small want equal treatment from City Hall."

Specific demands from the Chicano groups were:

1. Use of the Ford Building in Balboa Park, under direction of the Toltecas en Aztlan, as a center for Mexican-American cultura displays and events.

The Toltecas said if an alternate site is proposed, it must be located in Balboa Park and be of equal size. They also asked the city to agree to match funds raised by Toltecas.

2. Establishment of a park under the San Diego approaches to the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge as "Chicano Park," with use of an adjacent building for park programs and personnel. They asked a minimum of $250,000 to develop the site.

3. Establishment of a Community Review Board to screen police officers assigned to Mexican-American neighborhoods with three-year minimum assignments for officers serving in the area.

4. Re-routing of the proposed Interstate 805 around the border community of San Ysidro and initiation of a federal investigation of federally-subsidized housing projects in the area.

(Continued on b-4, Col. 4)

July 21, 1970 San Diego Union

- 1971

In April, the Logan Heights community came together to celebrate the first anniversary of the Chicano Park takeover. This event has become an annual tradition, where residents partake in sharing food, enjoying Mexican music, and watching dance performances by local youth.

On April 22, there was a celebration of the anniversary of the Bay Bridge (Chicano) Park at the park. The city cooperated in this celebration by providing the Recreation Department mobile stage, portable rest rooms, additional litter cans and other items and services requested. There was a large gathering at the park and the celebration was concluded with a minimum of problems. In response to requests, we are planning to maintain the portable rest rooms at the park until provision can be made for permanent facilities in the building which is being acquired from the State of California.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter Hahn, Jr.
City Manager

May 12, 1971 Memorandum regarding Mexican-American Community

On June 1, by unanimous consent, granted to the City Manager, the following resolutions were adopted on motion of Councilman Williams:

Resolution No.202856, authorizing a lease agreement with the State of California, Department of Public Works, Division of Bay Toll Crossings, leasing the ground surface and certain air rights of those certain premises, designated as "San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge Lease Area No. 50-SD," for a term of thirty years, at a total rental of $6,000 for the construction and operation of a public park.

RESOLUTION No. 202856

Adopted on JUN 1 1971

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego as follows:

That the City Manager be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to execute, for and on behalf of said City a Lease agreement between the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, acting by and through its Department of Public Works, Division of Bay Toll Crossings, as lessor, and The City of San Diego, as lessee, leasing the ground surface and certain air rights of those certain premises situate in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California, sometimes designated as "San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge Lease Area No. 50-SD," for a term of thirty (30) years, at a total rental of $6,000.00, for the construction and operation of a public park, under the terms and conditions set forth in the form of Lease agreement, on file in the office of the City Clerk as Document No. 736039.

June 1, 1971 Resolution No.202856

RESOLUTION No. 202857

Adopted on JUN 1 1971

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego as follows:

That the expenditure of $6,000.00 is hereby authorized out of General Fund 100 of The City of San Diego, solely and exclusively for the purpose of providing funds for the leasing of ground surface and certain air rights of those certain premises situate in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California, sometimes designated as "San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge Lease Area No. 50-SD," required by City for a public park.

June 1, 1971 Resolution No.202857

On November 11, three resolutions, relative to exchange of land with the State of California in conjunction with development of Bay Bridge (Chicano) Park, were adopted on motion of Councilman Martinet:

Resolution No.204203, authorizing an agreement with the State of California for the exchange of real property; and authorizing the Mayor and City Clerk to execute a Grant Deed, conveying to the State, City's interest in portions of Lots 6 and 13-16, Lots 19-23, Valley Gardens, Lots 43, 69 and 70, City Gardens, portions of Pueblo Lots 272 and 273, if any, and portions of vacant street adjoining said land.

RESOLUTION NO. 204203 NOV 11 1971

WHEREAS, the Department of General Services, State of California, desires to acquire City-owned land in portions of Lots 6 and 13 through 16, inclusive, and Lots 19 through 23, inclusive, of Valley Gardens, according to Map thereof No. 1588, filed July 10, 1913, in the office of the San Diego County Recorder, and of Lots 43, 69 and 70 of City Gardens, according to Map thereof No. 1422, filed March 22, 1912, in the office of the San Diego County Recorder, and of Pueblo Lot 272 and Pueblo Lot 273, if any, of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego, according to Map thereof made by James Pascoe in 1870, a copy of which said Map was filed in the office of the San Diego County Recorder, November 14, 1921, and is known as Miscellaneous Map No. 36; together with portions of Anna Avenue, Archibald Street, Connors Street, Pritchard Street and Pacific Highway adjoining said land as vacated and closed to public use on May 25, 1971 by Resolution No. 202742 of the Council of the City of San Diego, a copy of said Resolution being recorded June 1, 1971, as File No. 114147, for the purpose of a California Highway Patrol Headquarters; and

WHEREAS, The City of San Diego is willing to convey said property to the State of California in exchange for a portion of Block 141 of Mannasse and Schiller's Subdivision of Pueblo Lot 1157, according to Map No. 209, filed July 11,

November 11, 1971 Resolution No.204203

RESOLUTION No. 204204

Adopted on NOV 11 1971

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego as follows:

That the expenditure of $25,750.00 is hereby authorized out of Capital Outlay Fund 245 of The City of San Diego, solely and exclusively for the purpose of acquiring fee title to a portion of Block 141 of Mannasse and Schiller's Subdivision of Pueblo Lot 1157, according to Map thereof No. 209, filed July 11, 1870, in the office of the San Diego County Recorder, required by the City for a community center in conjunction with the development of the Bay Bridge (Chicano) Park.

November 11, 1971 Resolution No.204204

RESOLUTION No. 204205

Adopted on NOV 11 1971

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego as follows:

That the acceptance by the City Manager of that deed of THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES, executed in favor of The City of San Diego, bearing date September 20, 1971, conveying to said City a portion of Block 141 of Mannasse and Schiller's Subdivision of Pueblo Lot 1157, according to Map No. 209, filed July 11, 1870, in the office of the San Diego County Recorder, as more particularly described in said deed, valued at $500.00 or more, as certified by the Property Director, be, and the same is hereby approved.

That the City Clerk of said City is hereby authorized and directed to transmit, upon acceptance by the City Manager, the foregoing said deed to the Property Department for recording and further disposition.

APPROVED: JOHN W. WITT, City Attorney

November 11, 1971 Resolution No.204205

- 1972

h. Bay Bridge Park (Chicano Park) and Logan Avenue Youth Center

Miss des Granges stated that the areas are located between National and Logan on Dewey Street and between Logan Avenue and Highway 5. Mr. Loch Crane, architect, presented plans for three projects to be developed in subject area. The projects include:

(1) Additional improvements at Bay Bridge Park
(2) Construction of athletic facilities at the Logan Avenue Youth Center
(3) Renovation of the Bay Bridge Community Center

h. Bay Bridge Park and Logan Avenue Youth Center (cont.)

The first two projects are part of the approved "Legacy of Parks" Federal grant. The Bay Bridge Community Center project is part of a Neighborhood Facilities Grant.

Miss des Granges noted that additional landscaping and a restroom are proposed for Bay Bridge Park and the Logan Avenue Youth Center in the Open Space Grant application submitted to the Federal Government on August 28, 1972.

Mr. Yamada said that the Facilities Committee had not yet approved the plans, but would do so at the Committee's next workshop meeting (October 3). Mrs. Widman said the Southern Area Committee had approved the plan pending approval by the Chicano Federation. Miss des Granges stated that a letter approving the plan had been received from the Federation; also received was a request that the City:

(1) Close Dewey Street through Bay Bridge Park
(2) Paint the Bridge columns
(3) 1973 Projects
(4) Expedite completion of the subject projects

September 19, 1972 Minutes of Park and Recreation Board

i. Facilities Committee

1. Bay Bridge Park and Logan Avenue Youth Center

Mr. Yamada moved that the Facilities Committee's recommendation of the general development plan be approved subject to review of future landscape plans. They also support proposed artistic decoration of concrete bridge pillars, subject to permission of the State of California; motion was seconded and carried.

November 21, 1972 Minutes of Park and Recreation Board

f. Facilities Committee

1. Bay Bridge (Chicano) Park

The re-design of Bay Bridge Park was approved by the special ad hoc committee and working drawings are being processed. However, there are two problems which are necessary to resolve, i.e., the vacation of Dewey Street and the additional lease from the Toll Bridge Authority.

Mr. Leyton moved the Board urge the City Council to take prompt action to vacate Dewey Street, Mr. Yamada seconded the motion and it carried.

November 20, 1973 Minutes of Park and Recreation Board

- 1973

A group of Chicano artists gained permission to begin painting murals on the support pylons of the Coronado Bridge. This idea was initially proposed by Chicano artist Salvador Torres, who would later be recognized as the "architect of the dream." The painting process began on March 23, 1973.

STREET ART: Salvador Barajas scans mural he and other Chicano artists painted on concrete walls beneath Coronado Bridge, on Logan Avenue near Dewey Street. Much of the work is portraits.

Chicano Artists Go To The Walls

By LEE GRANT
Staff Writer
The San Diego Union

The names are Mexican:

Guillermo Aranda, Victor Ochoa, Salvadore Torres, Coyote Tonacatecutli, Mario Acevedo, Armando Nunez, Abran Quevedo and Salvatore Barajas.

They are artists and their art is Mexican, too.

They paint on concrete, the freeway structures which cut through their community and encircle Chicano Park, near Logan Avenue and Dewey Street.

Senor Barajas stands before his work, paint brush and make-shift palette in hand. On his head is a green fatigue hat, a button attached to it. The button reads: Chicano Artists.

The work began a month ago and may not be completed for years. The city, you see, has granted the artists permission to paint the concrete walls and pillars from Southeast San Diego to the Coronado Bay.

"This work depicts our thinking and our background," said Barajas. "It reflects people's ideas and their life."

It reflects the "barrio" (the community), "raza" (the Mexican people) and "lucha" (the struggle).

The artists number about 12, most of whom have grown to manhood in Southeast San Diego. They speak Spanish, mostly. They are "carnales" (brothers).

All have professional ambitions. Barajas, for instance, is a commercial artist.

The process of concrete painting is a long, difficult and expensive one.

First the walls are washed, then treated with an acid and primer. When it dries, sketches are made in charcoal and filled with acrylic paints.

The artists come from two loose-knit groups — Centro Cultural de la Raza headquartered in the old Ford Building at Balboa Park, and Barrio Artists.

One mural, on the south side of Logan Avenue, visible from the Interstate 5 South freeway, is, said Barajas, "a reflection of the Chicano movement, the farmworkers struggle, fighting for justice."

Much of it is portraits—Martin Luther King, Cesar Chavez, Chavez Ortiz, Miguel Hidalgo, Pancho Villa, Zapata, Diego Rivera and Ruben Salazar.

There are skeletons, "the skeletons of the Aztecs when they were murdered by the Spaniards," said Barajas, and a deer sketch, the sacred animal.

There is also one of an attractive woman wearing black shorts and a white peasant blouse, dark hair over her shoulder.

"That," said Barajas, "is a Mexican waitress."

Across the street, the mural is nearly complete. It is partly an image of the community. In it is the Coronado Bridge, the Hidalgo Center, "the barrio," said Barajas.

There is an Aztec weather symbol which resembles a swastika, the black eagle of the United Farm Work Union, a rose, a leopard, a Mexic man in chains.

The colors are purples, reds, white

"The interpretation," said Baraj "is your own."

Around the corner, under the brid is a sunburst, the lettered word "A TLAN," a butterfly.

"We are artists working togethe said Barajas, "and when people dri by and look down on this we want the to realize there's beauty in the world.

May 13, 1973 Courtesy of San Diego Union

Female Artists at Chicano Park (Courtesy of Herman Baca Collection/U.C. San Diego Library)

Mural Work at Chicano Park (Courtesy of Herman Baca Collection/U.C. San Diego Library)

- 1974

RESOLUTION No. 209762

Adopted on JAN 29 1974

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego as follows:

That the City Manager be and he is hereby authorized to execute, for and on behalf of said City, an Amended Lease with the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, TOLL BRIDGE ADMINISTRATION, amending that certain Lease Agreement on file in the office of the City Clerk as Document No. 732347, which amended lease provides for an increase in land area from 1.6 acres to approximately 2.96 acres in the Bay Bridge Park, under the terms and conditions set forth in the form of Amended Lease on file in the office of the City Clerk as Document No. 746222.

January 29, 1974 Resolution No.209762

- 1980

Chicano Park was designated an official historic site by the San Diego Historical Site Board.

- 2013

Chicano Park was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

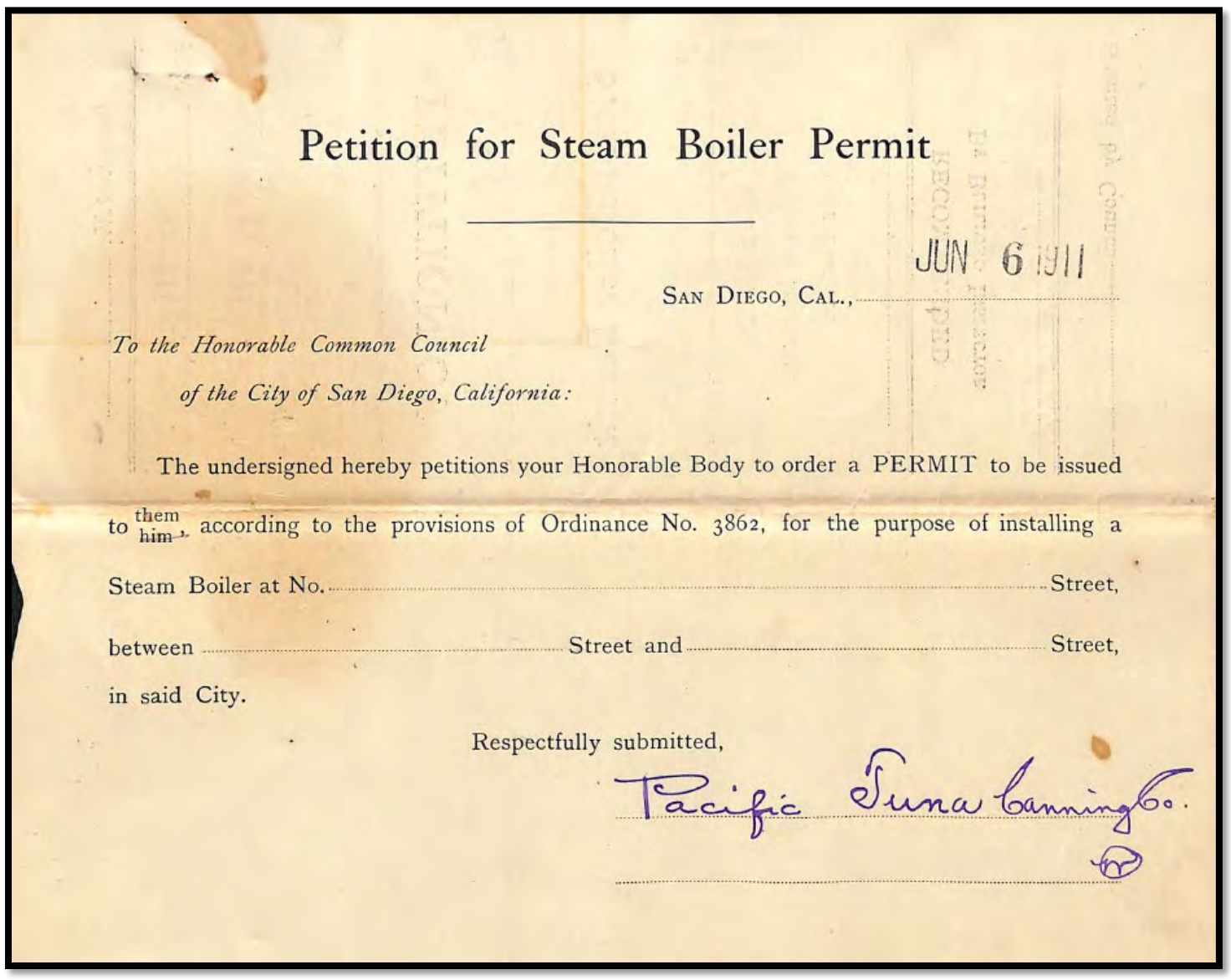
- 2017

On January 11, Chicano Park was named as a National Historic Landmark.

San Diego Tuna Industry

In 1902, in response to the shortage of sardines, fishermen in Southern California began to explore alternative fish species for canning. The increasing demand for canned tuna contributed significantly to the rapid development of the tuna industry. Between 1911 and 1912, five new canneries opened in the ports of San Pedro, Wilmington, Long Beach, and San Diego.

San Diego's first large tuna cannery, the Pacific Tuna Canning Co., started up in 1911 at the foot of F Street. The plant would burn down the next year, but in 1913, it reopened at the foot of 26th Street. In the following decade, nine more tuna canneries opened along the San Diego waterfront.[1]



Petition for Steam Boiler Permit

JUN 6 1911

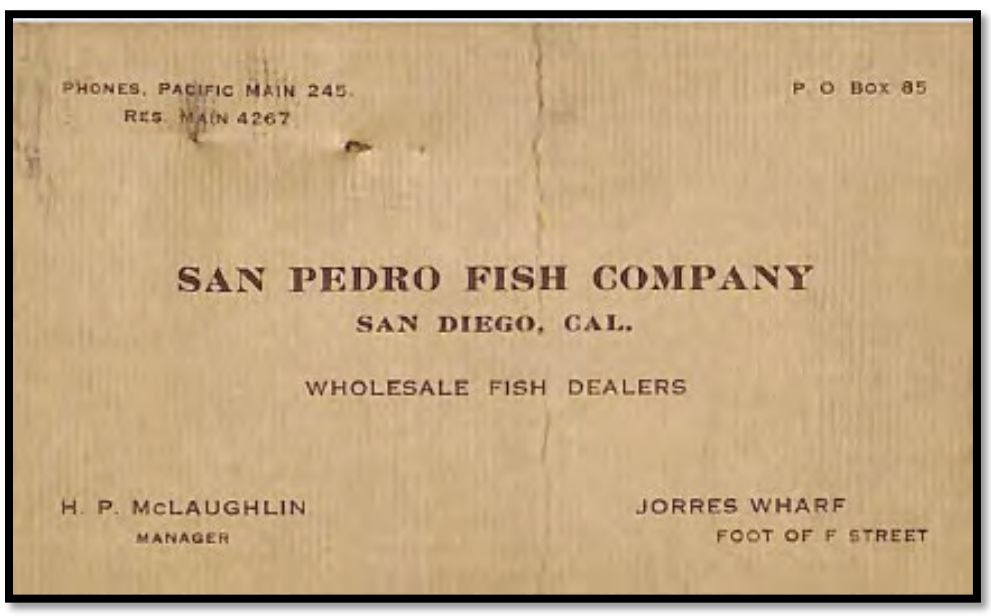
San Diego, Cal., ...

To the Honorable Common Council
of the City of San Diego, California:

The undersigned hereby petitions your Honorable Body to order a PERMIT to be issued to them ~~him~~, according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 3862, for the purpose of installing a Steam Boiler at No. ..... Street, between ..... Street and ..... Street, in said City.

Respectfully submitted,

Pacific Tuna Canning Co.



PHONES, PACIFIC MAIN 245.
RES. MAIN 4267

P. O. BOX 85

SAN PEDRO FISH COMPANY
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

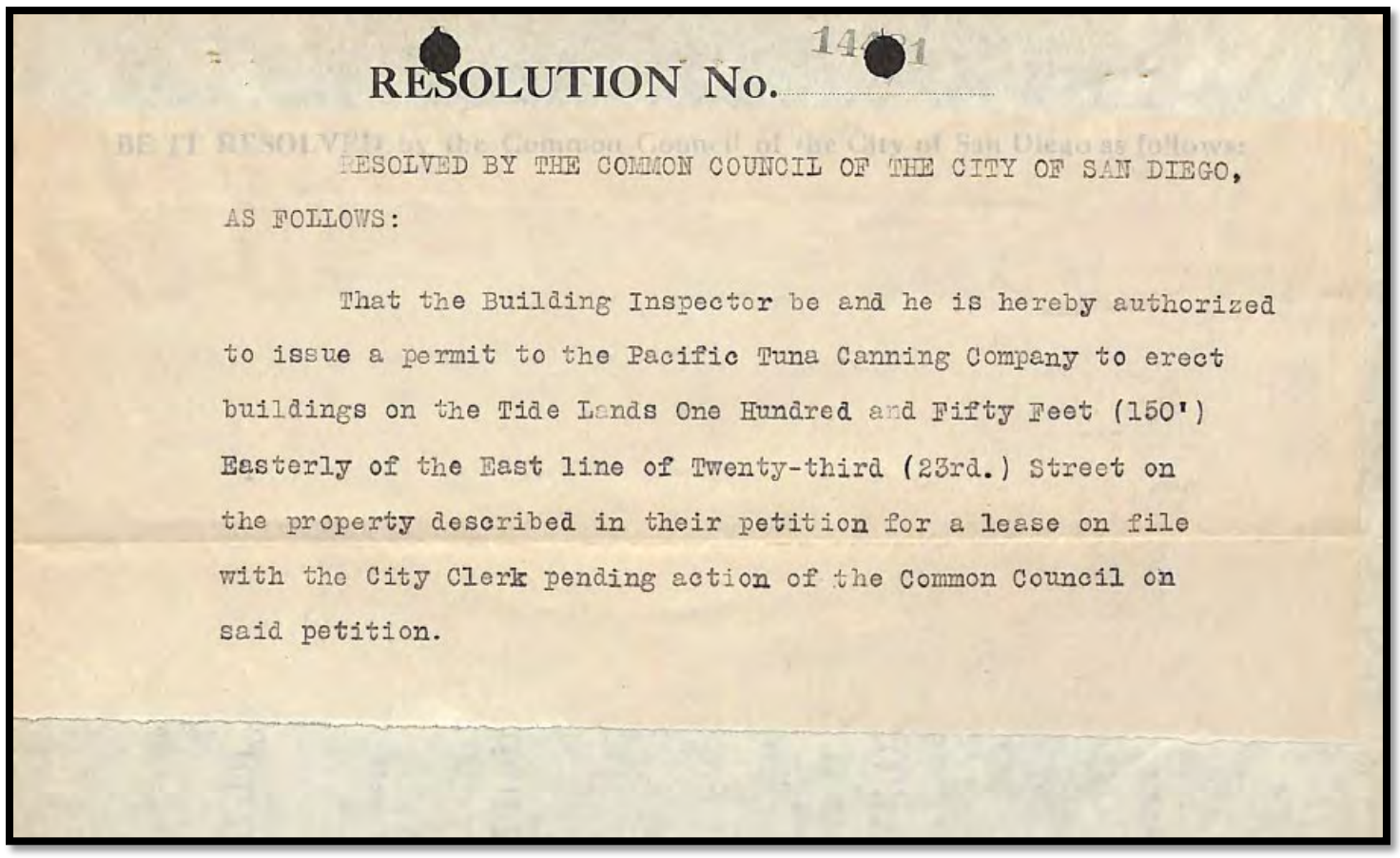
WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS

H. P. McLAUGHLIN
MANAGER

JORRES WHARF
FOOT OF F STREET

June 6, 1911 Document No. 42522 Petition of Pacific Tuna Canning Co.

1.) Richard Crawford. San Diego was once 'Tuna Capital'. San Diego Union Tribune. September 5, 2009. Page SZ-4.



RESOLUTION No. 14481

RESOLVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, AS FOLLOWS:

That the Building Inspector be and he is hereby authorized to issue a permit to the Pacific Tuna Canning Company to erect buildings on the Tide Lands One Hundred and Fifty Feet (150') Easterly of the East line of Twenty-third (23rd.) Street on the property described in their petition for a lease on file with the City Clerk pending action of the Common Council on said petition.

July 23, 1913 Resolution No.14481

Initially canneries were scattered along the waterfront from the foot of Laurel Street to Barrio Logan. By the 1930s, San Diego's "cannery row" would lie roughly between 16th and 28th Streets.

Women Working at Van Camp Sea Food Co. circa 1930 (Courtesy of San Diego History Center)

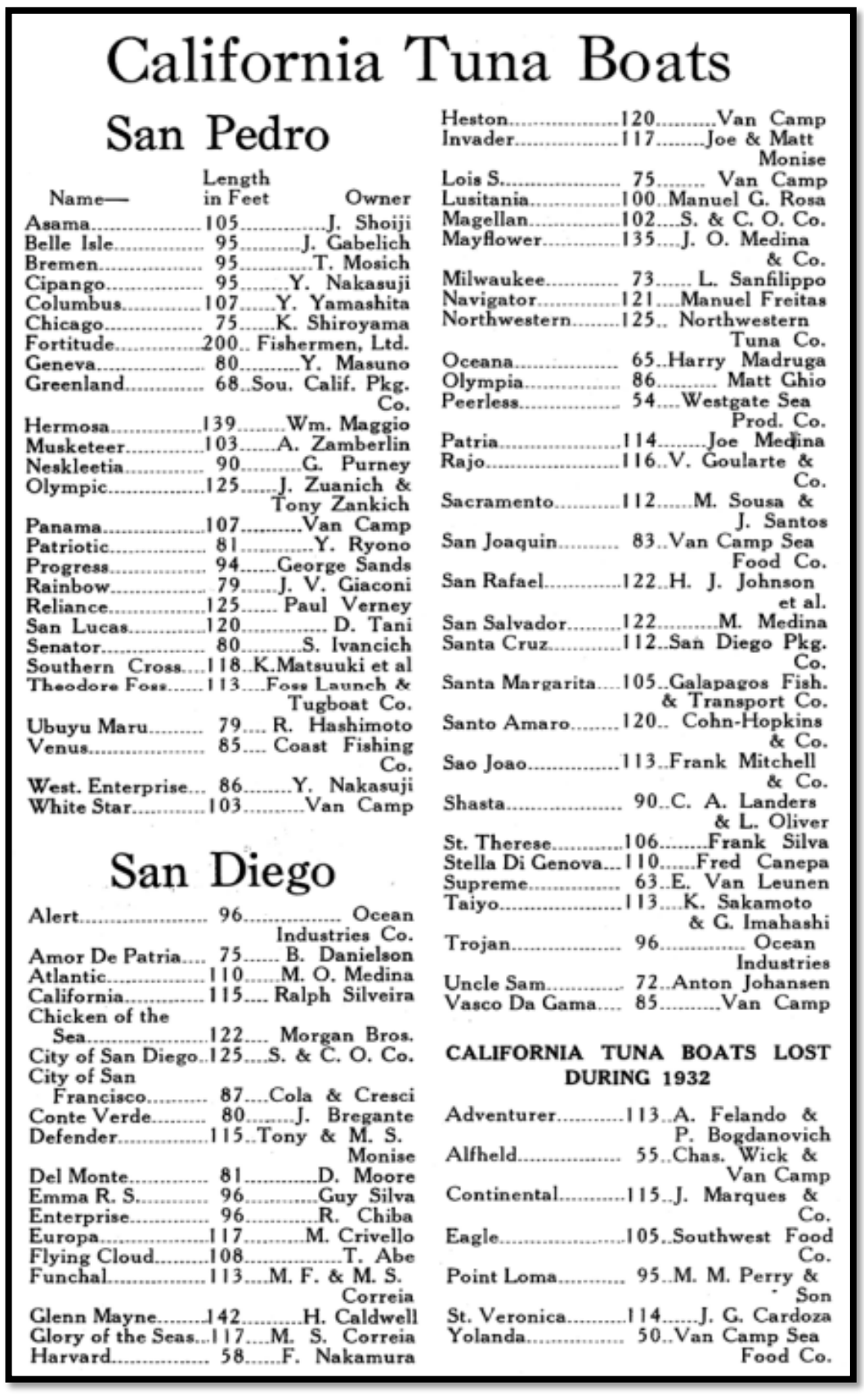
Van Camp Sea Food Company was established in 1914 and experienced rapid growth, merging with other companies along the way. By 1932, the company had nearly 800 employees. It adopted the advertising slogan "Chicken of the Sea," originally intended to highlight the mild flavor and light color of tuna. This slogan proved to be highly successful and eventually became the company's brand name.

1931 Van Camp Sea Food Company Letterhead

In December 1941, following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the United States entered World War II, resulting in 49 of San Diego's largest tuna boats and over 600 fishermen joining the Navy. Unfortunately, nearly half of those boats didn't return from the war.[1]

At its height in the early 1950s, the Tuna industry contributed $65 million to San Diego's economy and provided employment for over 17,000 individuals. [2]It's worth mentioning that a significant number of workers originate from the Logan Heights community. Generations of these families relied on tuna for their livelihoods, with men engaged in fishing activities and women involved in the processing and packaging of tuna at canneries.

The rapid growth of the tuna industry also led to several problems. The operation of factories has resulted in the release of unpleasant odors, environmental pollution, and negative impacts on the daily lives of local residents.



California Tuna Boats

San Pedro

Name—	Length in Feet	Owner
Asama	105	J. Shoiji
Belle Isle	95	J. Gabelich
Bremen	95	T. Mosich
Cipango	95	Y. Nakasuji
Columbus	107	Y. Yamashita
Chicago	75	K. Shiroyama
Fortitude	200	Fishermen, Ltd.
Geneva	80	Y. Masuno
Greenland	68	Sou. Calif. Pkg. Co.
Hermosa	139	Wm. Maggio
Musketeer	103	A. Zamberlin
Neskleetia	90	G. Purney
Olympic	125	J. Zuanich & Tony Zankich
Panama	107	Van Camp
Patriotic	81	Y. Ryono
Progress	94	George Sands
Rainbow	79	J. V. Giaconi
Reliance	125	Paul Verney
San Lucas	120	D. Tani
Senator	80	S. Ivancich
Southern Cross	118	K. Matsuuki et al
Theodore Foss	113	Foss Launch & Tugboat Co.
Ubuyu Maru	79	R. Hashimoto
Venus	85	Coast Fishing Co.
West. Enterprise	86	Y. Nakasuji
White Star	103	Van Camp

San Diego

Name—	Length in Feet	Owner
Alert	96	Ocean Industries Co.
Amor De Patria	75	B. Danielson
Atlantic	110	M. O. Medina
California	115	Ralph Silveira
Chicken of the Sea	122	Morgan Bros.
City of San Diego	125	S. & C. O. Co.
City of San Francisco	87	Cola & Cresci
Conte Verde	80	J. Bregante
Defender	115	Tony & M. S. Monise
Del Monte	81	D. Moore
Emma R. S.	96	Guy Silva
Enterprise	96	R. Chiba
Europa	117	M. Crivello
Flying Cloud	108	T. Abe
Funchal	113	M. F. & M. S. Correia
Glenn Mayne	142	H. Caldwell
Glory of the Seas	117	M. S. Correia
Harvard	58	F. Nakamura
Heston	120	Van Camp
Invader	117	Joe & Matt Monise
Lois S.	75	Van Camp
Lusitania	100	Manuel G. Rosa
Magellan	102	S. & C. O. Co.
Mayflower	135	J. O. Medina & Co.
Milwaukee	73	L. Sanfilippo
Navigator	121	Manuel Freitas
Northwestern	125	Northwestern Tuna Co.
Oceana	65	Harry Madruga
Olympia	86	Matt Ghio
Peerless	54	Westgate Sea Prod. Co.
Patria	114	Joe Medina
Rajo	116	V. Goularte & Co.
Sacramento	112	M. Sousa & J. Santos
San Joaquin	83	Van Camp Sea Food Co.
San Rafael	122	H. J. Johnson et al.
San Salvador	122	M. Medina
Santa Cruz	112	San Diego Pkg. Co.
Santa Margarita	105	Galapagos Fish. & Transport Co.
Santo Amaro	120	Cohn-Hopkins & Co.
Sao Joao	113	Frank Mitchell & Co.
Shasta	90	C. A. Landers & L. Oliver
St. Therese	106	Frank Silva
Stella Di Genova	110	Fred Canepa
Supreme	63	E. Van Leunen
Taiyo	113	K. Sakamoto & G. Imahashi
Trojan	96	Ocean Industries
Uncle Sam	72	Anton Johansen
Vasco Da Gama	85	Van Camp

CALIFORNIA TUNA BOATS LOST DURING 1932

Name—	Length in Feet	Owner
Adventurer	113	A. Felando & P. Bogdanovich
Alfheld	55	Chas. Wick & Van Camp
Continental	115	J. Marques & Co.
Eagle	105	Southwest Food Co.
Point Loma	95	M. M. Perry & Son
St. Veronica	114	J. G. Cardoza
Yolanda	50	Van Camp Sea Food Co.

1933 Pacific Fisherman Annual Statistical Number
(Courtesy of San Diego History Center)

1.) Eric Duvall. A Page from History: Tunaman's Memorial evokes a storied era of Point Loma's past. San Diego Union-Tribune. March 15, 2024. https://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/2024/03/15/a-page-from-history-tunamans-memorial-evokes-a-storied-era-of-point-lomas-past/. Retrieved August 12, 2024.
2.) Leonel Sanchez. Tuna canneries' lasting legacy-Sculptures being unveiled today honor workers who shaped S.D.. San Diego Union Tribune. September 26, 2009. Page A-1.

OFFICERS

T. J. ALLEN - - - - CITY MANAGER
W. TILDEN CLARK - - - CITY CLERK
J. E. MYERS - - - - - CITY MARSHAL
J. C. HIZAR - - - - CITY ATTORNEY
A. A. MATHEWSON - { CITY TREASURER / TAX COLLECTOR
R. LORINI, M. D. - - HEALTH OFFICER
H. L. TITUS - - - - CITY RECORDER

CITY OF CORONADO
CALIFORNIA

UNEXCELLED CLIMATE
SUMMER AND WINTER

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

J. E. ALCARAZ, PRESIDENT
MRS. M. F. MACMULLEN
GEO. HOLMES
DR. H. J. STEWART
FELLOWS JONES

Sept. 22
1 9 2 5

The Honorable City Council of the City of San Diego
City Hall
San Diego, California

Gentlemen:

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of Coronado, September 21, 1925, the matter of a nuisance due to extremely unpleasant fishy smell from canneries in San Diego came under discussion. On motion of Trustee Stewart, seconded by Trustee MacMullen, the City Clerk was directed to write an official letter to the City Council of San Diego asking them if there were some way by which the obnoxious smell could be eliminated by some ordinance they may have adopted bearing on same.

Very respectfully,

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
By W. Tilden Clark
City Clerk.

WTC:S

September 23, 1923 Document No.178997 Communication from City of Coronado

San Diego, California, February 4th 1931

The City Planning Commission
To the Honorable, ~~the Common Council~~, San Diego, California.

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned respectfully petition as follows:
We as citizens of Logan Heights district of the city of San Diego California having had brought to our notice that a certain Company has petitioned your body for permission to build and operate a slaughter house and reduction plant at the foot of Crosby street in San Diego California
We hereby protest the construction of same as we feel that such an industry will be very detrimental to our District.

Cecil M. Collins	2157 Logan ave
Grace E. Collins	2157 Logan ave.
G.W. Manning	2157 Logan ave
[illegible]	2232 Newton ave

February 4, 1931 Petition of Logan Heights Residents for Protesting the Slaughter House (132 signatures)

The industry experienced a challenging period in the early and mid-1950s due to an influx of affordable, duty-free frozen tuna from Japan into the U.S. market. In 1955, Resolution No. 126693 was approved, supporting strenuous efforts of local tuna industry organizations and individuals in their fight to protect local tuna industry, and recommending to our Congressional representatives that they persistently represent to the President and Secretary of State the serious economic situation produced in the City of San Diego area; requesting Congressional representatives request the President and Secretary of State to regulate equitably the importation of foreign into the United States, in order that the local tuna industry may again have an opportunity to grow and contribute to the economic development of San Diego.

RESOLUTION NO. 126693

WHEREAS, tuna is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to seriously injure the domestic fishery and domestic fish canning industry: and

WHEREAS, In 1951 there were in the City of San Diego area approximately twenty-seven hundred full time jobs for labor connected with the fishery industry, which number decreased in 1955 to some twenty-one hundred such jobs; and such decline in activity represents approximately six hundred full time berths of the High Seas Clipper Fleet; and

WHEREAS, in 1950 there were in the City of San Diego area six canneries in full operation, which such canneries have declined to two in number today; and

WHEREAS, in 1949 the domestic fishermen supplied 91.4% of the tuna to the United States market, while by 1954 this percentage had dropped to approximately 55%; and

WHEREAS, The City of San Diego has long been the home of the domestic tuna industry, and such impairment of the industry has obviously seriously affected not only the tuna industry as such, but the related economic life of The City of San Diego; and

WHEREAS, it appears obvious from the increasing tuna importation and the accompanying decline in the domestic tuna industry, that the continuation of this trend must result in the ultimate destruction of the tuna fishing and canning industry in the City of San Diego area; NOW, THEREFORE,

June 2, 1955 Resolution No.126693

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1955

Dear Mr. Sick:

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of June third and enclosed Resolution by the City Council of The City of San Diego relating to the effect of imports on the domestic tuna fishing industry.

The President has asked me to thank you for writing and to assure you that your City Council's Resolution is being given every consideration and attention.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Gabriel Hauge
Administrative Assistant
to the President

Mr. Fred W. Sick
City Clerk
The City of San Diego
San Diego, California

June 10, 1955 Communication from Assistant to the President to City Clerk re Tuna Imports

To support and protect the ongoing growth of tuna industry and limit the importation of tuna, H.R. 9237, also known as the "Tuna Import Act of 1958," was enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States Congress on August 13, 1957. The City Council adopted Resolution No.143439 on October 15 then stated that the city would support the bill.

Women were Packing Tuna at Sun Harbor Packing Company, 1948
(Courtesy of San Diego History Center)

RESOLUTION NO. 143439

WHEREAS, a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives known as the "Tuna Import Act of 1958", H. R. 9237, for the purpose of providing necessary protections to the tuna industry; and

WHEREAS, the tuna industry of San Diego is an important and vital part of the economy of this City; and

WHEREAS, it is the opinion of this Council that the tuna industry is in need of the assistance proposed in said "Tuna Import Act of 1958"; NOW, THEREFORE,

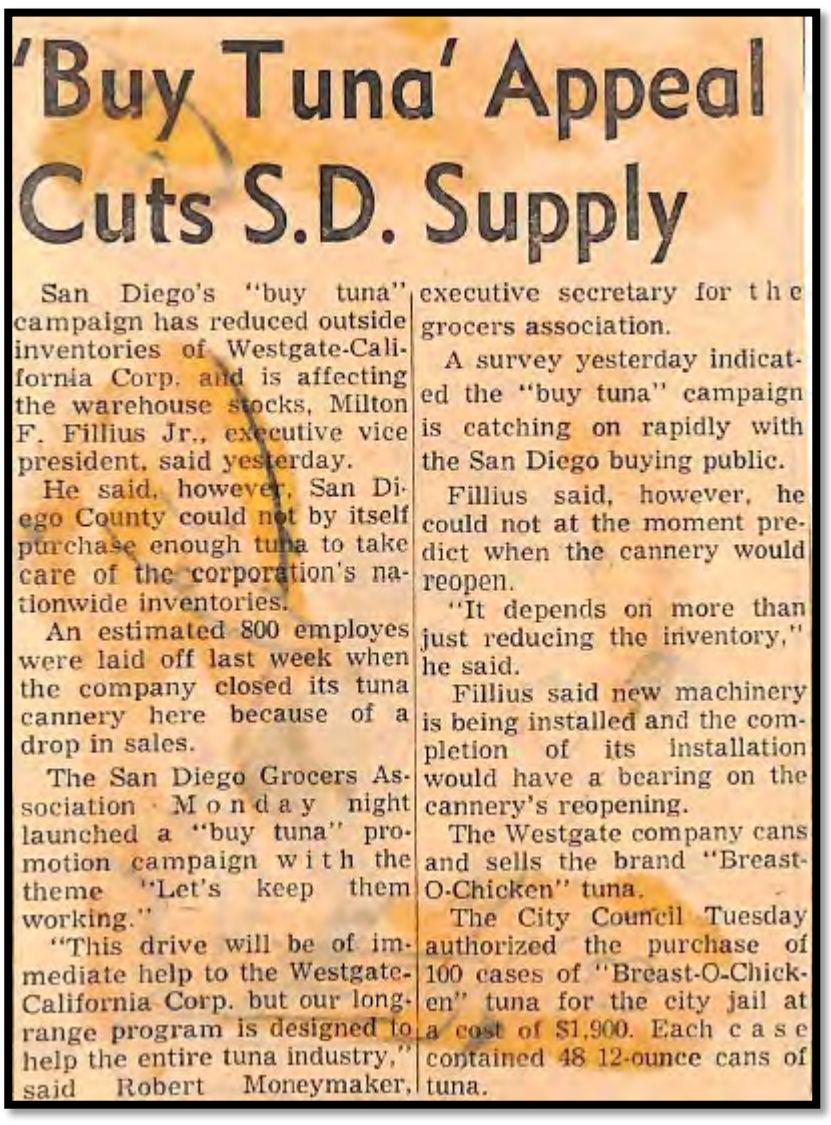
BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego, as follows:

That the City Council of the City of San Diego hereby endorses and supports the "Tuna Import Act of 1958", H. R. 9237, and respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States take favorable action upon said bill.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of San Diego will support the "Tuna Import Act of 1958" and will assist, in any proper manner, in obtaining a favorable congressional action upon said bill.

October 15, 1957 Resolution No.143439

In the 1960s, environmentalists began advocating for more stringent regulations due to the incidental capture of dolphins and porpoises in fishing nets. This culminated in the enactment of the Marine Mammal Protection Act on October 21, 1972, which marked the first act of the United States Congress emphasizing an ecosystem-based approach to wildlife management. As a result, many local boats adapted by relocating their operations to the western Pacific and South America.[1] This also led to the gradual decline of the tuna industry.



'Buy Tuna' Appeal Cuts S.D. Supply

San Diego's "buy tuna" campaign has reduced outside inventories of Westgate-California Corp. and is affecting the warehouse stocks, Milton F. Fillius Jr., executive vice president, said yesterday.

He said, however, San Diego County could not by itself purchase enough tuna to take care of the corporation's nationwide inventories.

An estimated 800 employes were laid off last week when the company closed its tuna cannery here because of a drop in sales.

The San Diego Grocers Association Monday night launched a "buy tuna" promotion campaign with the theme "Let's keep them working."

"This drive will be of immediate help to the Westgate-California Corp. but our long-range program is designed to help the entire tuna industry," said Robert Moneymaker, executive secretary for the grocers association.

A survey yesterday indicated the "buy tuna" campaign is catching on rapidly with the San Diego buying public.

Fillius said, however, he could not at the moment predict when the cannery would reopen.

"It depends on more than just reducing the inventory," he said.

Fillius said new machinery is being installed and the completion of its installation would have a bearing on the cannery's reopening.

The Westgate company cans and sells the brand "Breast-O-Chicken" tuna.

The City Council Tuesday authorized the purchase of 100 cases of "Breast-O-Chicken" tuna for the city jail at a cost of $1,900. Each case contained 48 12-ounce cans of tuna.

June 13, 1963 San Diego Union

1.) Laws & Policies : Marine Mammal Protection Act | NOAA Fisheries. https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/laws-policies/marine-mammal-protection-act. Retrieved August 12, 2024.

RESOLUTION NO. 219537 OCT 19 1977 (R. 78-683)

WHEREAS, as a direct result of the Federal Marine Mammal Protection Act, the local tuna industry has been suffering severe economic dislocations and financial problems; and

WHERAS, the County of San Diego has been conferring with numerous business and governmental agencies concerning the tuna industry's economic problems; and

WHEREAS, the County of San Diego has prepared and adopted an Economic Development Action Plan and Strategy for the tuna industry; and

WHEREAS, included in this Plan is a request for special financial assistance through Title IX of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1968, as amended; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of The City of San Diego, that the Economic Development Action Plan and Strategy for the local tuna industry, prepared and adopted by the County of San Diego, is hereby endorsed by the City Council of The City of San Diego.

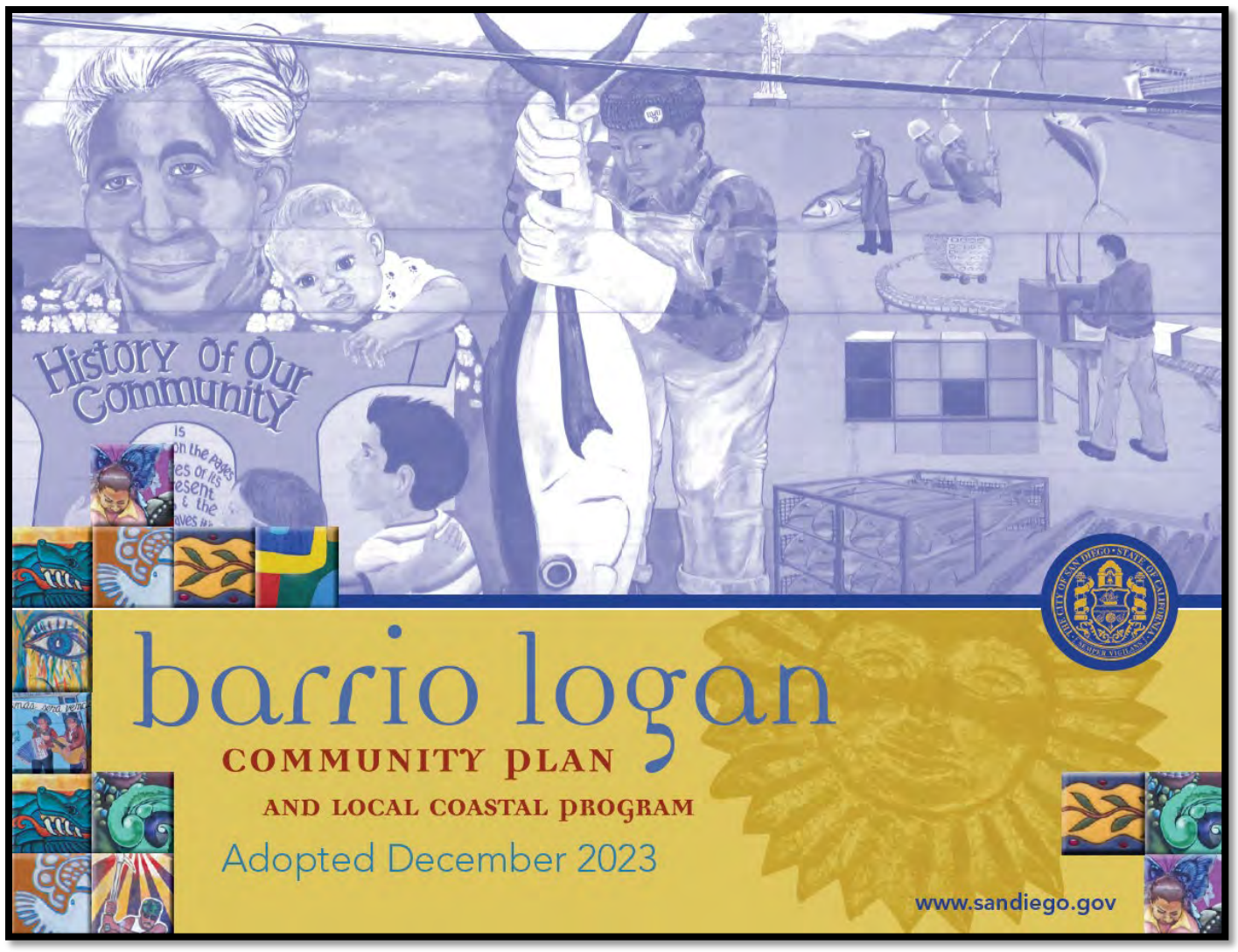
October 19, 1977 Resolution No.219537

The city has also been working to revitalize the tuna industry. However, decline is unavoidable. In June 1982, Bumble Bee Seafoods closed its plant at the foot of Crosby Street, where San Diego women had canned tuna for 70 years. Van Camp Sea Food—San Diego's last tuna cannery—followed two years later. [1]

September 5, 1949 Cannery Workers and Fishermens Union Float

1.) Richard Crawford. San Diego was once 'Tuna Capital'. San Diego Union Tribune. September 5, 2009. Page SZ-4.

Numerous workers in the tuna industry played a vital role in developing the Logan Heights community, contributing to job creation and economic growth in the community and the entire city. Their efforts were instrumental in establishing San Diego as "the Tuna Capital of the World," and we must ensure that their contributions are remembered and honored.



Tuna Facts

- The European Union, the U.S. and Japan are the largest consumers of canned tuna, using about 51%, 31%, and 6% of the world's canned tuna products.
- Canned tuna is the second most popular seafood product in the U.S. after shrimp.
- 1 billion pounds of canned and pouched tuna consumed by Americans per year.
- Americans ate 2.7 pounds of canned tuna per capita in 2007.
- 23% American consumers serve tuna once or more a week. Nearly 40% Americans serve canned tuna 2-3 times a month, while 29% serve it once a month.
- Of those Americans who eat canned tuna, 83% eat it for lunch. In fact, canned tuna is the only regularly consumed seafood at lunch.
- 52% of canned tuna is used in sandwiches, followed by 22% in salads, 15.5% in casseroles, 7.5% in base dishes.
- Americans eat more tuna in the summer – nearly 30% of tuna eating occasions are during the summer. Consumption is lowest in October, November, and December.
- A diet rich in fish that are high in omega-3 fatty acids, like canned tuna, can curb or prevent cognitive decline, dementia, depression, neuropsychiatric disorders, asthma, and inflammatory disorders.
- Unopened canned tuna has a recommended shelf-life of up to four years, provided that the product has been stored under normal conditions and is not damaged.

From National Fisheries Institute


103
BAY FRONT
(NATIONAL CITY LINE)
102
104
931
CRANE WAY
ONYX STGE. YARD
SOUTHWEST ONYX & MARBLE CO.
GRINDING
GRINDING & POLISHING
RUBBING BED
POLISHING
OFF.
WARE HO.
MACH SHOP
BOILER HO.
CONC. FL.
STGE
RETORTS
CAPPING MACHINES
FISH CANNERIES
THREE ROWS OF WOOD POSTS
COOKERS
CUTTING & PREPARING
COOLING R'M
CONC. FL.
932
INCINERATOR
VAN CAMP SEA FOOD CO. INC.
930
VAN CAMP SEA FOOD CO. INC.
FISH CANNERIES
TUNA & SARDINES
1-NIGHT WATCHMAN WITH CLOCK - POWER & LIGHTS: ELEC. - HEAT: STEAM - FUEL: OIL - CITY WATER - HOSE & HYDS. AS SHOWN - CHEM. - ALL BLDGS BEYOND THE BULKHEAD LINE ARE BUILT ON PILING OVER BAY. 40 GAL. CHEM'L ON CART.
-Note-
ALL THESE CANNERIES ARE OPERATED DURING SEASON ONLY; VIZ. JUNE TO NOVEMBER.
COLD STGE
SAND
MACH STGE
FILLED
(V.C.S.F. Co. Inc.)
WELDING
A & STGE
MARINE SHOP
CARP.
PAINT DEPT.
WHARF
OIL DOCK
GAS & OILS (MARINE)
30 GAL. CHEM. CART
MACHINE SHOP
STORE HO.
PLATFORM
MENS LOCKERS
FISHING EQUIPT. LOCKERS
FISH CANNERY
SUN HARBOR PACKING CO.
WARE HO.
CAPPING MACHINES
TUNA & SARDINE CANNERY
LOCKERS
W.C.
LUNCH ROOM
934
FISH CLEANING, CUTTING & PREPARING
FISH OIL & FERTILIZER PLANT
FISHING SUPPLIES & REP. SHOP
ICE MACH. HO.
THAW TANKS IN CONC. PIT
STEEL TRUSS R.F. ON STEEL POSTS
FISH TROUGHS
SCALE HO.
Fish Wharf
ELEV'D
MACH SHOP
QUONSET BLDG
FISH MEAL W. HO.
STGE
CONC. FL.
(S.H.P. Co.)
San Diego Bay
Scale of Feet.
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 150
Copyright 1921 by the Sanborn Map Co.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America — PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Tuna Import Regulation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CECIL R. KING

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 13, 1957

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I have referred from time to time over the past several years to the increasingly difficult problems arising from the twin desires of increasing trade with Japan and keeping our tuna fishing industry not only alive but in a thriving, prosperous and growing condition.

I find it necessary to report that neither of these desires is being fully met under the present law and its administration. Once again the price of albacore to our fishermen has dropped, this time to a level lower than any time prior to World War II. The distress felt in the albacore fleet is keen and current. This is reflected in the number of vessels engaged in the albacore tuna fishery which this year has reached hardly a third the number which were engaged in that fishery so short a time as 6 years ago.

The purse seine fleet which makes the town of San Pedro and the port of Los Angeles a primary fishing port of the Nation has recently had the price for its bluefin tuna catches reduced by another $20 per ton from an already unprofitably low level. It was notified this past week by one of the major tuna canners that no yellowfin and skipjack tuna would be accepted by it for the indefinite future. The cumulative economic effect of these past 8 difficult years on that fleet is indicated by the fact that no new tuna purse seiner has been built in that length of time and whereas 125 purse seiners were engaged in the tuna fishery as short a time as 6 years ago, only 51 were so engaged this year.

The bait boat fleet which makes San Diego a primary fishing port of the Nation, normally provides 70 percent of the total annual domestic landings of tuna in the Nation, and provides a major part of the raw material for the great tuna canning industry of Terminal Island, has been affected even more seriously by the events of these last several years and even days. The fleet has decreased from 214 vessels to 153 in the past 6 years. Only nine new vessels have been constructed in that length of time, and the fleet now averages 12 years of age. At the present time 40 vessels containing 8,000 tons of frozen tuna in their holds are lying in San Diego Bay. For 2 months the vessels of this fleet have had to wait 20 to 30 days before they could unload their catches, and it is now apparent that these delays will stretch out to 40 to 60 days as the summer progresses. Prices are down a quarter from what they were even 3 years ago and it is evident that the present critical situation in the market will drive these already unprofitably low prices down yet further.

These adverse reactions from the steadily increasing flow of tuna imports, primarily from Japan, have been aggravated substantially by the general inflation which has been taking place in our domestic economy and which has had the effect of steadily increasing the cost per ton of production by our domestic fishermen and boat owners.

While the distress in all branches of our domestic tuna fishing industry has been increasingly painful and sharp it should not be thought that this has resulted in absolute peace and prosperity in the Japanese tuna fishing industry. The contrary has been the case.

Certainly one of the objectives of our country's foreign trade policy as it affects our ally Japan, is to increase her dollar earnings in this country. While the volume of tuna imported from Japan has continued to increase steadily, the actual dollar earnings by Japan from its tuna exports to the United States has trended downward steadily for these past 3 years. Obviously this part of our trade policy is not working well.

This has been reflected by major adverse movements in different branches of the Japanese tuna industry. In 1955, the Japanese canners were forced to dump a considerable amount of canned tuna on the world market at less than their cost of production. In 1956 the Japanese frozen tuna exporters were forced to dump about 14,000 tons of frozen albacore on this market at about $100 per ton less than their cost of production. This action produced such distress in the Japanese industry that the Japanese Government has been brought to making basic changes in its legislation governing the tuna export trade.

This year the price received by the Japanese albacore fishermen has been a little less than half what it was the year before and the distress which has been felt in turn by the Japanese tuna canner, and then by the Japanese frozen tuna exporter, has now been transmitted to the Japanese fisherman.

It must not be thought that the two governments have avoided cognizance of these problems. The Japanese Government has from time to time over these several years established check prices and voluntary quotas over the various tuna commodities in its export trade in an effort to mitigate or eliminate the gyrations of price and volume which afflict this trade. These steps have been unavailing. The political forces arising from the various branches of the Japanese tuna industry and the economic forces arising from the interaction of the several tuna commodities upon each other's markets in this highly competitive trade have been too great to give these programs of the Japanese Government sufficient permanence or strength to meet the problems.

In 1955 the crisis was so bad in the United States tuna fishing industry that the White House established a task force composed of the Departments of State, Commerce, Interior, Labor, Treasury, and Defense to examine into the problem and make recommendations for its alleviation. The study was completed and a number of recommendations short of import controls were made.

The domestic tuna industry actively followed up each of these recommendations during the remainder of that year and during early 1956. All of the recommendations were found to lead into blind alleys and one of the reasons for this was found to be a lack of authority and direction within the executive to implement the recommendations. As a direct outgrowth of this discovery a number of us who are particularly interested in the welfare of the domestic fisheries introduced legislation designed to establish a policy for the domestic fisheries and to provide an agency in the executive competent to implement the policy. As a result the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 was enacted into law and the carrying out of these functions in the executive have been undergoing the reorganization prescribed by that law for the past year.

Beneficial results have already begun to flow from this new legislation to several branches of the domestic fishing

industry and it would appear that it will turn out to be a milestone in the Nation's handling of its commercial fishing problems. But that law has not prevented a continued sharp deterioration in the tuna trade for the reason that the troubles of the tuna trade arise from basic anomalies in the treatment of tuna commodities under the tariff act and under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

Having seen all other recourses exhausted over these past several years to bring our tuna fishing industry to a healthy condition and to regularize our tuna trade with Japan in a manner beneficial to both nations I have drafted and introduced legislation that will strike at the heart of the matter by amending the Tariff Act of 1930 and by directing the President to take certain actions under the authority given to him by the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

What the bill will do may be described as follows:

First. Section 2 (a) provides that the importation of all tuna in whatever form—canned, frozen, discs, loins, or whatever—shall be limited to 200 million pounds per year when converted to a round weight basis, or 35 percent of the average of the apparent annual consumption of tuna in the United States, whichever may be the larger quantity.

The actual situation for the past 2 years, and it appears likely for this year too, has been that the total amount of tuna imported into the United States when converted to a round weight basis, has varied between 200 million and 207 million pounds per year. The apparent annual consumption of tuna in the United States last year, when converted to a round weight basis, was between 620 million to 640 million pounds. Accordingly 200 million pounds of imports would be about 30 percent to 31 percent of the apparent annual consumption of tuna. However, the consumption of canned tuna in the United States has been increasing steadily and when an average is struck over the past 5 years 200 million pounds will be found to be about 35 percent of the apparent annual consumption during that period.

Thus this bill does not intend to reduce the imports of tuna from Japan or from other countries as to actual volume. It accepts the status quo with respect to volume.

Nor does this bill attempt to restrict the share of the domestic tuna market that is now enjoyed by the foreign producers. Since the market for canned tuna has consistently increased over the past 20 years at a rapid rate, and is predicted by competent authorities likely to continue to so increase for the indefinite future, the effect of this bill will be to permit the foreign producers of tuna to continue to send in approximately the same volume of tuna that they now do, and as the market in this country increases the actual volume which the foreign producers can send in will increase so long as it does not exceed 35 percent of the total market.

What this section of the bill does do to aid our domestic fishing industry is to guarantee to it 65 percent of this market and permit it to plan for a stable future. In view of the wide spreading penetration of Japanese tuna fishing vessels under the sponsorship of the Japanese Government into the eastern Pacific, the Caribbean, the Atlantic, as well as throughout the tropical and subtropical Pacific and Indian oceans, this absolute safeguard is required by our industry.

Second. Section 2 (b) defines terms used in the act.

Third. Because of the numerous tuna commodities that enter world trade, and their varied treatment under our trade law and in trade agreements, it is necessary to deal with them in two groups—those commodities that are not cooked or canned and those commodities which are so prepared and preserved.

Section 3 (a) of this bill deals with the former category. Principally affected is frozen tuna in the round but also affected are frozen tuna which have, in the parlance of the trade, been gilled and gutted, and also fish which have been filleted and frozen but not advanced so far in their manufacture as to be cooked. This section provides three levels of treatment for this class of tuna commodities:

a. Up to a limit of 50 million pounds per year, or 5 percent of apparent annual consumption whichever is the larger, these commodities will be in a duty-free status.

The reasons for this provision are various. In the first instance there is a small quantity of tuna produced by several Latin American neighbor countries for the United States market. The quantities are not large either severally or together and the cost of production is such that these imports on a duty-free basis do not create disturbances in this market. The practical effect of this provision will be to provide for the growth of these small fishing industries in our neighboring countries or at least to place no impediment upon that growth.

In the second instance there are small tuna canneries on the east, west and gulf coast of the United States too far distant from the center of domestic tuna production to be able to rely upon it for their raw material and which rely wholly upon imported frozen tuna. The net effect of their operations do not materially disturb the domestic market. The practical effect of this provision will be to assure them a continuance of their foreign source of supply or at least not interfere with it.

In the third instance the product of the domestic albacore fishery has not been sufficient in the last few years, because of the distressed economic condition of the industry, to provide all of the raw material required by the United States market for this sort of canned tuna. This provision, taken together with the provision instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide individual quotas for the different species of tuna on a historic basis within this duty-free quota, will protect our albacore fishermen from sudden surges of cheap albacore into their market, while protecting our small canner's source of raw material and providing an adequate volume of this sort of tuna for the market.

b. Up to a limit of 140 million pounds per year, including the 50 million pounds of duty-free frozen albacore provided for above, or 15 percent of the average apparent annual consumption of tuna in the United States whichever is the larger, frozen tuna shall bear a duty of 3 cents per pound.

This is approximately the amount of frozen tuna which has been imported in each of the past 2 years and is anticipated this year. Since this rate of duty will not be prohibitive the present volume of frozen tuna being imported will not be lessened. However, the provision of this duty will protect the price received by our domestic tuna fishermen and raise it somewhat above its presently depressed low level. This is the only way in which the domestic tuna fishery can be headed in the direction of becoming the vigorous growing industry it once was.

c. Any frozen tuna above 140 million pounds per year, or 15 percent of apparent annual consumption whichever is the larger, will bear a duty of 6 cents per pound. This rate of duty is intended to be prohibitive and in the generality of years will be so. Only when there is an abnormal glut of tuna abroad will it be not prohibitive.

The intent of this provision is to throw the other 60 million pounds of tuna provided for under section 2 of the bill into the cooked or canned form of imports. Since this is approximately the level and proportion of these forms that have been imported in recent years the effect of this provision will, like other provisions of the bill, be to stabilize the market, protect the status quo situation and provide for the rational growth of the market, the domestic industry and the import trade alike.

Fourth. At the present time there are four tuna commodities imported in the cooked or canned form. Three of these are products that have arisen not from the natural demand of the market but have been developed to take advantage of loopholes in the tariff law. Three of the four commodities bear different duties and are involved in different trade agreements.

Tuna canned in oil bears a duty of 35 percent ad valorem under the trade agreement with Japan.

Cooked frozen loin tuna and tuna discs bear a duty of 1 cent per pound under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade by reason of coming within a basket category in the Tariff Act.

Tuna canned other than in oil bears a duty of 12½ percent ad valorem under the trade agreement with Japan.

The confused situation of the tariff treatments of this class of tuna commodities, and the generation of these three artificial tuna commodities, by the tariff act itself, has been one of the most important factors in keeping the United States tuna market continually disturbed and in inducing a distressed condition in the domestic tuna fisheries.

The function of section 3 (b) of the present bill is to establish a definite uniform tariff base for all cooked and canned tuna commodities at the duty rate now paid on the primary commodity in this category, tuna canned in oil, which is 35-percent ad valorem. While this section will not alter the tariff rate on the principal tuna commodity in the United States market it will contribute in a major manner to stabilizing the canned tuna market in the United States protecting the earning power of tuna imports, and providing for the prosperity of the domestic tuna industry.

Fifth. Section 4 (a) provides for the entry into effect of various provisions of the bill.

Sixth. Section 4 (b) provides that no duty imposed by these amendments shall be collected in violation of any international obligation of the United States and directs the President to renegotiate any international obligations necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

Mr. Speaker, our domestic tuna fishermen are in a critical stage of distress. This is harmful to the economy of these west coast port cities. The effect of this is to create disturbance in our friendly relations with our good ally, Japan. The earning power of Japanese tuna exports to this country is declining, and the trade in tuna is an important part of Japan's dollar-earning capacity. The tuna industry in Japan is not much less disturbed by these factors than is our own domestic industry. I am hopeful that the bill which I have introduced will go a long way toward mending the basic causes of these difficulties. I am mindful that there can be no positive action on this bill until we reconvene in 1958. In the intervening months, however, the appropriate executive agencies can provide the necessary technical studies upon which appropriate changes in the proposed bill might be based. I am informed that the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the Department of the Interior is already well advanced on such studies and that the United States Tariff Commission is about to engage in bringing up to date its studies on this complex subject.

I have also been mindful that there are different views in the different branches of the domestic industry as to how these matters may best be handled. I am hopeful that those several interests may be able to use this bill as a basis for composing any differences that may so exist among themselves during the months of the summer recess.

If these several lines of actions can be advanced by the executive agencies and the industries, Mr. Speaker, I should hope that the Congress would be in a position to enact legislation of this nature next year that would be at once beneficial to our domestic economy, our foreign trade, and improved understanding in our foreign relations.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957

Legendary Laura Rodriguez

Laura Rodriguez leaves a rich legacy behind. Her life's work and commitment are a testimony to the person she truly was. Laura was born in 1909, to Amelia Fox and Italian immigrant John Gallo. Her mother died when Laura was four years old, leaving Laura, her sister Lugina, and her brother John to be raised by their father. John Gallo was blind and made his livelihood as a newspaper seller in downtown San Diego in front of the Lewis shoe store at Fifth and C.[1]

Laura and her siblings circa 1913 (Courtesy of Evan Apodaca)

One of three siblings born to an Italian father and a Mexican mother, Laura spent most of her life in the Barrio. Orphaned at age 12, she was befriended by the Marston family who became her legal guardian. The generosity and kindness of this family inspired Laura with a powerful, unremitting sense of social responsibility. At 16 she married gardener David Rodriguez and returned to the Barrio, where they raised four children.[2]

Laura Rodriguez is one of the founders of what began as an insignificant free clinic and through her charismatic personality and tireless energy, developed into the Chicano Community Health Center in the Barrio.[3] After eight days of occupation, succeeded in negotiations with the City of San Diego and the community.[4] This led to the gifting of the building to the community of Barrio Logan and the establishment of the Chicano Free Clinic.

She devoted countless hours and untiring devotion to the Barrio Chicano Community Health Center, helping to create a service to the community at a time when medical care in this area was lacking. Laura said "I've dedicated my life to Barrio Logan. Improving the health of my neighbors in this community has been

Courtesy of Free Press

my primary concern. I've never had much of a formal education, but I've always had a desire to see the people in my community given good medical care." Laura became a catalyst in the founding of Chicano Park, planting herself in front of a bulldozer and helping organize round-the-clock demonstrations to make San Diego officials honor their commitment to keep the property near the east end of the Coronado Bridge a community park. She known as the elder with the red bandana who chained herself to the steps of the Logan Heights Family Health Center, created in 1970 located at 1809 National Avenue.

Through Laura's powers of persuasion and the homemade tamales she offered civic leaders, she brought in financial pledges of support and many volunteer hours. She herself worked many 12-hour days at the clinic. In 1987, a pediatric clinic was added in Laura Rodriguez's name. In 1991 Laura was presented with the 595th Point of Light Recipient by President George Bush. At the time of her death in 1994, Laura Rodriguez was survived by her 4 children, 11 grandchildren and 6 great-grandchildren. Her trademark tamales helped launch the "Spirit of the Barrio" luncheons which inspire supporters to continue to make the Logan Heights Family Health Center the pride of the community. The clinic covers dentistry, social services, eye clinic, family planning, speech correction, podiatry, gynecology, dermatology and cardiology and partners with the UC San Diego School of Medicine and Mercy Hospital.

1.) Maria E. Garcia. The History of Neighborhood House in Logan Heights: Laura Rodriguez, the Family Matriarch Who Became Barrio Activist. San Diego Free Press. https://sandiegofreepress.org/2014/10/the-history-of-neighborhood-house-in-logan-heights-laura-rodriguez-the-family-matriarch-who-became-barrio-activist. Accessed 8/9/2024.
2.) Women's Museum of California. Laura Rodriguez Bridge Builder. https://www.sandiegowomenshalloffame.com/inductee/laura-rodriguez. Retrieved 8/9/2024.
3.) Annual San Diego County Women's Hall of Fame. Laura Rodriguez Bridge Builder 2010. Women's Museum of California. https://www.sandiegowomenshalloffame.com/inductee/laura-rodriguez. Retrieved 8/9/2024.
4.) Family Health Centers of San Diego. Our History | Family Health Centers of San Diego. https://www.fhcsd.org/history-of-family-health-centers-of-san-diego/. Retrieved 8/9/2024.

LAURA RODRIGUEZAWARDS AND LEADERSHIP

George H.W. Bush Points of Light Awards
October 23, 1991

10News Leadership Award
January 4, 1991

Recognized by Congressman Randy "Duke" Cunningham
November 1991

Recognized by Governor, Pete Wilson - October 1991

Recognized by Assemblymember, Pete Chacon, 1987

Logan Heights Family Health Center, Inc.
(Chicano Community Health Center)
Founder and Board Member - Full-Time Employee, Patient, Advocate, Pharmacist, Factotum Interpreter, etc., Consultant and Advisor to the Administrator and Medical Director

Board Member - Mexican American Senior Center
1975-1981

Board Member - Senior Citizens Health center
1974-1978

Board Member - SDG&E Consumer Advisory Panel
1978-1980

LAURA RODRIGUEZAWARDS AND LEADERSHIP

Board Member – San Diego Housing Commission 1975-1981

Member of the Task Force on Crime Prevention 1980-1981

Board Member of Chicano Federation 1970-1981

Trustee for the Mexican American Foundation 1975-1981

Neighborhood House Board Member 1975-1977

Centro Cultural (Chicano Artists' Association) Board Member 1977-1979

Consultant informally to Mayor Wilson, Councilman Jim Bates, Lucy Killea, Pete Chacon

Neighborhood House - Recognition for Community Service, 1973

Mexican American Foundation "Woman of the Year" Award, 1974

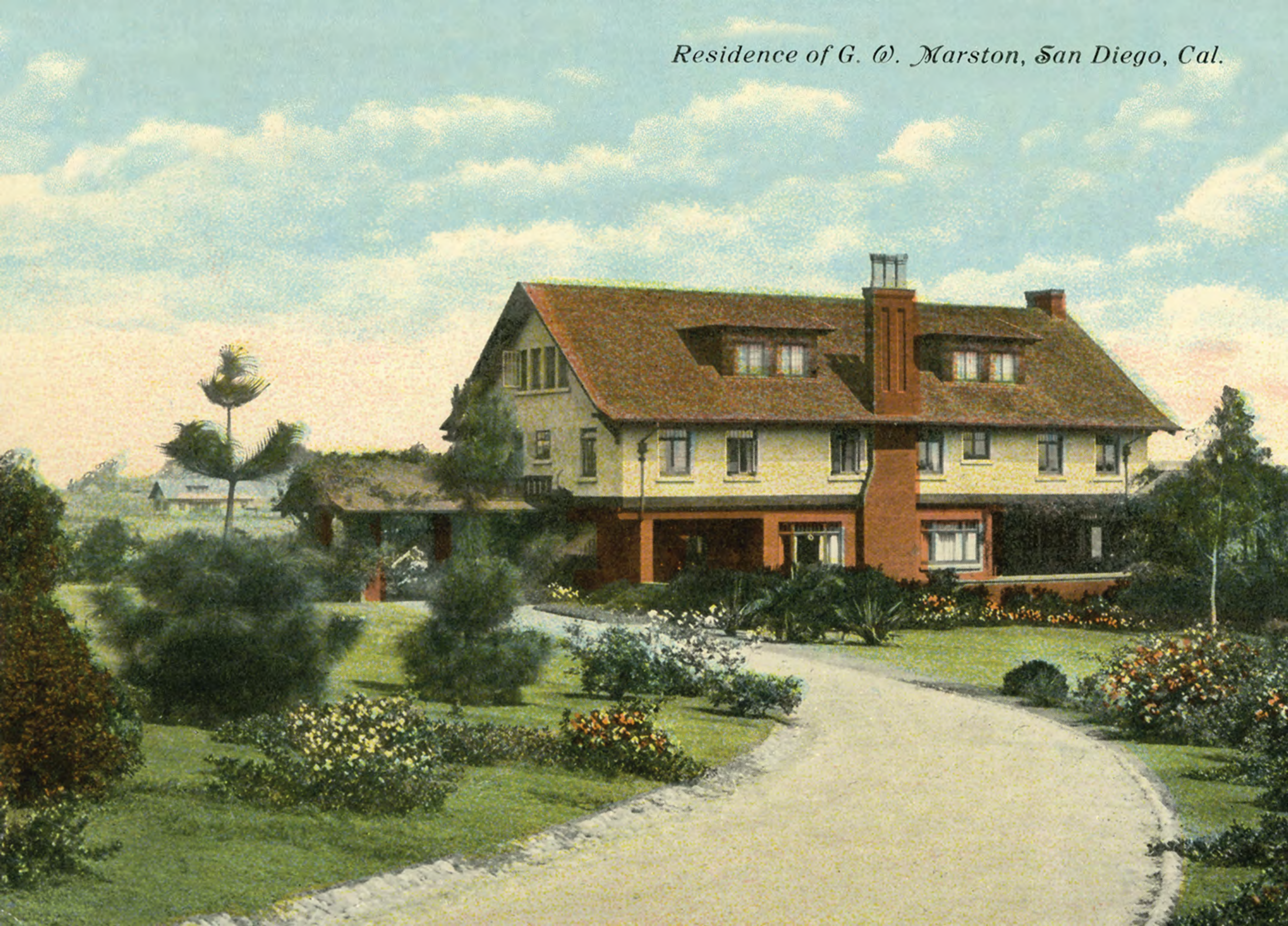
Mexican American Foundation "Oradora de Honor," 1978

SDG&E - Consumer Advisory Panel Service Award, 1980

Salvation Army, Door of Hope - Women's Auxiliary, Women of Distinction Award, 1981

In the sixties when the young people had lived in this neighborhood, and they went to college; or they went into the service and when they came back – they woke everybody up! That is the way I got involved.....

—Laura Rodriguez(1988)


Residence of G. W. Marston, San Diego, Cal.

George White Marston

George White Marston (1850–1946) was a prominent American politician, department store owner, and philanthropist. He played a significant role in the development of San Diego, California, earning the affectionate title of "San Diego's First Citizen." Marston was instrumental in establishing Balboa Park, the San Diego Public Library System, and San Diego Presidio Park.[1]

1.) George Marston. Courtesy of Wikipedia.

Mary Gilman Marston

Photo Courtesy of Save Our Heritage Organization

Mary Marston (1879-1987) was the president of the Neighborhood House board. She taught the cooking class as well as taking charge of the Open-Air School.[1] Mary actively participated in her father's civic initiatives, serving as his assistant and consultant in the development of park lands and urban planning. In 1974 she donated her house and grounds at 3525 Seventh Avenue to the City of San Diego.

1.) Maria E. Garcia. San Diego Free Press. https://sandiegofreepress.org/2014/05/a-history-of-neighborhood-house-in-logan-heights-1918-1929.

Helen Marston Beardsley

Photo Courtesy of Save Our Heritage Organization

Helen Marston (1892-1982) dedicated her life to resolving armed conflicts, equal treatment of laborers, and providing healthcare and housing to the impoverished people. She founded the San Diego chapter of the Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF) in 1923 and the San Diego chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in 1933.[1]

1.) Helen Marston Beardsley. Save Our Heritage Organization. https://sohosandiego.org/exhibits/marstonlegacy/08helen.htm.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
1809 NATIONAL AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

October 20, 1931

The Board of Directors of Neighborhood House wishes to thank the Council of the City of San Diego for its consideration of the suggestion to build a baseball diamond on the tidelands between Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets and to express warm appreciation and gratitude to the Council for its action in putting this suggestion on the ballot for the unemployment bond issue.

Mary G. Marston
President

Document No. 272269

FILED OCT 21 1931

ALLEN H. WRIGHT City Clerk

By FRED W. SICK Deputy

Communication from Neighborhood House Assn. thanking council for action taken re baseball field

Presented to Council

ordered filed OCT 26 1931

(O-88-43)

ORDINANCE NUMBER O- 16944 (NEW SERIES)

ADOPTED ON SEP 28 1987

AN ORDINANCE SETTING ASIDE AND DEDICATING THE MARSTON HOUSE IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FOR PUBLIC PARK PURPOSES AND INCORPORATING SAME INTO BALBOA PARK

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Council of The City of San Diego, as follows:

Section 1. That the Marston House, located on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Upas Street on the west side of Balboa Park, and known as 3525 Seventh Avenue, which is more particularly described in Attachment A hereto which is by this reference incorporated herein, is hereby set aside and dedicated in perpetuity for park and recreational purposes.

Section 2. That the City Council of The City of San Diego hereby specifically reserves the right to establish underground public service easements through and across the dedicated property so long as the construction and maintenance of the subject easements do not substantially negatively impact the availability of the property for use for park and recreational purposes.

Section 3. That the hereinafter described real property be and the same is hereby incorporated into Balboa Park.

Section 4. That the City Clerk of said City be and he is hereby authorized and directed to file for record in the office of the San Diego County Recorder a certified copy of this ordinance.

Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on January 1, 1988.

APPROVED: John W. Witt, City Attorney

By _____
Harold O. Valderhaug
Deputy City Attorney

HOV:ps
09/01/87
Or.Dept:Prop.
Job:919506
O-88-43
Form=o.sapp

O-16944

ATTACHMENT A

MARSTON HOUSE

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

All that property situated in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California, described as follows:

All of Parcel 4 as delineated and designated on Record of Survey Map 558 filed in the Office of the County Recorder of San Diego County, February 3, 1937, being also all of Block 10 and portions of Blocks 9, 11 and 12 of Crittenden's Addition, in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California, according to Map thereof No. 303 filed in the Office of the County Recorder of San Diego County, October 5, 1886, TOGETHER WITH a portions of 8th Avenue (formerly 8th Street) between said Block as vacated and closed to public use June 20, 1904 by Resolution 820 of the Common Council of the City of San Diego, of the alleys in and between said Block as vacated and closed to public use June 20, 1904 by Resolutions 821, 822 and 823 of the Common Council of the City of San Diego, and of Park Place as shown on said Map 303 as vacated and closed to public use on February 25, 1924 by Resolution 30862 of the Common Council of the City of San Diego.

EXCEPTING therefrom that portion lying Easterly of the Westerly boundary of that portion of California State Highway X1-SD-77-SD (Cabrillo Freeway) as described in deed to the State of California, recorded November 4, 1942 in Book 1417, Page 425 of Official Records.

Total Area: 4.5 acres, more or less.

#57

Passed and adopted by the Council of The City of San Diego on SEP 28 1987, by the following vote:

Council Members	Yeas	Nays	Not Present	Ineligible	
Abbe Wolfsheimer	☑	☐	☐	☐	
Bill Cleator	☑	☐	☐	☐	
Gloria McColl	☑	☐	☐	☐	
District 4	☐	☐	☐	☐	VACANT
Ed Struiksma	☑	☐	☐	☐	
Mike Gotch	☑	☐	☐	☐	
Judy McCarty	☑	☐	☐	☐	
Celia Ballesteros	☑	☐	☐	☐	
Mayor Maureen O'Connor	☑	☐	☐	☐	

AUTHENTICATED BY:

MAUREEN O'CONNOR,
Mayor of The City of San Diego, California.

CHARLES G. ABDELNOUR,
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

(Seal)

By Rhonda R. Burnes, Deputy.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing ordinance was not finally passed until twelve calendar days had elapsed between the day of its introduction and the day of its final passage, to wit, on SEP 14 1987, and on SEP 28 1987.

~~I FURTHER CERTIFY that said ordinance was read in full prior to its final passage.~~

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the reading of said ordinance in full was dispensed with by a vote of not less than a majority of the members elected to the Council, and that there was available for the consideration of each member of the Council and the public prior to the day of its passage a written or printed copy of said ordinance.

CHARLES G. ABDELNOUR,
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

(Seal)

By Rhonda R. Burnes, Deputy.

Office of the City Clerk, San Diego, California

Ordinance Number O-16944 Adopted SEP 28 1987

CC-1255-A (Rev. 12-86)

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
1987 OCT 29 PM 12:16
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
202 C STREET, 2ND FLOOR
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101
ATTN: ELLEN BOVARD

IN THE MATTER OF

NO.

AN ORDINANCE SETTING ASIDE ANE DEDICATING THE MARSTON HOUSE IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FOR PUBLIC PARK PURPOSES AND INCORPORATING SAME INTO BALBOA PARK

ORDINANCE NUMBER O-16944 (NEW SERIES)

AN ORDINANCE SETTING ASIDE AND DEDICATING THE MARSTON HOUSE IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FOR PUBLIC PARK PURPOSES AND INCORPORATING SAME INTO BALBOA PARK

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Council of The City of San Diego, as follows:

Section 1. That the Marston House, located on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Upas Street on the west side of Balboa Park, and known as 3526 Seventh Avenue, which is more particularly described in Attachment A hereto which is by this reference incorporated herein, is hereby set aside and dedicated in perpetuity for park and recreational purposes.

Section 2. That the City Council of The City of San Diego hereby specifically reserves the right to establish underground public service easements through and across the dedicated property so long as the construction and maintenance of the subject easements do not substantially negatively impact the availability of the property for use for park and recreational purposes.

Section 3. That the hereinafter described real property be and the same is hereby incorporated into Balboa Park.

Section 4. That the City Clerk of said City be and he is hereby authorized and directed to file for record in the office of the San Diego County Recorder a certified copy of this ordinance.

Section 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on January 1, 1988.

Passed and adopted by the Council of The City of San Diego on September 28, 1987, by the following vote:

YEAS: Wolfsheimer, Cleator, McCall, Struiksma, Gotch, McCarty, Ballasteros, O'Connor.

NAYS: None.

NOT PRESENT: None, District 4 - vacant.

AUTHENTICATED BY: MAUREEN O'CONNOR,
Mayor of The City of San Diego, California.
CHARLES G. ABDELNOUR,
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.
(Seal)
By ELLEN BOVARD, Deputy.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing ordinance was not finally passed until twelve calendar days had elapsed between the day of its introduction and the day of its final passage, to wit, on September 14, 1987, and on September 28, 1987.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the reading of said ordinance in full was dispensed with by a vote of not less than a majority of the members elected to the Council, and that there was available for the consideration of each member of the Council and the public prior to the day of its passage a written or printed copy of said ordinance.

CHARLES G. ABDELNOUR,
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.
(Seal)
By ELLEN BOVARD, Deputy.

Pub. October 26 94213

I, THOMAS D. KELLEHER, am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above- entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the San Diego Daily Transcript, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, State of California, under the date of January 23, 1909, Decree No. 14894; and the

ORDINANCE NUMBER O-16944 (NEW SERIES)

is a true and correct copy of which the annexed is a printed copy and was published in said newspaper on the following date(s), to wit:

OCT. 26

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at San Diego, California this 26 day of OCT., 19 87.

Thomas D. Kelleher
(Signature)

(54 Lines x .98 x 2 = $105.84)

5" x 2 + 10.78 = $107.80

Neighborhood House — Big Neighbor

1809 National Avenue

Neighborhood House in Logan Heights has a rich history rooted in community service, advocacy, and support for immigrant and low-income populations. In the early 20th century, San Diego, like many other American cities, experienced a significant influx of immigrants, particularly from Mexico, due to the Mexican Revolution and economic opportunities in the United States. They were primarily working-class families facing language barriers, economic hardship, and discrimination. At that time, the settlement house movement advocated by Jane Addams swept across the United States. The movement aimed to provide social services and support to immigrants and the urban poor and help them integrate into American society. Similar institutions were established in other cities, such as Hull House in Chicago.

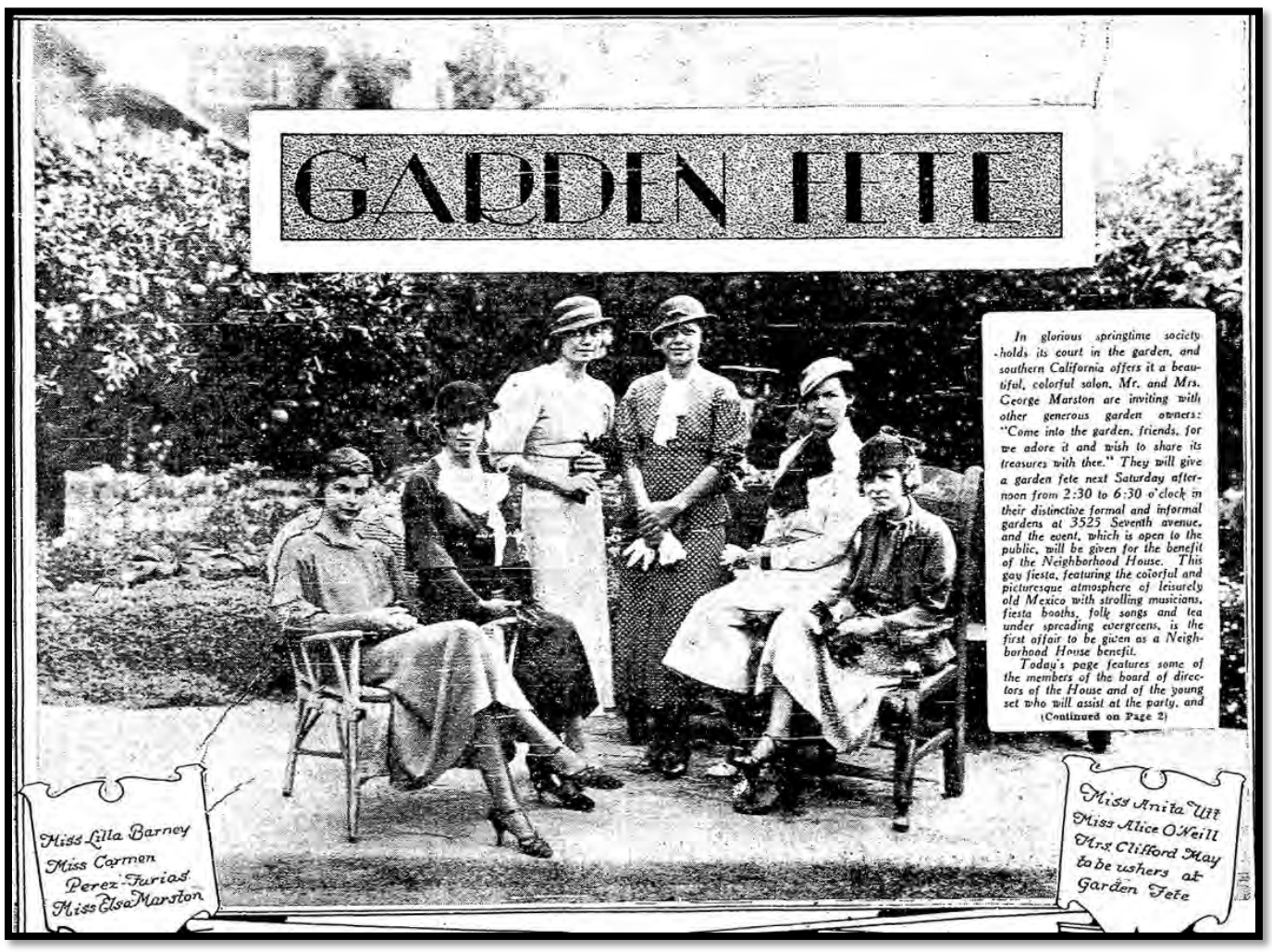
Neighborhood House was founded in 1914 and was incorporated in 1923, when it officially became known as the Neighborhood House Association. [1]It was located in a modest building at 1809 National Avenue in Logan Heights. Neighborhood House provided services typical of most settlements in the United States: pure milk, English instruction, clean bathing water, childcare services for working parents, and health screenings for infants and young children. Its location in the center of the tuna canning district provided convenience for cannery workers to take advantage of the settlement's day nursery. [2]

Logan Heights Family Health Center is now Located at 1809 National Avenue
(Courtesy of Logan Heights Family Health Center)

1.) Neighborhood House Association History. https://www.neighborhoodhouse.org/about-us/neighborhood-house-association-history. Retrieved 8/20/2024.
2.) Kyle E. Ciani. Revelations of a Reformer: Helen D. Marston Beardsley and Progressive Social Activism. The Journal of San Diego History, Summer/Fall 2004, Volume 50. San Diego Historical Society. Retrieved 8/20/2024.

When talking about the history of Neighborhood House, it is essential to highlight the contribution of the Marston family. The Marston family is closely intertwined with the development of San Diego. Sisters Helen and Mary played pivotal roles in establishing and managing the Neighborhood House, with Mary serving as the president. In the early days of the Neighborhood House, they used their influence to raise funds, and the fundraisers held in the beautiful garden of the Marston House became the primary source of income.

The Marston Family Photo circa 1898 (Courtesy of Save Our Heritage Organization)



GARDEN FETE

In glorious springtime society holds its court in the garden, and southern California offers it a beautiful, colorful salon. Mr. and Mrs. George Marston are inviting with other generous garden owners: "Come into the garden, friends, for we adore it and wish to share its treasures with thee." They will give a garden fete next Saturday afternoon from 2:30 to 6:30 o'clock in their distinctive formal and informal gardens at 3525 Seventh avenue, and the event, which is open to the public, will be given for the benefit of the Neighborhood House. This gay fiesta, featuring the colorful and picturesque atmosphere of leisurely old Mexico with strolling musicians, fiesta booths, folk songs and tea under spreading evergreens, is the first affair to be given as a Neighborhood House benefit.

Today's page features some of the members of the board of directors of the House and of the young set who will assist at the party, and

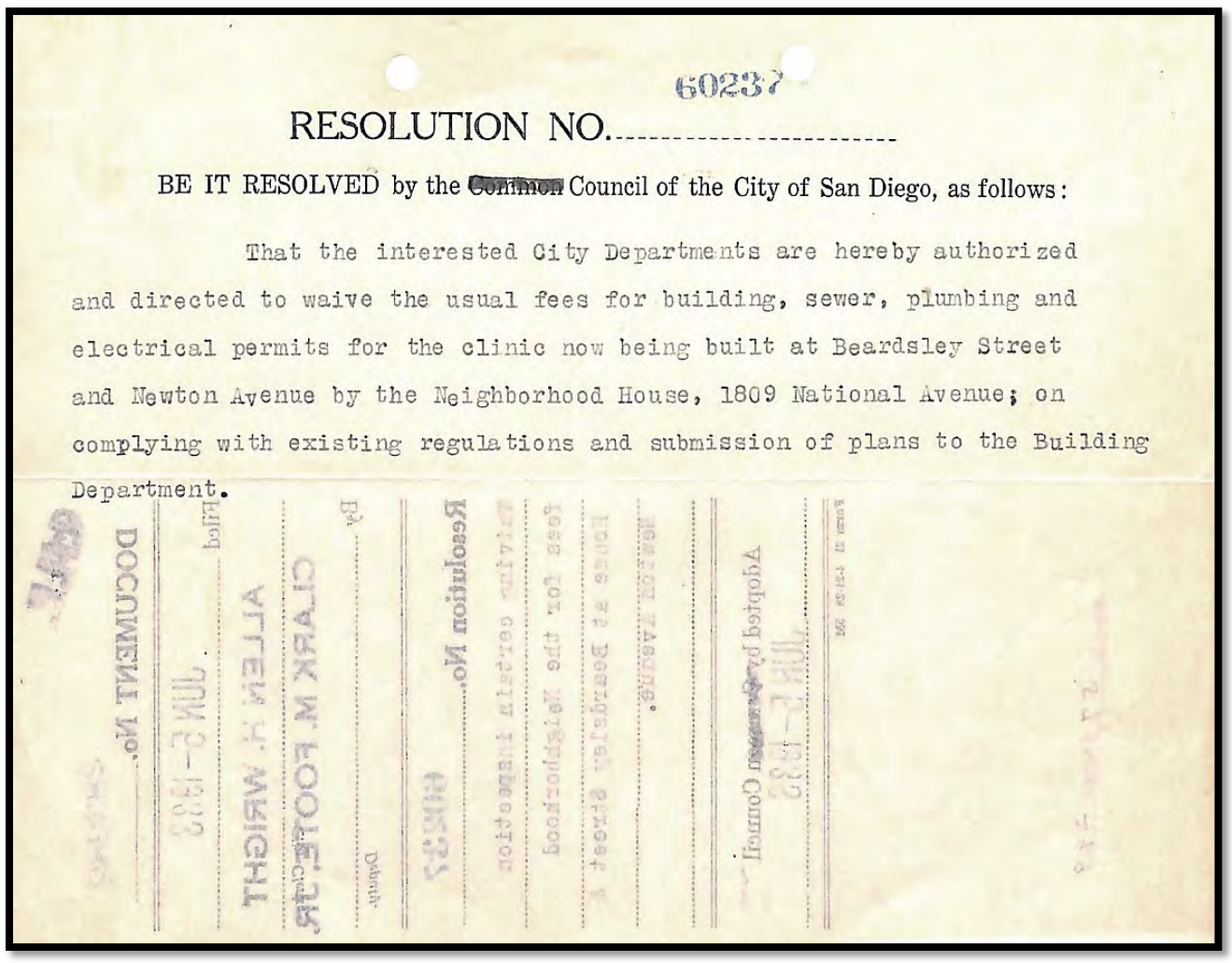
(Continued on Page 2)

Miss Lilla Barney
Miss Carmen Perez-Furias
Miss Elsa Marston

Miss Anita Ull
Miss Alice O'Neill
Mrs. Clifford May
to be ushers at Garden Fete

April 23, 1933 San Diego Union reported that the Marston family would hold a garden fete next Saturday from 2:30 to 6:30, open to the public, for the benefit of the Neighborhood House.

From its inception, Neighborhood House offered a range of services designed to address the immediate needs of the residents. These included English language classes, vocational training, health clinics, and recreational activities for children and adults. It also served as a meeting place where residents could come together, share their experiences, and support one another. The City has been offering substantial support to Neighborhood House through the provision of employees, resources, and funding.



60237

RESOLUTION NO.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Common Council of the City of San Diego, as follows:

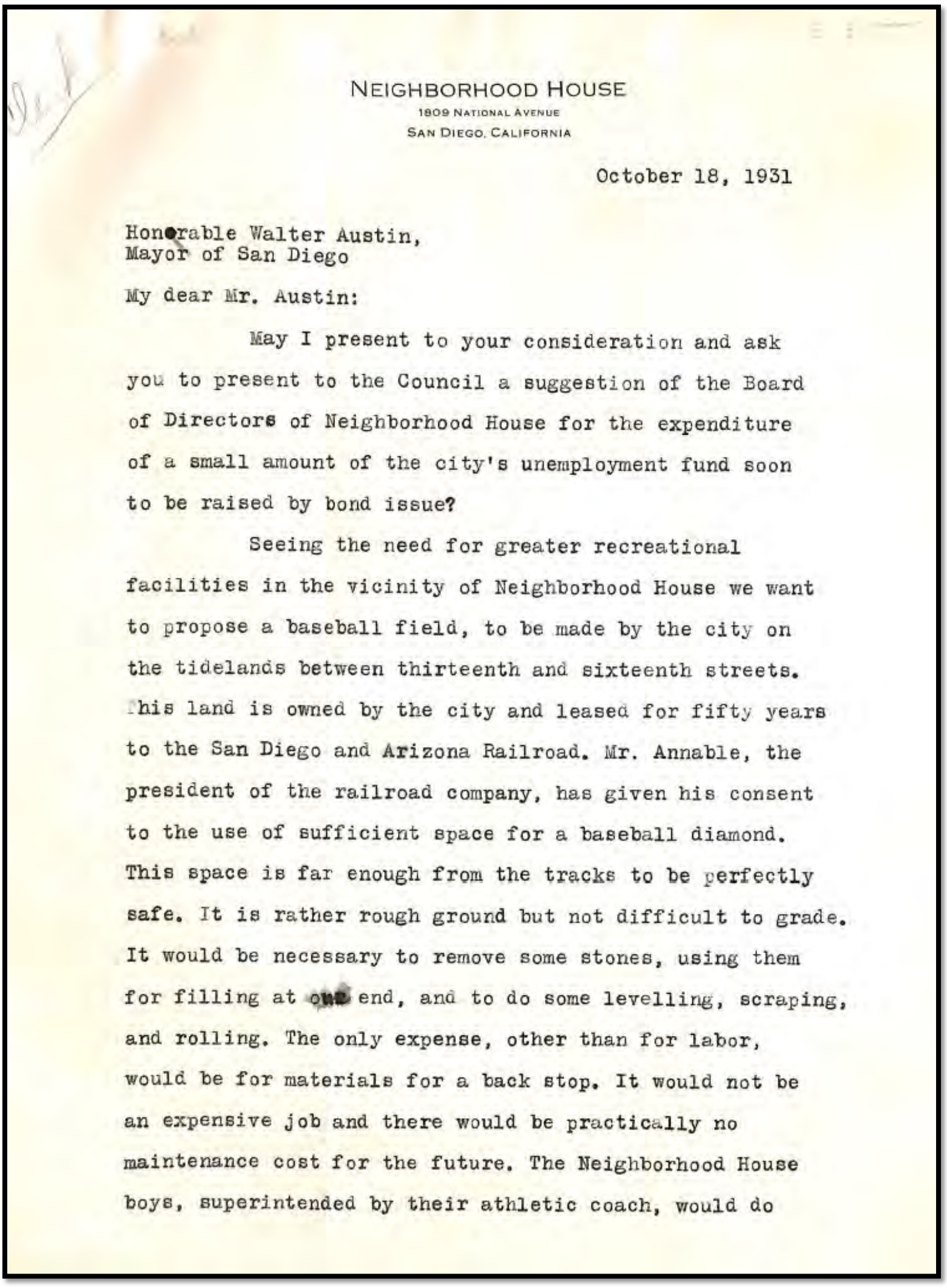
That the interested City Departments are hereby authorized and directed to waive the usual fees for building, sewer, plumbing and electrical permits for the clinic now being built at Beardsley Street and Newton Avenue by the Neighborhood House, 1809 National Avenue; on complying with existing regulations and submission of plans to the Building Department.

June 5, 1933 Resolution No.60237

In the 1930s and 1940s, families in Logan Heights experienced grim economic hardship, resulting in limited entertainment and opportunities for children. The programs and activities offered by the Neighborhood House continue to be fondly remembered by residents today. Children had the opportunity to learn drawing, math, and music, in addition to attending summer camps. Young individuals could engage in dances, sports, and acquire diverse skills such as cooking and knitting. Knitted blankets were donated to the soldiers returning form the war. Boys participated in the Neighborhood House's

Courtesy of Maria E. Garcia

popular sports programs, which allowed them to compete in various locations across the city and even nationwide. Consequently, this provided boys with greater opportunities to explore and engage with the wider world. Neighborhood House played an important role for those poor families. They can get essential resources such as food, clothing, and even job opportunities. For those women who had jobs, Neighborhood House provided bus fare so that they can go to work.[1]



NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
1809 NATIONAL AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

October 18, 1931

Honorable Walter Austin,
Mayor of San Diego

My dear Mr. Austin:

May I present to your consideration and ask you to present to the Council a suggestion of the Board of Directors of Neighborhood House for the expenditure of a small amount of the city's unemployment fund soon to be raised by bond issue?

Seeing the need for greater recreational facilities in the vicinity of Neighborhood House we want to propose a baseball field, to be made by the city on the tidelands between thirteenth and sixteenth streets. This land is owned by the city and leased for fifty years to the San Diego and Arizona Railroad. Mr. Annable, the president of the railroad company, has given his consent to the use of sufficient space for a baseball diamond. This space is far enough from the tracks to be perfectly safe. It is rather rough ground but not difficult to grade. It would be necessary to remove some stones, using them for filling at one end, and to do some levelling, scraping, and rolling. The only expense, other than for labor, would be for materials for a back stop. It would not be an expensive job and there would be practically no maintenance cost for the future. The Neighborhood House boys, superintended by their athletic coach, would do

October 19, 1931 Document No. 272214 Communication from Neighborhood House Suggesting a Baseball Field

1.) Maria E. Garcia. A History of Neighborhood House in Logan Heights. San Diego Free Press. https://sandiegofreepress.org/category/columns/history-of-neighborhood-house. Retrieved 8/20/2024.

RESOLUTION NO. 62815

BE IT RESOLVED by the Common Council of the City of San Diego, as follows:

That the City Manager is hereby authorized to turn over fifty small rugs made by the S.E.R.A. workers to the County Welfare Department for distribution, and fifty small rugs to the Neighborhood House, for distribution to the needy; as requested by Manager George L. Buck under Document No. 291960.

March 19, 1935 Resolution No.62815

RESOLUTION NO. 70318

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of San Diego, as follows:

The City Manager is hereby authorized to sign the form of agreement for employment of State Relief Administration Workers for recreation and child supervision in the Neighborhood House; the City's share of the money to be furnished by the Neighborhood House.

November 21, 1939 Resolution No.70318

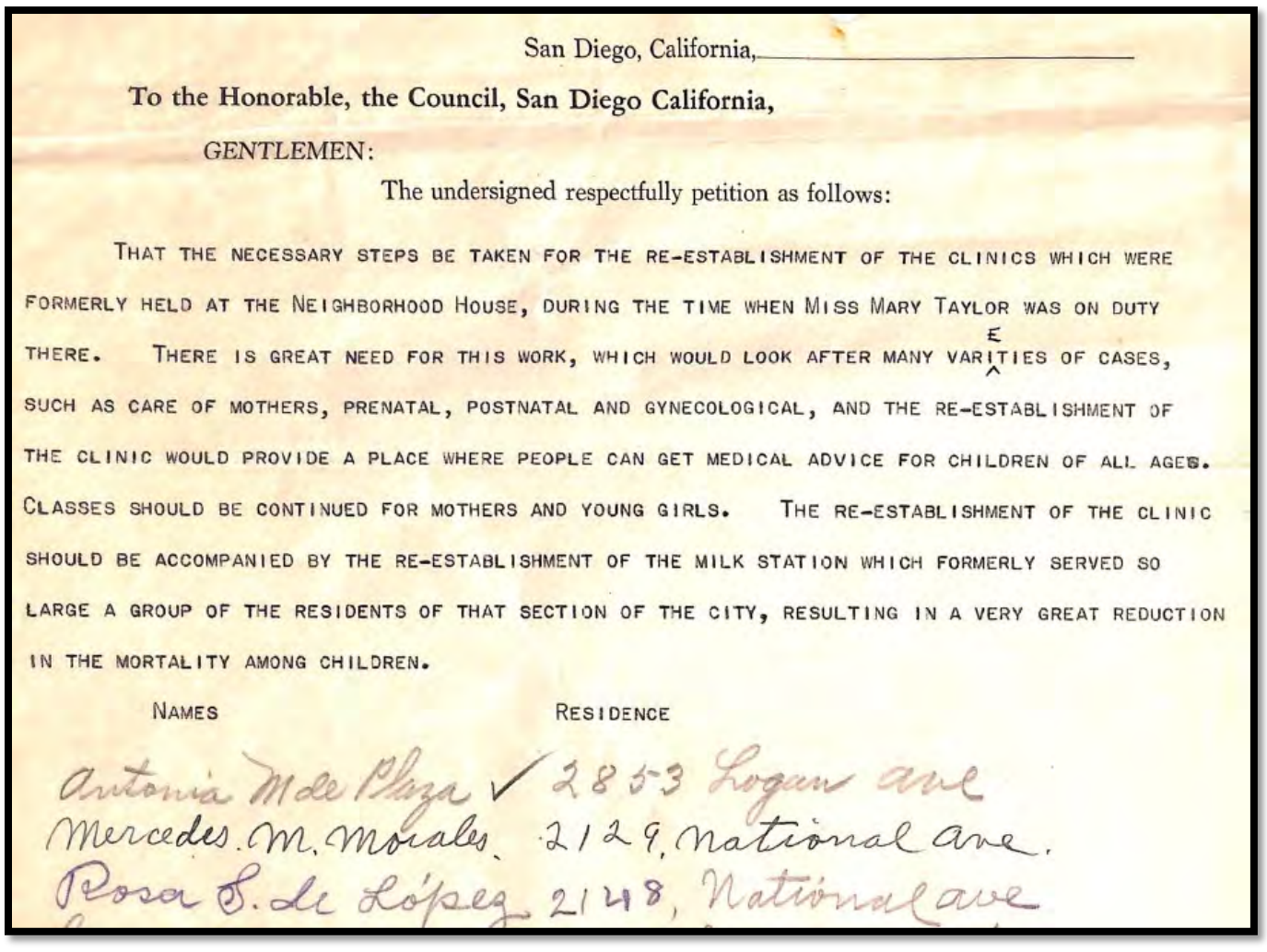
No Idle Hands Or Minds Here—And It's Lots Of Fun!

Neighborhood House provides a place for mothers to leave their children while they work. Playthings keep small hands and minds busy, especially Mike Bareno, left, and Bobby Velasquez.

Neighborhood House Takes Care

Courtesy of Maria E. Garcia

The clinic was immensely popular, as many Mexican immigrants were hesitant to utilize the County hospital for medical care. In the 1920s, Neighborhood House supported a milk station for mothers, providing free formulas and milk for their families. [1]



San Diego, California,

To the Honorable, the Council, San Diego California,

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned respectfully petition as follows:

THAT THE NECESSARY STEPS BE TAKEN FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLINICS WHICH WERE FORMERLY HELD AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, DURING THE TIME WHEN MISS MARY TAYLOR WAS ON DUTY THERE. THERE IS GREAT NEED FOR THIS WORK, WHICH WOULD LOOK AFTER MANY VARIETIES OF CASES, SUCH AS CARE OF MOTHERS, PRENATAL, POSTNATAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL, AND THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLINIC WOULD PROVIDE A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GET MEDICAL ADVICE FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES. CLASSES SHOULD BE CONTINUED FOR MOTHERS AND YOUNG GIRLS. THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLINIC SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MILK STATION WHICH FORMERLY SERVED SO LARGE A GROUP OF THE RESIDENTS OF THAT SECTION OF THE CITY, RESULTING IN A VERY GREAT REDUCTION IN THE MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.

NAMES	RESIDENCE
Antonia M de Plaza ✓	2853 Logan ave
Mercedes M. Morales	2129, National ave.
Rosa S. de López	2148, National ave

1938 Doc307535 Petition for re-establishment of clinics at Neighborhood House (314 Signatures)

As the needs of the community grew, so did the scope of services offer by the Neighborhood House. It became a vital part of the neighborhood, adapting its programs to meet the changing demands of the population.

1.) San Diego Chicano History. https://chicanohistory.sdsu.edu/chapter07/c07s03.html. Retrieved 8/20/2024.

The occupation of the Neighborhood House began on October 4, 1970, when neighborhood activist Laura Rodriguez locked herself to the door, just six months after Chicano Park was taken over on April 22, 1970. Both actions involved many of the same people, and both called for community control over decisions that affected residents' lives. The takeover and occupation of Chicano Park provides an important backdrop to understand the occupation and takeover of the Neighborhood House. The Neighborhood House - known as Big Neighbor to Logan Heights community members - was occupied by Chicano activists who envisioned that community empowerment, rather than federal influence outside the community, would dictate social services to ensure the vitality and health of the community.

After the occupation ended, health services returned to 1809 National Avenue when the original Neighborhood House building became the Chicano Free Clinic.

Neighborhood House Blocked By Protesters

Mexican-American demonstrators since Monday night have blocked the administrative offices of the Neighborhood House, a social service agency operating seven centers in southeast San Diego.

The demonstrators, who say they are from the surrounding Logan Heights area and represent no formal group, numbered about 30 yesterday afternoon outside the 58-year-old settlement house at 1809 National Ave. Three persons occupied the interior.

CALLED INSENSITIVE

The protesters, who were both young and old, called the program insensitive to Mexican-American needs and demanded more community control of it. The program is directed by a board representing Community Action groups from all over the southeast area.

Meanwhile, the board of directors, meeting in a special session yesterday, decided to form a mediation committee to resolve the issues.

"This house was once the focal point of the community," said Jose Gomez of Barrio State, a Mexican-American studies extension program of San Diego State. "But since about 1965 its services have been deteriorating."

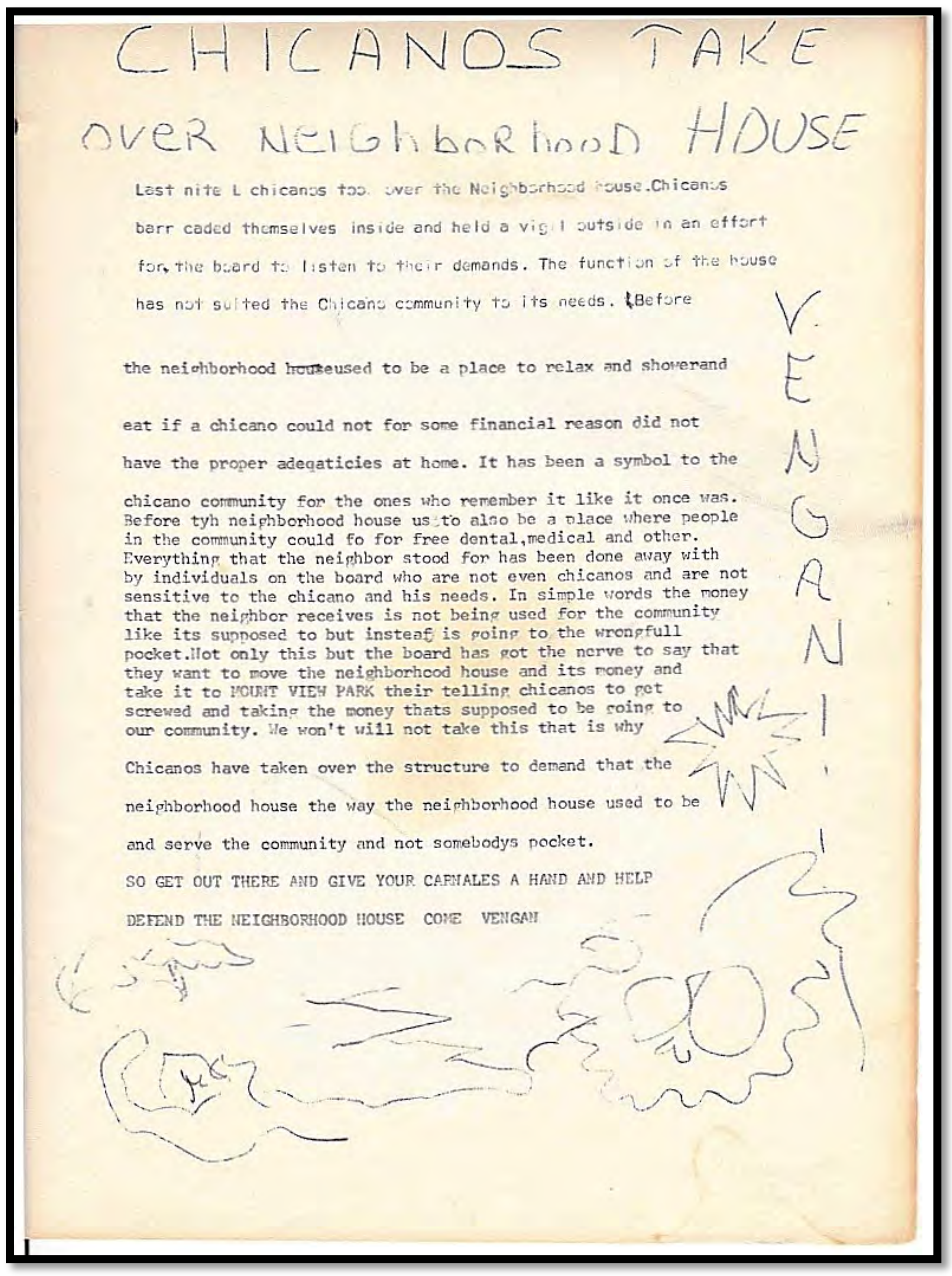
CHANGES MADE

In that year, large war on poverty grants transformed the single National Avenue neighborhood house serving nearby Mexican-Americans to a large, multi-centered agency serving many ethnic groups.

However, Howard Carey, program director of the agency, denied there had been a decline in social services at the original National Avenue location. "If anything, the program there has improved over the last few years with more staff and activities."

October 7, 1970 Courtesy of San Diego Union

Three years later, the Chicano Free Clinic was incorporated into the Family Health Centers of San Diego. The Logan Heights community, along with Chicano activists hosted fundraising events and community activities to maintain the services provided by the Clinic.[1]



CHICANOS TAKE OVER NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

Last nite L chicanos too. over the Neighborhood House.Chicanos barr caded themselves inside and held a vigil outside in an effort for the board to listen to their demands. The function of the house has not suited the Chicano community to its needs. Before the neighborhood houseused to be a place to relax and showerand eat if a chicano could not for some financial reason did not have the proper adequaticies at home. It has been a symbol to the chicano community for the ones who remember it like it once was. Before tyh neighborhood house usto also be a place where people in the community could fo for free dental,medical and other. Everything that the neighbor stood for has been done away with by individuals on the board who are not even chicanos and are not sensitive to the chicano and his needs. In simple words the money that the neighbor receives is not being used for the community like its supposed to but insteaf is going to the wrongfull pocket.Not only this but the board has got the nerve to say that they want to move the neighborhood house and its money and take it to MOUNT VIEW PARK their telling chicanos to get screwed and taking the money thats supposed to be going to our community. We won't will not take this that is why Chicanos have taken over the structure to demand that the neighborhood house the way the neighborhood house used to be and serve the community and not somebodys pocket.

SO GET OUT THERE AND GIVE YOUR CAMALES A HAND AND HELP DEFEND THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE COME VENGAN

V E N G A N !

1970 Neighborhood House Takeover Flyer
(Courtesy of Maria E. Garcia)

1.) Neighborhood House. Chicano Park Museum - Logan Heights Archival Project. https://chicanoparkmuseum.org/logan-heights-archival-project/neighborhood-house/. Retrieved 8/20/2024.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM BIG NEIGHBOR

I am sitting here on the balcony of the Neighborhood House overlooking the barrio of Logan Heights. The barrio is a flashing freeway and a maze of flickering lights. It is in this flickering that La Raza goes about it's barrio business. I sit and watch and wonder and write.

I question our purpose for being here. My mind ponders our motives. Who are we to enter this institution and tell the government and you, it's agents, to leave? Who are we to say that we know the needs and desires of this barrio better than you, you the established leaders, you who have labeled us communists and outside agitators. Who are we and what are we doing here?

We, for your information, are this barrio. We were born here, for we seek not positions behind desks in Sacramento or Washington. We are the strengths of this barrio and its weaknesses. We are its shame and its pride. We are artist who have never drawn. We are barrio professors with degrees in the forms of scars on our flesh and hearts. We are lawyers who have never attended law school. We are teachers who teach only by example.

The police have searched these barrio streets and alleys for us, and their sirens have drowned the wailing of our mother's anguish. Our blood has washed clean these barrio streets, while you turned the other way, and only the dark hidden recesses of these streets and our souls know our weeping. We have marched to wars in distant lands and brought back to this barrio the tricks of the warrior trade, and you, the established leaders, never knew of our being. This, then, is who we are, and I will tell you the why of our being here.

Note: Open Letter from the "Neighborhood House" was written during the occupation of Big Neighbor from a community resident.

But first understand well that we come not with our hate in our hands, but with the full force of our hearts. We are armed with the simple truths of our people. Those truths which permit a pace of life allowing time for human compassion, a meaning full understanding of human nature, and time to sit and ponders all that is full of life, warm, good, and growing.

If you would return, be prepared to work countless hours, be prepared for many sleepless nights, be prepared to give up all that you have worked to hoard, for it is only on this basis that we can be defeated. We are only the first move in a series of moves to rid ourselves of the money-changers who have grown fat off the trust which our people once placed in you.

We know that the task before us shall be heard. We know that you who sat where I now sit shall not give up your fat positions without a fight. But understand well that we come from a people who have been beaten, shot, cheated, lied to, raped and kicked like dogs, but we are still here and sitting in your seats.

We know that the task before us shall be hard. We know that the frustrations before us are many. The temptation to become lost in a channel of chaos shall be inviting. The temptation to settle for petty concessions and fat positions, as you have, shall be easy. But understand well, we know our objectives and the path which must be tread. We willingly accept the doubts, chaos and pain. We tried to tell you all of this, but you would not listen. So do what you must, for we have already begun to do what we must.

The member to do the hard, dirty, heavy work is always few, but we are strong in the songs which the souls of our people sing. There are those here tonight who are singing these strong, soulful songs of our people, for our people we are working — for you we are waiting — and you shall be welcomed warmly.

Estoy sentado aqui en el balcon de "Neighborhood H
con un panorama aereo del Barrio Logan. El Barrio parece co
de unos relumbrantes autopistas, y un laberinto de luces ce
antes. En este centello es donde LA RAZA conduce sus queha
Yo me siento, miro, admiro y escribo.

Yo cuestiono nuestro proposito de estar aqui. Mi mente
sobre nuestros motivos. Quienes somos nosotros para penetra
institución y decir al gobierno y a ustedes sus agentes, q
marchen? Quienes somos, para decir que conocemos las necesi
y deseos de este barrio, mejor que ustedes, que son los cau
establecidos, ustedes que nos han tildado de comunistas y agita
ajenos. Quienes somos nosotros, y que hacemos aqui!

Para su información, nosotros somos el Barrio. Nacimos
no buscamos puestos con escritorios en Sacramento, o Washir
Somos la fuerza de este Barrio, y también sus debilidades. S
profesores del Barrio, con titulos sobre las formas de las cica
en nuestros cuerpos y corazones. Somos abogados que no
samos en ninguna escuela de leyes. Somos profesores que enser
solamente con el ejemplo.

La policia ha escudrinado las calles y callejones de esta Bar
sus sirenas han ahogado las penas de nuestras madres. Nu
sangre ha lavado nuestras calles, mientras que ustedes mirab
otro lado, y solo los rincones obscuros de nuestras calles, y nu
almas conocen nuestras lagrimas. Nosotros marchamos a las gu
en tierras lejanas, y trajimos a este Barrio las artimanas d
negocios guerreros, pero ustedes, los caudillos establecidos
se dieron cuenta de nuestra presencia. Por lo visto, esto es l
somos, y yo les dire el porque estamos aqui.

Pero primero, comprendan bien que no venimos con el or
nuestras manos, sino que venimos con toda la fuerza de nu
corazones. Estamos armados con las sencillas verdades de nu
gente. Aquellas verdades que permiten una norma de vida
aloja la compasion humana, un comprendimiento de su natur
y el tiempo para sentarse y pensar de todo lo que es bueno, h
dor y creciente de la vida.

Y si ustedes volvieran, esten preparados para trabajar innu
ables horas; preparense a pasar muchas noches sin dorm
preparense a deshacerse de todo aquello por lo que ustedes t
jaron para amontonar, porque solamente asi podremos ser d
todas. Somos solo el primer paso de una serie de actos
deshacernos de los buitres que engordaron a costa de la conf
y la fe que nuestra gente confio en ustedes.

Sabemos que la tarea con que nos confrontamos será
Sabemos que ustedes que estuvieron en donde yo ahora
encuentro, no dejareis vuestro pueston sin pelear. Pero compre
bien que venimos de una gente que ha sido apaleada, fusi
enganada, ultrajada, y pataleada como perros, pero todavia est
aqui en vuestros puestos.

Sabemos que la tarea será dura. Sabemos que las privac
y desenganos que nos confrontan serán muchas. La tentació
perdernos en una corriente caotica será grande. Y que la tent
de aceptar soluciones a cambio de concesiones mezquinas y pu
fabulosos como los que ustedes ocupan será facil. Pero compre
bien que nosotros sabemos nuestros objetivos, y el camino
debemos pasar. Voluntariamente aceptaremos las dudas, ca
penas. Habiamos tratado de decirles todo esto, pero no
prestarion oidos. Asi es que hagan lo que quereis hacer, y nos
haremos lo que ya hemos empezado a hacer, de lo que tenem
hacer.

El miembro a quien le cae hacer el trabajo duro, pesado y
es escaso, pero somos fuertes en las canciones que cantan
alma de nusetra gente. Hay aqui esta noche aquellos que
cantando aquellas canciones fuertes del alma; por nuestra
nosotros trabajamos — y a ustedes les esperamos — y seres car
amente bienvenidos!

Courtesy of Maria E. Garcia

The Neighborhood House's establishment was a significant milestone in the history of Logan Heights. It represented a commitment to social justice, community support, and the empowerment of immigrant and low-income populations. Over a century later, the legacy of Neighborhood House continues as it remains a cornerstone of the Logan Heights community, evolving to meet new challenges while staying true to its original mission.

For specific stories, interviews, community memories, and more detailed accounts of Big Neighbor, visit Maria Garcia's History of Neighborhood House in Logan Heights series on the San Diego Free Press (sandiegofreepress.org).

San Diego Marine Construction

San Diego Marine Construction was established in 1915 by Captain Oakley J. Hall. It was sold to Campbell Industries in 1972 and then in 1979 to Southwest Marine, who stopped building boats in 1983 and concentrated on the repair business. In 2003, Southwest Marine was sold to U.S. Marine Repair, which became BAE Systems Ship Repair in 2005 and the yard continues today as a repair facility, immediately next door to NASSCO.[1]

1941 Aerial View of San Diego Marine Construction Co.

1.) SAN DIEGO MARINE CONSTRUCTION. Ship Building History, 08 Jul. 2024. http://www.shipbuildinghistory.com/shipyards/small/sandiego.htm.

S-85 5M

San Diego, California, November 4 1914

To the Honorable, the Common Council, San Diego, California:

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned respectfully petitions your Honorable Body as follows:

To grant a lease for the term of twenty (20) years to the SAN DIEGO MARINE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, formally known as the Fellows Boat Works, on the tide land fill and bulkhead for the purpose of maintaining a marine ways and repairing boats and construction and launching of all kinds of water craft and the maintainance thereon of all structures necessary and proper for the conduct of said business. Said lease to be described as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of Hawthorne and Atlantic Streets and extending thence west of southwesterly along the northerly side of Hawthorne Street extending to the bulkhead line, thence north of northwesterly at right angles with said Hawthorne Street one hundred fifty (150) feet thence east of north - easterly ~~about~~ and parallell with said Hawthorne Street to the westerly side of Atlantic Street thence south of southeasterly along the west side of Atlantic Street to the place of beginning and containing approximately 40,000 square feet, as per map hereto attached.

This lease to supercede the present lease now held by the Fellows Boat Wks which lease is to be anulled on the issuance of lease herein asked for.

SAN DIEGO MARINE CONSTRUCTION CO.,

H. C. Spalding
President

C. H. Stone
Manager

Document No. 82655

Filed NOV 4 1914

ALLEN H. WRIGHT
City Clerk

By E. D. JOHNSTON
Deputy

PETITION OF San Diego Marine Const. Co.

FOR

Lease Tide Lands

Referred to Dept. Public and Harbor Affairs
By Council NOV 4 - 1914

Recommended.
Rental $30. per month
from 20 years. Sub-
ject to increase yearly
as values increase each
five years.
The lease not to be
assigned nor trans-
ferred. No part of
the premises to be
sublet.
The lease as executed
shall reserve to
the Common Council
the right and privilege
by ordinance to amend
change or modify such
lease as in its judge-
ment may seem proper.
The lease not to interfere
with the con-
struction of the Mu-
nicipal Bulkhead
or the laying out of
streets, piping or trees
on the tidelands.

W. H. Mahoney
Superintendent of Police
and Harbor Affairs

Petition granted by
Council NOV 23 1914

California Iron Works - San Diego, CA

The predecessor to this hydrant maker started business as a machine shop in in San Diego in 1905. At some point the company became known as California Iron Works. They subsequently went out of business in 1922, and U.S. National Bank, the holder of the note, kept the operations going, renaming the company National Iron Works. Between 1944-45 the foundry and machine shop were moved to the San Diego waterfront to build ships for the military. In 1949, the company became NASSCO (National Steel and Shipbuilding Company). NASSCO was acquired by Henry J. Kaiser and Morrison-Knutson in 1959. Morrison-Knutson bought out their partner and became sole owner in 1979. In 1989, NASSCO was purchased through an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) to become an employee-owned company. In 1998, General Dynamics purchased the company and is the current owner of NASSCO.

The company today serves both the commercial and military sectors, building and converting ships in their San Diego yards.[1]

Courtesy of Ken Patton

1.) California Iron Works. http://www.firehydrant.org/pictures/california-national-iron-works.html.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE COMMON COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Application of the California Iron Works, a corporation, for a Lease of Certain tide lands in the Bay of San Diego, in the City of San Diego, California.	APPLICATION FOR LEASE.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of San Diego, State of California:

The undersigned petitioner, the California Iron Works, a corporation, of the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California, respectfully petitions your Honorable Body for a lease of the tide lands described as follows:

Commencing at a Point from which the South West corner of Block 145 of Horton's Addition to San Diego, California, according to the Map of L. L. Lockling and Filed in Book of Deeds No. 13, page 522 in Office of County Recorder of San Diego County, California bears N 1°09' W Distant 192 6/10 Feet, thence S 46°45' W, 300 Feet, thence S 57°36' E, 216 Feet, thence N 46° 45' E, 300 Feet, thence N 57°36' W and along Westerly line of Right of Way of California Southern Rail-road 216 Feet more or less to the Point of Commencement.

With the right to construct and maintain thereon such buildings, wharves and other structures as may be necessary or convenient for ship building, the construction of all kinds of water craft, marine and other engines and machinery and all kinds of work in iron or other metals.

Said lease to be for the term of Twenty-five years

and to comply with the act of the Legislature relating to certain water front in the City of San Diego adopted in 1911.

Dated May 31, 1911.

CALIFORNIA IRON WORKS

By J. C. Ort Manager.
Applicant and Petitioner.

J. C. Hizar
Attorney for Petitioner.

Application of

CALIFORNIA IRON WORKS

FOR

FRANCHISE.

Filed May 12, 1911.

C. H. Snallen

Secretary.

Lowrider Car Clubs

The love affair with cars in the United States began after WWII, when discretionary family income began to grow. Although America's hot-rod and car racing era dominated the spotlight, lowrider car clubs also became part of America's automobile history.

For decades the lowrider has been part of Latinos' expression of creativity in individualizing their cars and taking pride in sharing their artistry with fellow enthusiasts in their "barrios" and across the nation.

Lowrider clubs were sophisticated groups with organizational structure and a commitment to their local communities. Women also established their own customized car clubs. Speed was an objective. The Bean Bandits Car Club became one of the most successful quarter-mile racing teams and custom car innovators who dominated regional car racing and shows.

The San Diego Lowrider Council was founded in the summer of 1979 to promote unity among car clubs and barrios. The lowrider community has been involved with Chicano Park from its inception, during the takeover in April 1970, and continues to support the annual commemoration by participating in the car show exhibition.

Courtesy of the Latino Legacy Foundation

The Story of the
LITTLE EL CORTITO

An impressive story about an attorney, Maurice "Mo" Jourdane and his personal journey of the Little El Cortito, and the big meaning behind it.

El Cortito, a tool that was historically used by farmworkers, a small hand-held hoe, with an approximate 8" inch wooden handle that would make the worker bend over, day in and day out in the hot fields.

Cesar Chavez (Cesario Estrada Chavez) told Mo, "Fight against the El Cortito!" Farmworkers had to stop working at a young age, due the pain and becoming permanently disabled in wheelchairs often times.

Mo conducted a survey, other growers had much longer handles, with the exception of two states, Arizona and California.

Growers claimed the "El Cortito" had a short handle for efficiency.

In 1975, the Supreme Court bans El Cortito.

"el brazo del diablo" — the devil's arm

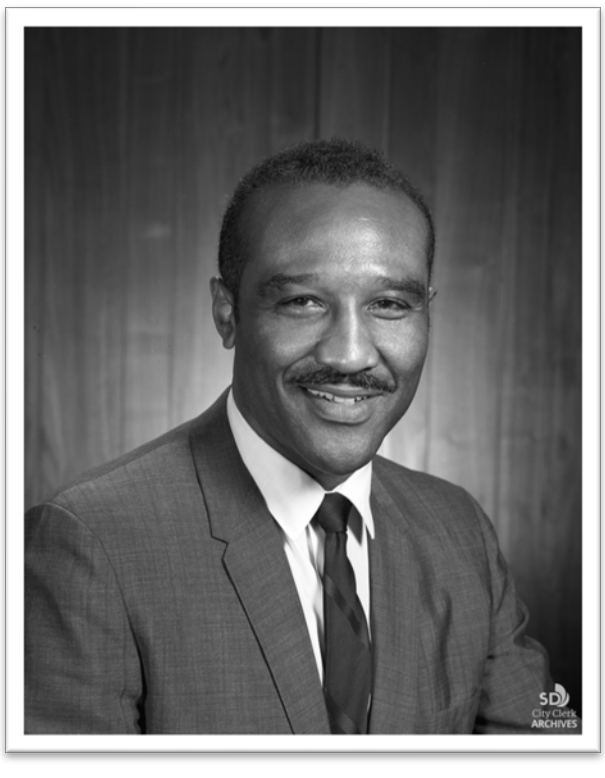
Short-Handled Hoe

Courtesy of National Museum of American History and KPBS

CELLO Y DISTINTIVO
del CENTRO CULTURAL DE LA RAZA
PARA USO UNICO DE LOS TOLTECAS EN AZTLAN


VIVA
LA
RAZA
Chicano
PARK


LET US
SIT IN
THE PARK,
AND NOT
THE Highway
Station



Leon Williams

San Diego City Councilmember

1969-1982

A Great Helper throughout the Chicano Movement

David Alvarez

San Diego City Councilmember

2010-2018

A Great Helper throughout the Chicano Movement

Vivian Moreno

San Diego City Councilmember

2018-Present

A Great Helper throughout the Chicano Movement

1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
Courtesy of Library of Congress

George W. Marston House Postcard (1915)
Courtesy of Save Our Heritage Organisation

Chicano Park Takeover April 22, 1970
Courtesy of Chicano Park Museum and Cultural Center

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