

LA PAUSA

EL
CALENDARIO
CHICANO
1974

Arte Americas



Reclaiming Our History...

- 1769:** Father Serra founds first mission at San Diego.
- 1824:** Mexico becomes a republic, adopts first constitution.
- 1836:** Texas declares independence from Mexico.
- 1841:** New Mexicans successfully repel invasion of Anglo Texans.
- 1844:** U.S. Minister to Mexico admits the acquisition of Texas has been a U.S. goal for 20 years.
- 1845:** U.S. appoints Thomas Larkin its "Confidential Agent" in California to support revolt against Mexico.
- 1847:** Padre Antonio Jose Martinez leads Taos Revolt against U.S. occupation forces in New Mexico.
- 1849:** Veterans of Mexican War attack Chileno Village, causing formation of first San Francisco Vigilantes.
- 1850:** Violence against Chicano miners in California gold rush.
- 1855:** California passes "Greaser Act" against Chicanos.
- 1862:** Many Chicanos enlist in the First Battalion of California Native Cavalry in the Civil War.
- 1865:** Violence flares between Anglos and Chicanos in Texas.
- 1871:** Mesilla Riot, a violent election, denies Col. Chaves his Congressional seat from New Mexico.
- 1874:** Tiburcio Vasquez captured in Tehachapi Mountains north of Los Angeles.
- 1879:** Racial tensions flare in Phoenix when Chicano railroad workers settle in town.
- 1880:** New Mexicans battle railroad workers.
- 1883:** *La Colonia Mexicana* newspaper founded in Phoenix.
- 1903:** 1,000 Japanese and Chicano sugar beet workers strike in Southern California.
- 1910:** Streetcar lines strike in Los Angeles.
- 1915:** 5,000 copper miners strike in Clifton, Morenci, and Metcalf, Arizona.
- 1917:** Another copper miners' strike in Arizona.
- 1922:** Grape pickers start union near Fresno, California.
- 1927:** Manual Gamio reports on his Mexican immigration studies to Social Science Research Council.
- 1928:** Confederacion de Uniones Obreras Mexicanos Chicano labor union, organized in California.
- 1930:** 5,000 farmworkers strike in Imperial Valley.
- 1931:** California passes a new law making it almost impossible for Mexicans to work on public construction jobs.
- 1933:** Over 50,000 California farmworkers take part in 30 major strikes.

- 1933:** Asociación de Jornaleros protest working conditions and harassment of union in lower Rio Grande Valley.
- 1934:** YMCA hosts first annual Mexican Youth Conference in San Pedro, California.
- 1934:** Shepherders strike in Texas.
- 1934:** 6,000 pecan shellers strike in San Antonio, Texas.
- 1935:** Chicano coal miners strike at Gallup, New Mexico.
- 1936:** 2,000 celery workers strike in Los Angeles.
- 1937:** 1,500 armed vigilantes break cannery strike in Stockton.
- 1939:** 6,000 Filipino and Chicano asparagus workers strike in Stockton.
- 1939:** Mexican Congress organized in Los Angeles.
- 1943:** Servicemen attack Chicanos as Oakland "Zootsuit Riots" occur.
- 1944:** Sleepy Lagoon defendants freed.
- 1947:** Community Service Organization (CSO) founded.
- 1948:** American GI Forum founded.
- 1950:** Los Angeles press calls Chicano youth "rats" who run in "wolf packs" in anti-Chicano campaign.
- 1951:** Chicanas take over the picket lines when court injunction hits striking New Mexican miners.
- 1955:** United Packinghouse Workers of America organizes lettuce workers in Imperial Valley and Yuma.
- 1966:** Alianzistas march from Albuquerque to Santa Fe.
- 1967:** Founded: In Berkeley, a Chicano Journal, *El Grito*, and in L.A., a Chicano newspaper, *La Raza*.
- 1969:** California court rules farmworkers can't be fired for union activity.
- 1969:** Summer Chicano freedom school in Denver begins operation in the Crusade for Justice.
- 1969:** Ernesto Vigil arrested when he resists the draft and distributes anti-war material at Denver induction center.
- 1970:** Escuela y Colegio Tlatelolco is founded in Denver in the Crusade for Justice.
- 1970:** Frito Lay Co. agrees to end its Frito Bandito commercials.
- 1970:** Two La Raza Unida Party candidates win council seats in Crystal City, Texas.
- 1970:** Lettuce workers strike in Center, Colorado.
- 1970:** Police murder two Mexicanos in Los Angeles "mistake" raid and shooting.

These are only a few of the events in our history that deserve a place in *El Calendario Chicano*.

El Calendario Chicano belongs to the people who have made and are making Chicano history. We invite you to submit information on these and other events in Chicano history so we can include them in *El Calendario Chicano*—1975.



What is La Causa ?

La Causa Publications is an independent, non-profit Chicano distributor and publisher for Chicano materials. It began as a community center in Oakland in 1967. After several years of organizing, it became evident to us that a mass movement needed to develop its own publications and distribution networks to complement the organizing activities. We felt that only through this method could Chicanos develop the mechanisms for self-expression and self-definition — the most important requirements for self-determination.

In April 1969, La Causa Distribution Center began operation to identify and distribute a select list of Chicano publications. In June 1970, La Causa was relocated to Santa Barbara and reorganized as La Causa Publications — Editorial y Distribudora de Publicaciones Chicanos.

During the past few years numerous books, articles, films, and other media on Chicanos have been produced. Only a few of these were produced by Chicanos or for Chicanos. The majority of these efforts sprang up to cash in on the new "market" created by the Chicano struggle. The high-profit motivation of these publications is self-evident. These efforts not only betray the Chicano cause by over-commercialization, they also deny the Chicano opportunity to write about his people for his people.

La Causa endeavors to provide Chicanos with such opportunities for self-expression and for communication with their own people.



Editorial Statement.

El Calendario Chicano is an attempt to place the contemporary Chicano movement in its proper historical context. It is the primary purpose of this calendar to show on a day-by-day basis that the Chicano struggle for liberation and justice is not a recent phenomenon. Instead, it is a struggle deeply rooted in the historical experiences of our people in this nation. Our people are not a "suddenly awakening minority" who have been taking siestas for the past 200 years, as some authors have recently written. We are and have always been a proud and fighting people who have daily struggled to maintain our dignity in a nation that has exploited and abused us.

El Calendario Chicano includes events selected on the basis of either of two criteria: 1) they are important events which led to the development of significant ideas and actions, or 2) they depict the context of the times in which these ideas and actions took place. We have consciously avoided personifying our history around one man or organization. We have tried to show that the Chicano struggle is a collective in which many people have participated and sacrificed. We hope that our citations show that the context of the Chicano struggle has not drastically changed. Prejudice and repression have remained constant throughout the years, as has the determination of our people.

El Calendario Chicano focuses on the historical and cultural experience of Chicanos in Aztlán. Events and occurrences in Mexico are cited only when a significant continuity exists between occurrences of both El Chicano and El Mexicano.

El Calendario Chicano does not include dates from 1973. Other recent events have been selected with care. We feel that it is still too early to carefully judge and identify the significant dates of the past year.

El Calendario Chicano was prepared with the help of over 40 books on Chicanos and the Southwest, hundreds of news articles from the Chicano Press Association and non-Chicano publications, and numerous documents that have come into our possession over the years. The dates listed in this calendar are only as accurate as our sources. Often these sources did not provide specific dates for events we wanted to include. In other cases, different sources gave different dates for the same event.

El Calendario Chicano is **not** complete. It will never be finished as long as our people continue to make history. **El Calendario Chicano** is a developing effort that will continually add new dates and events as they occur and as they are uncovered. This task is not ours alone. It should be assumed by all persons who are concerned with reclaiming our history.

El Calendario Chicano invites all of its readers to accept the responsibility and join in researching important dates and events in the Chicano struggle. Much of our history has not been written, but it has been kept alive in the memories of our parents and grandparents. We encourage all of you to send us dates and events for next year's **Calendario**.

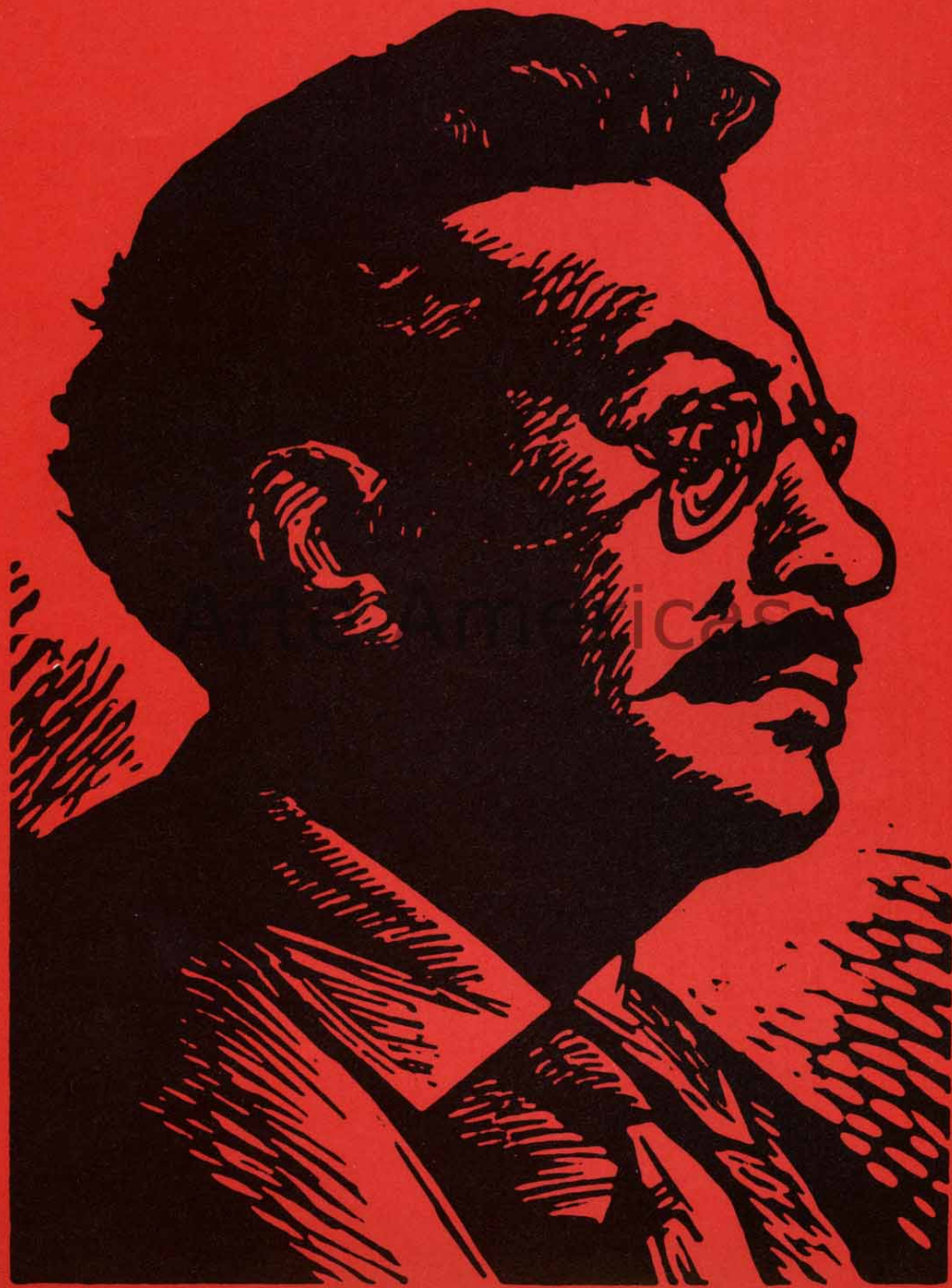
Thanks to the following Chicanos who have helped produce this **calendario**: Gloria Chacón, Tobias Duran, Roberto Garcia, Juan Gomez, Félix Gutierrez, Reynaldo Macias, and David Martinez.

Viva La Causa!

Armando Valdéz
Coordinator of El Calendario Chicano—1974

Cover Design/Malaquias





Ricardo Flores Magon/Grabado de Alberto Beltrán courtesy of Aztlan publications

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miercoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sabado
		El Año Nuevo 1	2	3	4	5
<p>Monthly Highlight—Ricardo Flores Magón was a powerful influence on Mexican radical thought. In 1900 he organized the Mexican Liberal Party (MLP) in Mexico and began publishing <i>Regeneración</i> the party newspaper. In 1904, Ricardo and his brother, Enrique, fled to the U.S. to continue the struggle. By 1914, the MLP had an estimated membership of 6,000, although many more sympathized with the party's aims: "To conquer land and liberty for all." In L.A. alone, <i>Regeneración</i> had a circulation of 10,500.</p>		<p>1948: Mexico City Mexican government ends agreement sending Mexican farmworkers to the U.S. for "lack of cooperation" by U.S. immigration officials</p>	<p>1847: Santa Clara, California "Battle of the Mustard Stalks" was the last northern resistance to American occupation by Sanchez and patriots.</p>	<p>1868: Trinidad, Colo. A newspaper reports 300 Chicanos, led by a Chicano sheriff, have surrounded Trinidad, blocking all passageways in retaliation of Chicanos being shot by an Anglo mob on New Years.</p>	<p>1928: Los Angeles Ricardo Flores Magón, and five others flee across the Rio Grande to avoid persecution for publishing seditious material against Diaz' regime.</p>	<p>1970: Crystal City, Texas Massive student boycott ends as school board accepts Chicano community demands.</p>
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>1912: New Mexico After 62 years of territorial status, New Mexico becomes a state. It took so long because many U.S. politicians felt that the Mexicanos were not "American enough."</p>		<p>1847: Alta California Californios battle invading U.S. forces marching from San Diego to Los Angeles at the San Gabriel River in the Battle of San Gabriel.</p>	<p>1928: Los Angeles Central Committee of the Confederación de Uniones Obreras Mexicanas (CUOM) issues Manifiesto for convention to unite Chicano workers.</p>	<p>1847: Los Angeles U.S. forces recapture Los Angeles from the insurgent Californios who had earlier expelled the occupying forces and are greeted with hostility by the people.</p>	<p>1957: Texas In Hernandez v. Driscoll, one of the first cases concerning bilingual children in the Southwest, the court ruled that pupils with language deficiencies could be grouped together.</p>	<p>1934: Brawley, California Police bring tear gas to a meeting of striking Mexican lettuce workers in Azteca Hall. Two are killed and many are arrested.</p>
13	14	Arte Americas		17	18	19
<p>1846: Washington D.C. President Polk orders U.S. Army to occupy Mexican land between the Rio Nueces and Rio Grande, forcing the Mexican War.</p>	<p>1910: Washington, D.C. Act to admit Arizona and New Mexico to statehood is introduced in Congress and is later passed with provisions discriminating against Spanish-speaking persons.</p>		<p>1922: Pearsall, Texas Manuel Zapata, a commoner, is fatally shot three times by Frank A. Rhodes, a well to do resident of Pearsall, because on the previous night, Zapata would not give up his bed to Rhodes.</p>	<p>1848: Pachuca, Mexico U.S. forces begin a secret expedition to capture the Mexican guerrilla leader, Padre Jarauta, who effectively resisted and battled the Yankee invaders. He was captured and shot.</p>	<p>1855: Amador County Three Chicanos are tried, convicted, and hung for cattle thieving by a Lynch court; three of 47 verified lynchings in California, of which nearly half were Chicanos.</p>	<p>1847: Taos, New Mexico Mexicanos and Indios stage well organized uprising against U.S. occupation forces, killing Gov. Bent.</p>
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<p>1946: Los Angeles <i>Forward</i>, Mexican American Movement newspaper, reports speech by California congressman noting that 25% of the World War II casualties from Southern California are Chicanos.</p>	<p>1944: Italy Company E of the 141st Infantry Regiment of the 36th Texas Division, composed entirely of Chicanos, is wiped out.</p>	<p>1811: Texas The short lived Bexer revolution occurs in Texas under Juan Batista de las Casas. It is similar to Mexico's discard of European oppression.</p>	<p>1947: Sacramento State Attorney General orders removal of two police officers for brutally beating two Mexican campesinos in Oxnard.</p>	<p>1874: California A price of \$3,000 alive or \$2,000 dead, which later is raised to \$8,000 alive or \$6,000 dead, is placed on Tiburcio Vasquez, legendary Chicano guerrillero.</p>	<p>1921: Arizona Santa Fe Railroad says it is replacing Anglo section hands with Chicanos to capitalize on striking Chicano cotton workers.</p>	<p>1919: Austin, Texas State legislator J.T. Canales charges Texas Rangers with shooting Chicanos in jail without trials and says the Rangers cause most of the border trouble.</p>
27	28	29	30	31	Other Events in January	
<p>1946: Salt Lake City War Food Administration officers refuse to hear testimony of 3 Denver Chicanos that sugar beet workers average less than \$550 yearly income.</p>	<p>1928: Gary, Indiana Local newspaper reports the priest heading Gary's settlement house gave a speech calling Chicanos "uncivilized" and "Communists."</p>	<p>1970: Milwaukee Jose Puente and Ernesto Chacon are arrested when police break up a rally for winter clothing, causing more protests.</p>	<p>1919: Denver <i>Denver Catholic Register</i> quotes a "Spanish priest," "I believe the quicker we can Americanize them the better. Most of them are indifferent."</p>	<p>1919: Brownsville State representative J.T. Canales of Brownsville initiates an inquiry into numerous killings of Chicanos by Texas Rangers.</p>	<p>1875: On Jan. 23, Tiburcio Vasquez is sentenced to death by Judge David Belden in San Jose.</p> <p>1911: On Jan. 29, Magón's forces capture Mexicali and begin six-month control of the border.</p> <p>1917: On Jan. 19, Germany's Zimmerman Notes invite Mexico to join war against U.S. to regain land.</p> <p>1944: On Jan. 13, nine Chicano youths in the Sleepy Lagoon case are convicted of murder in L.A.</p>	



Domingo

Lunes

Martes

Miercoles

Jueves

Viernes

Sabado

Monthly Highlight—On February 7, 1855 *El Bejareño*, one of the first Spanish-language newspapers after the Mexican-American War, was founded in **San Antonio**. In the first issue, the editors published an editorial promising the newspaper would be "dedicated principally to the interests of the Texas-Mexican population." The editorial stated their first responsibility was to "candidly expound the political line we propose to follow" and declared loyalty to the principles of the United States Constitution: liberty and equality. Readers were reminded that Chicanos were supposed to be guaranteed individual, political, and religious liberty, as well as equality of law and responsibility, under the

U.S. Constitution. The editors proposed the establishment of public schools where young Chicanos could learn the national language "without losing the language of Cervantes" and promised to print important laws in Spanish so Chicanos would no longer be punished for breaking laws they did not know existed. *El Bejareño's* editors promised to print the local, national and international "news of the day", news of the arts and sciences, literature and poetry. It was primarily as extension of the Democratic Party into the Chicano community. *El Bejareño* was edited by X. Debray and A.A. Lewis, and printed by the *San Antonio Texan*.

1880: Tucson

El Fronterizo notes that several Chicanos have returned to Sonora to work in the mines and others are searching for minerals. Chicanos comprise the bulk of the labor force.

1848: Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico — Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed ending the Mexican-American War and ceding one-third of Mexico's land to the United States.

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1969: San Antonio

Jose Garza, father of 11, burns himself to death in grief over his son's death in Vietnam.

1971: Washington, D.C.

The U.S. Supreme Court after several hearings takes jurisdiction over the case of *Bud-Antle Inc. v. UFWOC* at the request of Cesar Chavez, UFWOC leader.

1911: Los Angeles

A mass meeting is held in Labor Temple to protest aid given by U.S. authorities to anti-revolutionary activities. Thousands attend.

1970: San Francisco

Federal judge orders children from non-English speaking homes classified as mentally retarded to be retested in their own language.

1855: San Antonio

El Bejareno is founded and dedicated to the interests of Texas-Mexican people. Its first issue calls for liberty and equality and proposes establishing public schools that teach Spanish.

1970: Denver
Baltazar Martinez released from jail as innocent of charges by police and news media that he bombed 38 school buses.

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Arte Americas

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1868: Denver

The *Daily News* reports from Trinidad, Colo., that Chicanos have forced Anglos to surrender the town, and are holding those responsible for the shootings of Chicanos as the Trinidad War continues.

1847: Washington, D.C.

Ohio Senator Thomas Corwin before the U.S. Senate, blasts the war with Mexico and warns that "each chapter we write in Mexican blood may close the volume of our history as free people."

1969: England

British dockworkers refuse to unload California grapes.

1855: San Antonio

El Bajareno protests the attacks on Chicano carreteros by Anglos seeking control of their shipping routes and asks for action to prevent further attacks.

1968: Delano

Cesar Chavez begins 25-day fast for non-violence.

1909: Denver

The *Denver Republican* reports the Lakeside resort will employ no Mexican bands for their concerts, because hiring Mexican bands keeps Anglos from working.

1970: Los Angeles
Grand Jury indicts policeman who shot a young Chicano he saw with a "shiny object", a pair of pliers.

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1920: Fort Worth, Texas

Pedro Torres, a minor is arrested for alleged theft of two pairs of pants. Police called him Pedro Flores instead of his right name, and he was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

1934: Brawley, California

During a lettuce strike, shacks of strikers are burned and 2,000 are evicted.

1915: San Diego, Texas

El Plan de San Diego called for a Chicano uprising to reconquer lost Mexican lands and form a new Chicano republic on this date.

1927: California

Confederacion de Uniones Obreras Mexicanas was formed in Southern California with 3,000 workers.

1969: Riverside, California

Policeman James Williston kills 17-year old Jesse Salcedo, spurring large protests against police brutality.

1848: Washington, D.C.
President Polk sends Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to the Senate, but deletes article protecting Mexican property rights.

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1911: Douglas, Arizona

Three carloads of men and arms were seized by U.S. officials. All Mexicans were held pending an investigation. The arms were for the Mexican revolution.

1953: Silver City, N.M.

Rosaura Revueltas, heroine of "Salt of the Earth" a movie on striking Chicano miners and their wives, is arrested and later deported during the filming of the movie

1868: Denver

A newspaper reports from Trinidad, Colo., that two Anglos who invaded a Chicano ranch and destroyed property, were killed by Chicanos resisting their attack in the Trinidad War.

1922: Hidalgo, Texas

Mexican Consul Francisco Perez protests brutality and killings of Mexicans by Texas Rangers to Hidalgo County Court.

1852: Los Angeles

The *Los Angeles Star* reports the city council is prepared to open a public school, provided a teacher who can speak both English and Spanish can be found.

Other Events in February

1848: On Feb. 28, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommends rejection of Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo because Trist was unauthorized to negotiate for U.S.
1929: On Feb. 17, LULAC is formed in Corpus Cristi.
1931: On Feb. 3, Chicanos forcibly "repatriated" to Mexico, cuts population in half in ten years.
1972: On Feb. 21, UFWOC is chartered into the UFW, AFL-CIO.



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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<p>Monthly Highlight—Early on the morning of March 9, 1916, Poncho Villa and his Dorados cross the international political border into Columbus, New Mexico. In a successful hit and run attack, Villa proves once again his military genius. It is speculated that Villa intended to provoke the United States into intervening in Mexico, so that the people of Mexico would rally behind the common hatred of the gringo. <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> later writes of the raid, "There are people of great influence on the northern side of the border who would, all unwittingly, play into the hands of those who are behind the bandit, and who are spurring him on."</p>	<p>Other Events in March</p> <p>1856: On March 10, U.S. dragoons in Tucson replace last Mexican forces in Southwest.</p> <p>1875: On March 19, Tiburcio Vasquez is hung in San Jose despite many pleas and confessions.</p> <p>1918: On March 18, the Magonista Mexican Liberal Party publishes the last <i>Regeneracion</i> in L.A.</p> <p>1966: On March 5, the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) is founded.</p>	<p>1849: Washington, D.C. U.S. government receives report from Capt. Henry Halleck of the California military government on how Mexican and Spanish land grants could be "legally" broken.</p>	<p>1848: Washington, D.C. Congressman Truman Smith attacks Mexican War and asks, "Shall a foreign people, not speaking our language . . . and abhorring our alliance, be forced into our Union?"</p>	<p>1856: California California Land Commission expires after confirming only 514 of 813 Spanish and Mexican land grants claimed.</p>	<p>1855: San Antonio <i>El Bejareño</i> reports Anglos attack Chicano carreteros in violent attempt to take control of shipping routes.</p>	<p>1836: San Antonio Mexican forces overrun and capture the Alamo.</p>	<p>1539: Culiacan, Mexico Fray Marcos de Niza leaves San Miguel for explorations of what is now New Mexico and Arizona.</p>	<p>1968: Los Angeles — An estimated 5,000 Chicano high school students end their week-long "blowouts" protesting school conditions</p>	<p>1842: Southern California Francisco Lopez, a herdsman, discovers gold in Santa Feliciana Canyon, 40 miles north of Los Angeles.</p>
<p>1921: Arizona Over 10,000 Mexican contract laborers abandoned by cotton growers are reported 'destitute' in the Salt River Valley.</p>	<p>1543: San Diego Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo discovers the San Diego Bay.</p>	<p>Arte Americas</p>		<p>1892: El Paso <i>El Ciudadano</i> prints a notice warning that builders of the city canal are paying Chicanos in Mexican money and Anglos in U.S. money, a 40% loss to the Chicano workers.</p>	<p>1941: Southern California Chicano citrus workers begin strike lasting several months until broken by imported Anglo workers.</p>	<p>1918: Los Angeles Mexican Liberal Party issues Manifiesto a los Trabajadores del Mundo calling for a workers' revolution. Its leaders are soon arrested.</p>	<p>1921: Arizona Over 10,000 Mexican contract laborers abandoned by cotton growers are reported 'destitute' in the Salt River Valley.</p>	<p>1941: Southern California Chicano citrus workers begin strike lasting several months until broken by imported Anglo workers.</p>	<p>1918: Los Angeles Mexican Liberal Party issues Manifiesto a los Trabajadores del Mundo calling for a workers' revolution. Its leaders are soon arrested.</p>
<p>1966: Delano Striking grape pickers led by Cesar Chavez leave on a 300-mile march to the state capitol in Sacramento.</p>	<p>1938: Mexico City Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas expropriates all British and U.S. oil interests, declaring them property of the Mexican people.</p>	<p>1833: Misión de San Francisco Solano Father José Gutiérrez warns Mexican leaders that unless more attention is paid to California, Russians and Anglos "may possess . . . these fertile lands."</p>	<p>1972: Boulder, Colorado UMAS students protest the firing of Ricardo Falcon, assistant UMAS-EOP director, in an afternoon rally in front of the UMAS office, TB-1. Plans are made to march on Regents Hall.</p>	<p>1969: Denver Police brutally break up a rally of 800 Chicanos supporting students who walked out of West High School.</p>	<p>1882: Tombstone, Arizona A Chicano named Florentino is fatally shot by Wyatt and Warren Earp, Doc Holliday and others for no apparent reason, according to the <i>Tombstone Epitaph</i>.</p>	<p>1928: Los Angeles CUOM committee writes a constitution calling Chicano laborers an 'exploited class' that 'must organize'. The union had 3,000 members by May.</p>	<p>1966: Delano Striking grape pickers led by Cesar Chavez leave on a 300-mile march to the state capitol in Sacramento.</p>	<p>1938: Mexico City Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas expropriates all British and U.S. oil interests, declaring them property of the Mexican people.</p>	<p>1833: Misión de San Francisco Solano Father José Gutiérrez warns Mexican leaders that unless more attention is paid to California, Russians and Anglos "may possess . . . these fertile lands."</p>
<p>1970: Sacramento State Supreme Court extends voting rights to citizens who only speak Spanish.</p>	<p>1880: Tucson Don Estevan Ochoa, pack-train owner, welcomes the Southern Pacific Railroad, which soon ruined his business.</p>	<p>1825: Washington, D.C. President Adams instructs minister to Mexico to persuade Mexican officials to sell Texas to U.S.</p>	<p>1969: Denver Crusade for Justice hosts over 1,500 youths from 100 organizations attending the first National Chicano Youth Conference, which adopted El Plan de Aztlán.</p>	<p>1966: Albuquerque Fifty Chicanos walk out of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) hearings in the "Albuquerque walkout."</p>	<p>1972: Washington, D.C. Congressman James O'Hara, Chairman of House Committee on Agricultural Labor, accuses National Labor Relations Board of harassing efforts to improve conditions for farmworkers.</p>	<p>1969: Del Rio, Texas Over 2,000 Chicanos protest the Governor's veto of the VISTA-Minority Mobilization program and issue the "Del Rio Manifiesto".</p>	<p>1970: Sacramento State Supreme Court extends voting rights to citizens who only speak Spanish.</p>	<p>1880: Tucson Don Estevan Ochoa, pack-train owner, welcomes the Southern Pacific Railroad, which soon ruined his business.</p>	<p>1825: Washington, D.C. President Adams instructs minister to Mexico to persuade Mexican officials to sell Texas to U.S.</p>
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VIVA LA CAUSA

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UFW Founding Convention, Fresno, October 1973/John Espinoza

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Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miercoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sabado	
	<p>1</p> <p>1969: Panel of Mexican American professors criticizes Census Bureau for inadequate methods of estimating the number of Chicanos in the U.S.</p>	<p>Domingo de Pascua 2</p> <p>1887: Phoenix <i>El Progreso del Valle</i>, a weekly Spanish language newspaper, founded.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1860: Los Angeles The patent of the Rancho Potrero Grande is recorded, 12 years after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This is first grant in L.A. County to be confirmed by U.S.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1830: Mexico Alarmed at the growing number of Anglos in Texas, Mexico passes the Decree of April 6, 1830, prohibiting further immigration from the U.S.</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1968: San Antonio Seven hundred Chicanos walk out of classes at Lanier High School.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>1919: Chinameca, Mexico Emiliano Zapata assassinated by soldiers of Col. Jesus Maria Guajardo.</p>	<p>11</p> <p>1966: Sacramento National Farm Workers Assn. 300-mile march arrives at the state capitol on Easter Sunday.</p>	<p>12</p> <p>1970: Davis, California DAGANAWIDATT-QUETZALOCATL University or first Chicano-Indian University is opened.</p>	<p>13</p> <p>1972: Los Angeles Ricardo Chavez Ortiz hijacks a plane from Albuquerque in order to tell the truth of La Raza's oppression. He is tried and sentenced to life imprisonment.</p>	
<p>14</p> <p>1971: San Francisco A federal judge dismisses a \$240 million UFWOC anti-trust suit against the lettuce growers, and rules that UFWOC cannot sue growers for a conspiracy to raise lettuce prices.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>16</p> <p>1968: Denver The official boycott of Coors products begins, based on the company's discriminatory hiring practices—in 1966, of 1330 employees, 27 were Chicano.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>1875: Brownsville, Texas A 16-man citizens committee (with two Chicanos) is appointed to investigate violence between Mexicans and Texans along the border. The committee finds that "organized hostility" exists.</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>20</p> <p>1936: Denver Colorado's governor proclaims a state of martial law and stations national guardsmen along the Colorado-New Mexico border to turn back Mexican sugar beet workers striking in Colo.</p>	
<p>21</p> <p>1836: San Jacinto Gen. Santa Anna defeated by Sam Houston and forced to sign a treaty recognizing Texas independence.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>1928: Imperial Valley The Mexican Labor Union of the Imperial Valley is organized in an attempt to stage a cantaloupe pickers' strike. Hundreds are arrested and scab labor is imported from Texas and Oklahoma.</p>	<p>23</p> <p>1947: La Junta, Colo. — Chicano veteran Charles White killed in fight with bar owner after service was refused.</p>	<p>24</p> <p>1945: Washington, D.C. Congressman Jerry Voorhis notes in Congress that one-fourth to one-third of the WWII casualties from California are Chicanos.</p>	<p>25</p> <p>1832: New Mexico Jose Manuel Martinez petitions Constitutional Corp. of Abiquiu for land in what is now Tierra Amarilla.</p>	<p>26</p> <p>1847: Massachusetts State lawmakers pass resolutions calling the Mexican-American War "unconstitutional . . . hateful . . . wanton . . . unjust . . ."</p>	<p>27</p> <p>1889: Las Vegas, New Mexico Las Gorras Blancas, a widespread, well-organized Mexicano resistance organization, strike a ranch 12 miles from here.</p>	
<p>28</p> <p>1939: Los Angeles Chicanos from across the U.S. meet to organize "The National Spanish-speaking Peoples' Congress of the United States."</p>	<p>29</p> <p>1966: Denver Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales quits his Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) director's job and promises "this day a new crusade for justice is born".</p>	<p>30</p> <p>1959: New Mexico — Juan de Onate takes possession of New Mexico for Spain.</p>	<p>Monthly Highlight — On April 17, 1873 a 16-man committee (with only two Chicanos) was named in Brownsville, Texas to investigate continuing violence between Anglos, Chicanos and Mexicanos along the Rio Grande border. Their report absolved Anglos of any guilt and stated those guilty of "cattle stealing, robbery, murder and arson . . . are almost exclusively Mexicans." It discounted charges of "wrongs perpetrated against Mexicans" by noting Chicanos were 90% of the population and concluding "a lean minority can never so oppress a preponderating majority."</p>			<p>Other Events in April</p> <p>1846: On April 25, the Mexican cavalry kills 16 U.S. dragoons on Mexican land, precipitating the Mexican-American War.</p> <p>1966: On April 6, Schenley recognizes NFWA as farm workers' agent.</p> <p>1970: La Raza Unida Party wins in Crystal City, Texas.</p>	



Fresno, El East Side '47/Jose Montoya

Domingo

Lunes

Martes

Miercoles

Jueves

Viernes

Sabado

<p>Monthly Highlight—On May 18, 1878 the <i>Salt River Herald</i> of Phoenix, Arizona, published the following notice shortly before a local election: "All Mexicans who claim to have been naturalized since February 18, 1875 will find their papers void. They can neither vote or hold land under the existing pre-emption of Homestead laws." The newspaper cited a San Francisco federal court case "where two Chinamen were prevented from natural-</p>	<p>ization" and stated "this same law applies to all the mixed races, none of whom can attain the rights of citizenship." The notice was printed to keep Chicanos from their legal rights of voting and holding property. Such harassment was a common feature of Anglo-American frontier life and often was demonstrated in forms more violent than the printing of newspaper notices.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1877: Santa Cruz, California The bodies of Francisco Arias and Jose Chamalis are found hanging from a bridge. The two Chicanos had been taken from jail and lynched by a mob.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1872: Los Angeles <i>La Cronica</i>, a Spanish language weekly newspaper, published until 1892, founded.</p>
<p>La Batalla de Puebla 5</p> <p>1923: San Francisco Newspaper says Mexican government has paid over \$2.5 million to return to their villages the campesinos brought to the U.S. in WWI and stranded by growers.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1928: Los Angeles First convention of CUOM has delegates from over 20 locals, condemns firms exploiting Chicanos, and launches "an intensive campaign of organization."</p>	<p>7</p> <p>1928: Brawley Four unionized campesinos are arrested for disturbing the peace as melon workers begin strike.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>1969: Los Angeles Researchers report IQ scores of Chicano children classified mentally retarded increase as much as 28 points when testing is in Spanish.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1972: Texas Some 4,000 Chicano workers walk off their jobs in El Paso, San Antonio, and Victoria Farah pants factories asking for unionization.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>1947: Washington, D.C. Mexican ambassador to the U.S. asks U.S. citizens to make "a sincere, determined effort" to end prejudice against Chicanos.</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>13</p> <p>1967: Los Angeles Two-hundred and fifty students from seven Los Angeles colleges and universities meet to form the United Mexican American Students (UMAS)</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1874: Los Angeles Tiburcio Vasquez is arrested at the George Allen Ranch. He was wounded six times, but recovered and was sent north by steamer to stand trial.</p>	<p>15</p> <p>1922: Mexico City <i>El Herald</i> notes that in the U.S. "Mexicans are still being killed without any effort by the Americans to punish the murderers . . ."</p>	<p>16</p> <p>1947: San Fernando Council on Race Relations charges police brutality and abuse against local Chicanos.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>1879: Tucson <i>El Fronterizo</i> reprints an article from the <i>Arizona Citizen</i> complimenting the Spanish-language newspaper on its news coverage and role as "the organ of the good Mexicans."</p>
<p>19</p> <p>1850: Sonora, California Four thousand Chicano miners gather to protest the Foreign Miners' Tax, enacted to drive them out of the gold fields.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>1850: California Foreign Miners' Tax of \$20 per month enacted and within a few months drives 15,000 Chicano miners from the gold fields.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>1971: Taos, New Mexico Felipe Mares, 20, is shot to death by Taos Deputy Sheriff. Widespread protest by Chicanos follows.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>1917: Washington, D.C. Secretary of Labor orders border officials to disregard literacy test, contract labor law, and head tax so more campesinos can enter from Mexico.</p>	<p>23</p> <p>1877: Los Angeles <i>La Cronica</i> reports the Sociedad Hispano-Americana de Beneficencia Mutua will hold a picnic. The group was one of many such self-help societies organized by Chicanos at this time.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>1853: Benicia, California Gov. John Bigler creates the California Rangers to capture Joaquin Murietta, guerrilla fighter and folk hero.</p> <p>1879: Tucson <i>El Fronterizo</i> carries the advertisement of B. Morgan and Santiago Aianza, lawyers specializing in securing U.S. confirmation of Spanish and Mexican land grants.</p>
<p>26</p> <p>1924: Washington, D.C. Mexicans are unaffected by new Federal law restricting immigration, partially due to pressure from Southwestern businessmen wanting cheap labor.</p>	<p>27</p> <p>1968: Los Angeles After holding secret meetings and hearings, County Grand Jury indicts 13 Chicanos accused of organizing school blowouts.</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p> <p>1848: Mexico City U.S. troops begin leaving the day before the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed in its amended form.</p>	<p>30</p> <p>1906: Hagerman, New Mexico The <i>Messenger</i> comments, "The 'greaser' is doomed; he is too lazy to keep up; and smells too badly to be endured."</p>	<p>24</p> <p>1928: Santa Ana, California Chicano labor union issues public petition calling labor contractors "professional despoilers" who steal their workers' wages.</p>
<p>31</p> <p>1966: Los Angeles Council of Mexican American Affairs (CMAA) charges police with brutal behavior against Chicanos.</p>	<p>31</p> <p>Other Events in May 1846: U.S. declares war on Mexico, on May 13th. 1879: On May 7, California voters adopt new constitution ending bilingual status. 1950: On May 7, 32-month NFWU strike against DiGiorgio Corp. ends.</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>25</p>



Untitled/Malaquias Montoya

Domingo

Lunes

Martes

Miercoles

Jueves

Viernes

Sabado

Monthly Highlight—On June 20, 1841, a group of imperialistic Texans left on the **Texas-Santa Fe Expedition** in an attempt to bring the area east of the Rio Grande under Texas control, and to establish peaceful commercial relations. The Texans claimed that in the Treaty of Velasco (1836), Mexico ceded the area to Texas, although Mexico did not recognize the so-called Lone Star State. The group of undisciplined Texans

headed towards New Mexico under poor leadership and very little knowledge of the environment. New Mexico's Governor Armijo was prepared for the intruders with a well-organized military and political plan. The advance party from the expedition was captured and held by troops under Capt. Danasio Salazar. Later on, Armijo forced the other Texans to surrender and took them prisoner. The expedition was a total failure.

Other Events in June

- 1880:** On June 26, *La Sonora* asks Tucson Anglo merchants not to bar Chicanos from their stores, noting the importance of Chicano trade.
- 1891:** On June 1, a Court of Private Land Claims is organized to settle disputed Mexican land claims in New Mexico and Colorado.
- 1954:** On June 17, U.S. officials begin barrio sweeps and deportations in "Operation Wetback."
- 1970:** On June 5, police murder two Mexicanos in a Los Angeles 'mistake' raid and shooting.

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1933: Santa Monica, Calif.
Onion and celery field workers under Union de Campesinos y Obreros Mexicanos begin strike that spread to 6,000 workers across the county.

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1933: El Monte, California
Fifteen hundred striking berry pickers organize strike committee under Cannery and Agriculture Workers Industrial Union (CAWIU).

1943: Los Angeles
Servicemen begin nightly attacks on young Chicanos as week-long "Zootsuit Riots" start.

1966: Texas
UFWOC members strike eight Rio Grande Valley melon growers.

1967: Rio Arriba County
Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres led by Tijerina stage the courthouse raid, flee into the surrounding mountains and precipitate mobilization of 350 National Guard armed troops.

1846: Northern California
Insurgent Yankees imprison Gral. Mariano Vallejo during Bear Flag rebellion.

1967: Rio Arriba County, New Mexico
Secret delegation meets with fugitive Tijerina in the mountains surrounding Tierra Amarilla following the courthouse raid.

1859: San Francisco
The *Alta California* reports a lawless band of Anglos in Southern Arizona are seeking revenge for the expulsion of Anglos from Hermosillo, Sonora.

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Arte Americas

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1943: San Diego
Servicemen attack Chicano youths as "Zootsuit Riots" spread.

1967: Bernalillo, N.M.
Reies Lopez Tijerina and his son are captured on a road near Bernalillo following an anonymous tip.

1968: Washington, D.C.
Reies Lopez Tijerina denounces Poor Peoples March leaders for squandering funds and ignoring land reform.

1969: Los Angeles
Conviction of Francisco Martinez, first person arrested in the 1968 school blowouts, is reversed.

1968: San Jose
"Chicano Commencement" held at San Jose State College to demonstrate the failure of higher education to Chicanos.

1936: California
2500 Mexican orange pickers tie up \$20 million in the citrus crop by organizing the Federacion of Agricultural Workers & Industrial Workers and then striking.

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1968: New York
The Ford Foundation announces formation of the Southwest Council of La Raza to coordinate efforts to achieve civil rights for the Mexican-Americans.

1876: Los Angeles
La Cronica reports the unprovoked killing of a Chicano by two Anglos on the Texas border and says that such events are occurring with alarming frequency.

1855: Los Angeles
El Clamor Publico founded by 19-year old Francisco Ramirez. The liberal newspaper was published for 4 years and championed the Chicano cause, speaking out against injustice.

1888: New Mexico
Bishop Salpointe condemns the Hermanos, a group of deeply religious, well-respected men in Mexicano communities of New Mexico. They are also known as the penitentes.

1860: Washington, D.C.
Congress confirms the Tierra Amarilla land grant of Francisco Martinez and 12 other grants in New Mexico and Colorado, beginning "ejido" rights for Chicanos.

1911: Baja California
Federal forces defeat Magonista guerrillas to end the Liberal Party's occupation of Baja California

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1972: Denver
Police brutally attack Chicano youths in La Raza Park in Denver's West Side.

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1970: Albuquerque
Members of the Black Berets, a Chicano group, stages a sit-in in the office of governor Bruce King and are arrested for wrongful use of public property.

1920: Tempe, Arizona
Leaders of 4,000 striking cotton workers are taken from jail by growers and forcibly deported to Mexico.

1859: San Quentin, California
Mexican and Indian convicts, led by Francisco "Acapulco" Lallo, stage a mass breakout of San Quentin State Prison. Forty two prisoners escaped, 10 were killed or wounded.

1917: Bisbee, Arizona
1,186 copper miners strike and are later railroaded out of town by vigilantes in the "Bisbee Deportations."

1876: Los Angeles
La Cronica reprints a letter from former Governor Juan B. Alvarado asking Californios to contribute their documents to H.H. Bancroft, who is writing a history of California.

1936: New Mexico
Jesus Pallares, a skilled miner and leader of the Liga Obrera de Habla Espanola, an 8,000-member Chicano miners' union that fought for La Raza, was deported by the U.S. government.



Untitled/Ralph Maradiaga

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miercoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sabado
<p>Other Events in July 1854: On July 4 U.S. buys 29,640 sq. miles of Mexican land for \$10 million. 1963: On July 1, U.S. labor dept. says no immigrant can take a job for which there are domestic applicants.</p>	<p>1906: St. Louis, Missouri Magón and the junta of the Mexican Liberal Party make public the Plan del Partido Liberal de Mexico which becomes the working plan for their revolutionary goals.</p>	<p>1942: St. Louis Edward Melendes is kicked to death by a policeman while in the local jail.</p>	<p>1873: Phoenix Mariano Tisnado, arrested for cattle stealing and suspicion of murder, is lynched by an Anglo mob because the farmers feared he would be acquitted.</p>	<p>1967: San Antonio Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO) pickets a Fourth of July celebration in its first public action.</p>	<p>1969: Los Angeles UFWOC reveals the Defense Department shipments of grapes to Vietnam are eight times higher than before, illustrating the government's position on the farm labor movement.</p>	<p>1933: El Monte, California Striking berry workers settle with growers for higher wages.</p>
<p>1913: Texas Gregorio Cortez is pardoned from Huntsworth Prison after serving 12 years of a life sentence for the murder of two sheriffs.</p>	<p>1968: Los Angeles Con Safros is first published.</p>	<p>1846: Northern California U.S. forces under Como. John Sloat raise their flag to signify U.S. occupation of Northern California. Sloat issued a proclamation saying he came as the California's 'best friend.'</p>	<p>1852: Indian Bar, Calif. Vigilantes hold 'trials' for 7 Chicanos and Chicanas who clashed with them on a day it was rumored Chicanos would kill all miners; 2 are lashed, the others banished.</p>	<p>1951: Washington, D.C. U.S. enacts Public Law 78 to allow importation of contract Mexican bracero farm labor. Over 3 million braceros worked in the U.S. by 1960.</p>	<p>1859: Brownsville, Texas Juan Cortina shoots the City Marshall for pistol whipping a Chicano and begins open rebellion.</p>	
<p>1961: Sacramento Gov. Edmund G. Brown signs law extending old age pensions to noncitizens after eight years of lobbying by the Community Service Organization (CSO)</p>	<p>1846: Northern California Commodore Robert Stockton takes command of U.S. forces from Como. Sloat and issues a new proclamation threatening the Californios.</p>	<p>1936: Orange Co., Calif. William Velarde, president of the Federation of Agricultural Workers, accuses police of "terror against striking citrus workers".</p>	<p>1920: San Antonio Chamber of Commerce official brags, "Mexican farm labor is rapidly proving the making of this state".</p>	<p>1859: Nevada Comstock realizes he had "discovered" one of the world's richest silver mines when a Mexican miner brings it to his attention.</p>	<p>1856: Los Angeles Antonio Ruiz is shot by deputy constable Jenkins. Ruiz' funeral was the largest ever held in Los Angeles. Jenkins was later tried and released.</p>	<p>1920: Arizona The <i>Arizona Labor Journal</i> reports that cotton growers, in an attempt to break the strike of 4,000 Chicano workers, sent 'renegade Mexicans' in flashy clothes to Mexico to lure scabs.</p>
<p>1946: Montebello, Calif. Eugene Montenegro, 13, is killed by a Deputy Sheriff in "mistake" shooting.</p>		<p>1890: Las Vegas, N.M. <i>The Daily Optic</i> quotes Capt. R.M. Force, a former court clerk, as saying that Mexicans are "hospitable" and Anglos feel "at home among them."</p>	<p>1876: Santa Fe <i>The New Mexican</i> reports that Jose Degura, accused of horse stealing, was forcibly taken from a sheriff's posse by 17 masked men who shot and hung him in Lincoln County.</p>	<p>1853: California Joaquin Murieta is killed by California Rangers in his hideout in Arroyo Cantua near Coalinga.</p>	<p>1971: New Mexico Reis Lopez Tijerina is freed from Springfield Federal Prison on parole after serving three years for protesting against the government takeover of land grants.</p>	<p>1945: Texas <i>The New Braunfels Herald</i> says the reason Mexicans are discriminated against is because they are "dirty."</p>
<p>1834: Monterey Agustin V. Zamorano announces the arrival of the first printing press in Alta California and the establishment of a print shop "to serve the public with greatest exactness and care."</p>	<p>1970: Delano UFWOC and grape growers sign contracts ending the five year grape strike and boycott.</p>	<p>1945: Washington, D.C. Dr. Ernesto Galarza prepares report detailing how growers in the Southwest cheat Mexican workers imported during World War II.</p>	<p>1875: Los Angeles <i>La Cronica</i> warns Chicanos to vote against the new state constitution, which no longer requires that laws be published in Spanish, and urges the defeat of candidates who support it.</p>	<p>Monthly Highlight—Readers of the July 12, 1922, issue of <i>Nation</i> find an article entitled "Mexican Rights in the United States," that begins, "For months the Mexican press has been filled with stories of the hardships and humiliations suffered by Mexicans in the United States. These stories seldom find their way into American newspapers." The article cites examples of Chicanos who were "assaulted and killed by Americans" from trans-</p>	<p>lations of the <i>Heraldo de Mexico</i>. One example cited is the story of Manuel Zapata, a laborer of 25 years in Pearsall, Texas, and a man with "irreproachable" conduct. Zapata was shot to death in a downtown street by a Frank Rhodes for not giving up his bed the previous night to drunken Rhodes. Immediately after which, Rhodes and police agreed on a \$3,000 bail, and Rhodes paraded his exploit around town.</p>	



Los Vatitos/Ricardo Fabela

Domingo

Lunes

Martes

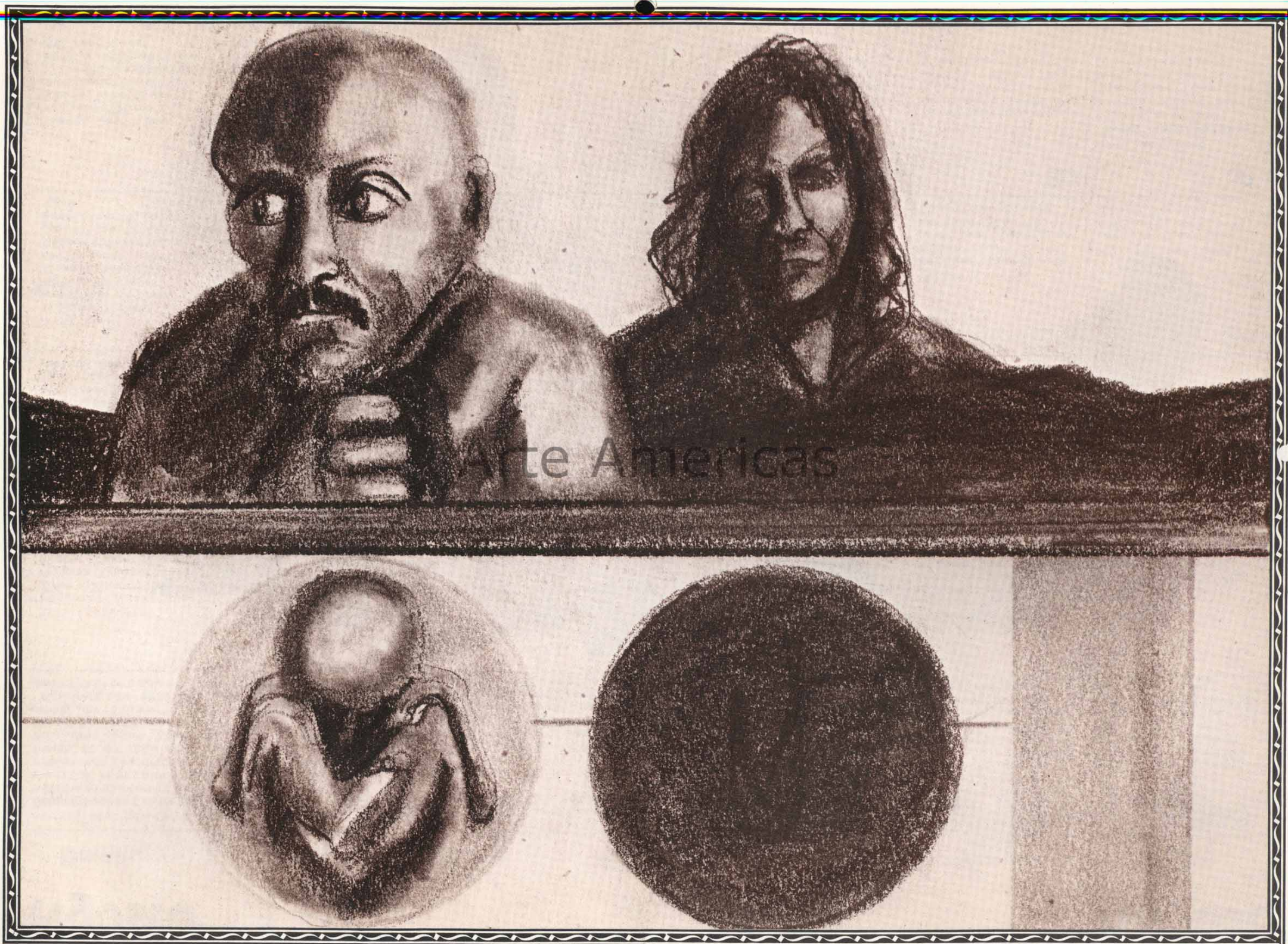
Miercoles

Jueves

Viernes

Sabado

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miercoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sabado
<p>Monthly Highlight—On August 18, 1846, U.S. Army Colonel Stephen Kearny arrived in Santa Fe, New Mexico, with the announcement that New Mexico was now part of the U.S.A. With a proclamation insisting that the U.S.A.'s mission was one of peace, Kearny said, "We come as friends, do not resist our occupation of your territory." Four days earlier, Kearny had captured Mexicans in Raton, New Mexico, who were carrying a proclamation calling the citizens to take up arms to repel the "Americans who were coming to invade their soil and destroy their property and liberties."</p>		<p>Other Events in August</p> <p>1907: On August 23, Ricardo Flores Magon and other Mexican Liberal Party leaders arrested and beaten in L.A.</p> <p>1963: On August 29, the U.S. and Mexico sign Chamizal Treaty returning 437 acres in Texas to Mexico.</p> <p>1968: On August 17, Boston UFWOC holds the "Boston Grape Party" dumping scab grapes into harbor.</p> <p>1972: On August 30, Ricardo Falcon, Colorado organizer and delegate to the first LRUP convention in El Paso, is fatally shot enroute in Orogrande, New Mexico, by a Chevron station owner.</p>				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<p>1910: Los Angeles Hundreds of Mexicanos gather at train station to welcome Ricardo Flores Magón, Antonio Villareal and Librado Rivera to L.A. after serving long sentences in Florence, Arizona prison.</p>	<p>1877: Matamoros, Mexico <i>El Progreso</i> reports that in response to Anglo violence, Chicanos are forming secret ad hoc commissions to get revenge and urges Chicanos to emigrate to Mexico.</p>	<p>1859: Ranceria, California Six Anglos are murdered in what became know as the "Rancheria Massacre." This incident spurred the lynching of 14 Chicanos later on at different times, who reportedly were involved.</p>	<p>1900: Mexico City The first issue of <i>Regeneracion</i>, the newspaper that would become the official voice of Ricardo Flores Magón and the Mexican Liberal Party is published.</p>	<p>1873: Tucson Two Chicanos, Clemente Lopez and Jesus Sahuaripa, and an Indian, Cordoba, "confessed murderers," are taken from the jail and lynched by a mob while the Sheriff turns his back.</p>	<p>1855: Jackson, California The body of Antonio Garcia, a native Texan, is found hanging from the famous oak tree used for lynchings, presumably the victim of a vigilante lynch mob remembering the "Rancheria Massacre."</p>	<p>1850: San Francisco Article in the <i>Weekly Alta California</i> comments on the importance of Mexican labor and ability in the gold country.</p>
11	12	13 Arte Americas 14		15	16	17
<p>1942: Los Angeles Police conduct "dragnet" on Chicanos by halting cars, arresting 600, and charging 175 with possession of assault weapons (hammers, tire irons, wrenches, etc.)</p>	<p>1885: Fresno Mariana Andrada, prophetess of the Canua and self proclaimed wife of Joaquine Murietta, is dismissed of charges of killing a child by poisoning.</p>	<p>1913: Wheatland, Calif. Striking campesinos protest miserable labor and housing conditions on the Durst Ranch in the Wheatland Hop Field Riot.</p>	<p>1972: Phoenix The UFW files suit requesting state officials to be enjoined from enforcing the new Arizona Agricultural Relations Act which refused the UFW the right to picket during harvests.</p>	<p>1948: St. Paul Gov. Luther Youngdahl receives report on "The Mexican in Minnesota" from his Interracial Commission.</p>	<p>1876: Los Angeles <i>La Cronica</i> reports that the Brownsville newspaper has loudly protested the "invasion" of the U.S. by Mexican law enforcement, but remained silent when U.S. forces invaded Mexico.</p>	<p>1846: Los Angeles Commodore Stockton takes the pueblo and declares California is "free from Mexican domination"; but then declares martial law and imposes a strict curfew.</p>
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<p>1855: San Antonio <i>El Bejareno</i> attacks members of the Know-Nothing Party who harassed and attacked Chicano voters in the last election after reading an article in the <i>Austin State Times</i> criticizing Chicano voters.</p>	<p>1939: Los Angeles Police killing of Faustino Sanchez, 19, spurs mass action by Chicano community, which organizes around a 24-verse corrido about the killing.</p>	<p>1919: Los Angeles Chicano track workers walk off their Pacific Electric jobs demanding \$2.72 per day, time and a half for overtime, and collective bargaining.</p>	<p>1680: Santa Fe Pueblo Indians begin uprising against Christians and other Indians, forcing the Spanish governor to retreat to El Paso.</p>	<p>1846: Santa Fe Gen Stephen Kearney raises the U.S. flag in the main plaza and declares New Mexico part of the U.S.</p>	<p>1968: Los Angeles Suits filed challenging the constitutionality of city councilman districts gerrymandered against fair Chicano representation.</p>	<p>1927: Harlingen, Texas League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) founded.</p>
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<p>1945: Arizona "Herrera Day" is proclaimed by Arizona's governor in honor of Pfc. Silvestre Herrera, one of 17 Chicano Congressional Medal of Honor winners in WW II and Korea.</p>	<p>1884: Taos, New Mexico Teofilo Trujillo, who pioneered sheep raising in Southern Colorado, is clubbed to death by cowboys.</p>			<p>1970: Los Angeles The National Chicano Moratorium turns into a riot when police charge a peaceful crowd. Journalist Ruben Salazar killed by a Deputy Sheriff.</p>	<p>1915: San Antonio Twenty-eight are arrested and charged with treason as Chicanos fight police in an effort to enact El Plan de San Diego and reconquer Texas.</p>	<p>1910: Los Angeles "Partido Liberal Mexicano" publishes its pro labor platform, calling for complete changes in presidential power, terms of office, better wages and better education for the laborer.</p>



Untitled/Malaquias Montoya

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miercoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sabado
1 1907: Los Angeles A massive Chicano rally at La Placita attracts several hundred in protest of the arrest of the junta of the Mexican Liberal Party.	2 1972: Texas-Mexico Brian Sanchez, of Boulder, Colo., is charged with assaulting three federal officers at the U.S.-Mexico border. He was convicted in November of 1972, served 11 months, and later acquitted.	3 1972: El Paso La Raza Unida holds its first national convention. Over 3,000 attend and Jose Angel Gutierrez is voted into office as national chairman.	4 1967: Austin Rio Grande Valley farmworkers arrive at Texas state capitol after 400-mile march demanding a \$1.25 per hour minimum wage.	5 1968: Coachella Four UFWOC supporters are sentenced to 120 days in jail for clapping during a speech by Congressman John V. Tunney.	6 1870: Bakersfield Juan de Dios Sepulveda of Los Angeles is taken from sheriffs' custody and lynched by a mob of gringos.	7 1929: Sacramento State Attorney General rules there is "no authority in the law" for the widespread segregation of Chicano students in California.
8 1965: Delano Strike against grape growers begins with walkout of Filipino farmworkers.	9 1972: Salinas Valley A stoppage of the harvesting operations of the Salinas Valley's biggest lettuce and celery growers and shippers enters its ninth day. UFW threatens the growers with a strike.	10 1847: San Angel, Mexico U.S. occupation forces hang 27 members of the St. Patrick's battalion, a force of 250 men who left the U.S. Army to fight for Mexico.	11 1913: Carizo Springs, Texas A Mexican Liberal Party guerrilla force of 14 skirmishes with Texas sheriffs. One person is killed on each side. The group soon became known as the "Mártires de Texas."	12 1972: Artesia, California Artesia workers strike for better working conditions, pay, and benefits. The city replies with treachery, jailing, and high fines.	13 1847: Mexico City Gen. Winfield Scott's troops finally capture the Castillo de Chapultepec after a heroic defense by Los Niños Heroes, Mexican military cadets.	14 Día de los Charros 1847: Mexico City The city surrenders after resisting the U.S. invasion in seven major battles. U.S. soldiers celebrate by abusing the townspeople and engaging in drinking.
15 El Grito de Dolores 1915: Los Angeles <i>El Heraldo de Mexico</i> , a Spanish language daily published until the mid-1920's, is founded by Juan de Heras.	16 Día de la Independencia 1969: Aztlán Thousands of Chicano students across Aztlán walk out of classes on Chicano Liberation Day.	Arte Americas		19 1848: San Francisco The <i>Alta California</i> reports Anglo gold miners have taken better claims and "none but Americans (are) allowed" on the North and Middle Forks of the Stanislaus River.	20 1965: California The National Farm Workers Association led by Cesar Chavez creates a joint strike committee with the AWOC.	21 1806: San Juan Bautista Gabriel Moraga, pathfinder, leaves to explore Sierras twenty years before Jedediah Strong Smith arrives to do the same thing. 1969: U.S.-Mexican Border U.S. launches "Operation Intercept", a futile attempt to arrest drug smugglers by searching all vehicles and persons entering from Mexico.
22 1846: New Mexico General Stephen W. Kearney and invading U.S. military forces illegally dissolve local Mexican and Indian governments and impose the U.S. political system on New Mexico.	23 1911: Los Angeles Mexican Liberal Party issues the Manifiesto del Partido Liberal de Mexico, that calls for abolition of capital government and the church, and advocates armed revolution.	24 1971: Canon City, Colorado The Latin American Development Society (LADS) hosts the first (a two day) Chicano Convention ever held behind the walls of a state penitentiary.	25 1875: Los Angeles Editorial in <i>La Cronica</i> calls for use of Spanish in the L.A. public schools and employment of teachers who know Spanish to teach classes with Chicano students.	26 1962: California The Farm Workers Association holds its first organizational meeting with Cesar Chavez presiding.	27 1969: Denver Over 100 Chicanos march on police headquarters protesting the arrest of a Chicano youth and the use of tear gas on 250 persons also protesting the arrest.	28 1859: Brownsville Juan Cortina and 50 guerrilla fighters shout "Viva Mexico!" as they take over the city and free 12 Chicano prisoners from the jail.
29 1942: Stockton, California About 1,500 Mexican campesinos, first of 100,000 who would come in World War II, arrive.	30 1939: Los Angeles YWCA holds First Annual Mexican Girls Conference with "Progress through Education" as the theme.	Monthly Highlight —On September 13, 1847 30 of the bravest men fighting in the Mexican-American War were executed in a brutal mass hanging at Mixcoac, near Mexico City. They were part of Mexico's St. Patrick's Battalion , composed mainly of men who left the U.S. military to fight for Mexico. Many were Irish Catholics who had felt Yankee discrimination in the U.S. and could not support the invasion of		Mexico. Led by former West Point drill sergeant Lt. John Riley, the 260-man "Patricios" manned artillery and fought bravely at Monterrey, Saltillo, Buena Vista and Churubusco. Eighty-seven were captured at Churubusco and quickly court martialed. Those who deserted before war was declared were branded for life, lashed 50 times and served hard labor. The 50 who left during the war were executed.		Other Events in September 1781: On Sept. 4 Los Angeles founded by interracial group of settlers from Sonora, Mexico. 1871: On Sept. 12, a Denver newspaper reports that two Chicanos were shot by Anglos in Trinidad at a Mexican fandango and that more violence is expected as Trinidad Wars continue. 1942: On Sept. 27, the first meeting of Sinarquista chiefs in the U.S. is held in El Paso. 1962: On Sept. 30, Cesar Chavez founds the National Farmworkers Association (NFWA) in Fresno.



Domingo

Lunes

Martes

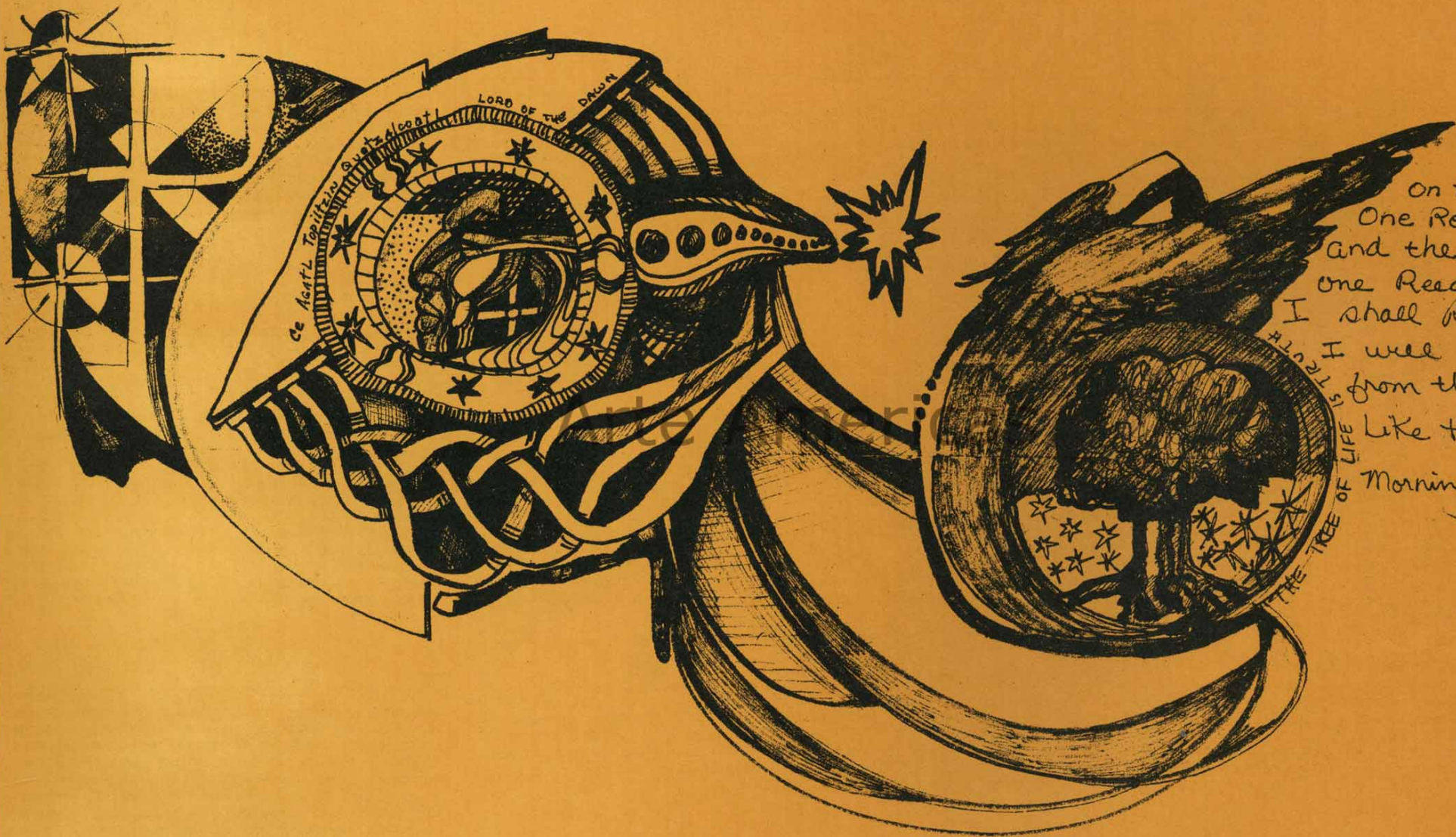
Miercoles

Jueves

Viernes

Sabado

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miercoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sabado
<p>Monthly Highlight—During the latter part of 1927 and early 1928, Mexican coal miners in the Southern Colorado mines went on strike for better wages and working conditions. As the strikers gained force and began to show strength, police were used to break up strikes, Anglo vigilante groups were organized and in some cases deputized, strike leaders were fired or jailed for "illegal activities" and investigations of "certain radical societies" occurred. On Oct. 27 1927, the New Mexican National Guard was sent to Raton as the movement spread into Northern New Mexico. The strikes later were called off.</p>	1	2	3	<p>1968: Los Angeles Board of Education votes to allow Sal Castro, one of the L.A. 13, to return to teaching after 7 days of sit-ins, in which 35 demonstrators were arrested.</p>	<p>Virgen de Zapopan 4</p>	<p>Virgen de Zapopan 5</p>
<p>1947: Arvin, California Members of National Farm Labor Union (NFLU) begin 32-month strike against DiGiorgio Corp.</p>	<p>1970: East Chicago, Indiana Over 600 Chicano high school students walk out after a vice principal says "Mexicans were lazy and ignorant."</p>	<p>1944: Los Angeles Appeals Court unanimously reverses the convictions of all 22 Sleepy Lagoon defendants after they had spent 2 years behind bars</p>	<p>1910: Mexico Francisco I. Madero issues El Plan de San Luis Potosi calling for revolution against the Diaz regime.</p>	6	7	8
<p>1877: Los Angeles <i>La Cronica</i> reports that the situation of Chicanos in Texas is worsening and that violence and assassinations of Chicano residents are continuing.</p>	<p>1876: Los Angeles <i>La Cronica</i> advises its readers that the Southern Pacific Railroad, which had dropped bundles of the newspapers at different stations, had suddenly stopped the practice.</p>	<p>1969: Washington, D.C. <i>Congressional Record</i> prints report by Dr. Ralph Guzman showing Chicanos are 11.8% of the people in the Southwest, but over 19% of the Vietnam casualties from these states.</p>	<p>1843: Mexico City The Mexican government instructs the governor of Alta California not to permit a group of 1,000 families from the U.S. "become residents of that country."</p>	<p>1877: El Paso Father Borajo leads Chicanos in a take-over of the city after an Anglo seizes the community salt mine. The "Salt War" ends when Chicanos are lynched to restore "law and order."</p>	<p>1852: Los Angeles Murder charges against Chico and Menito Lugo, both teenagers, are dismissed. The pair were arrested on no evidence, and held without bail for three months.</p>	<p>Día de la Raza 12</p>
<p>1948: California A California District Court rules that a covenant barring a sale to "persons of the Mexican race" is unenforceable (Matthews v. Andrade).</p>	<p>1969: Hollister, California Supermarket owner admits in court that he threw a bunch of grapes at 40 UFWOC supporters peacefully picketing his store.</p>	<p>1943: Mexico City Mexican government formally protests against segregation of Chicanos in Texas schools after parents refuse to send their children to segregated schools.</p>	<p>1910: San Diego "Los Socialistas de San Diego," a socialist group, held a conference to express solidarity with the masses of Mexico.</p>	<p>1817: Mexico Gertrudis Bocanegra is executed for organizing a women's underground army in the revolt against Spain, after refusing to name her accomplices under torture.</p>	<p>1970: Corpus Christi Over 500 Chicanos protest death of Mario Benavides, shot in the back of the head by an off-duty policeman.</p>	<p>1514: Spain The Law of the Indies legalizes marriage between Spanish settlers and Pueblo Indians.</p>
<p>1842: Monterey Commodore Thomas Catesby Jones takes the pueblo when he receives a false report that the U.S. and Mexico are at war.</p>	<p>1972: Albuquerque The first Chicano Congress for Land and Cultural Reform ends in chaos when delegates vote to support LRUP. Tijerina objects and walks out on his own congresso.</p>	<p>1966: New Mexico For the second time in one week, Alianza members occupy campground at Echo Amphitheater and declare land the free republic of San Joaquin del Rio de Chama. Five leaders are arrested.</p>	<p>1969: Berkeley Ysidro Macias, U.C. Berkeley Chicano student leader, receives what his attorney calls "the most severe sentence given a U.C. demonstrator", 9 months in jail.</p>	<p>1859: Brownsville The Brownsville Tigers, Anglos organized to fight Juan Cortina, retreat when they meet his forces, leaving behind a cannon he fires every morning to awaken them.</p>	<p>1864: San Francisco <i>El Mundo Nuevo</i> urges Chicanos to vote for Abraham Lincoln because his election will mean better treatment for Latin America.</p>	<p>1966: Delano Rodrigo Terronez clinic is founded.</p>
<p>1919: Pocatello, Idaho U.S. immigration official says Mexican labor is needed "to do work American laborers will not do."</p>	<p>1967: El Paso La Raza Unida organized by Chicanos from across Aztlán who came to and then boycotted the federal Interagency Hearings on the Mexican American.</p>	<p>1941: Los Angeles Pedro Aguilar Despart is the first Angeleno drafted in the World War II draft.</p>	<p>1833: Washington, D.C. President Andrew Jackson authorizes the U.S. minister to Mexico to try to bribe Mexican officials into giving up Texas, but all such attempts fail.</p>	<p>1839: Monterey The governor of Alta California warns against foreigners settling in California and asks that settlers be sent from Mexico so "the Mexican population may always preponderate over . . . foreigners . . ."</p>	<p>Other Events in October</p> <p>1492: On October 11, Columbus arrives in America at 10 p.m.; Aztec culture is 250 years old.</p> <p>1542: On October 7, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and Spanish fleet sight and name Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands off the California coast.</p> <p>1846: On Oct. 28, Jose de los Reyes Berresa and the Haro twins are fatally shot by Bear Flag soldiers.</p> <p>1969: On Oct. 10, U.S. bows to Mexican demands and calls off "Operation Intercept" border searches.</p>	



ce AantL Topitlan Quetzalcoatl
LORD OF THE DAWN

THE TREE OF LIFE

On the day
One Reed....
and the year
one Reed....
I shall Return.
I will come
from the East
Like the
Morning Star

Domingo

Lunes

Martes

Miercoles

Jueves

Viernes

Sabado

Monthly Highlight -From colonial times, Mexicans had been extremely able teamsters and had organized a successful trade in carrying goods between the Texas coast and San Antonio and from San Antonio to Chihuahua. They hauled at cheaper rates than their Anglo competitors. And thus, in 1856, the **Cart War**. Bitterness and greed led Anglo teamsters to attack the Mexican ox-cart freighters carrying annual cargoes of goods and

merchandise valued at several millions of dollars, steal the goods, burn the carts and even murder the drivers. The situation became so tense, the Mexican minister complained to the U.S. Finally, federal troops were dispatched to protect the cartmen plus Anglo vigilante groups took action against some of the guilty Anglo teamsters, and the **Cart War** came to a quick end.

Other Events in November

1910: On Nov. 20, Francisco Maderos crosses into Mexico from Texas beginning the revolution against the Diaz regime.
1911: On Nov. 28, Zapata proclaims El Plan de Ayala, his plan for land reform.
1932: On Nov. 18, *L.A. Times* estimates that 11,000 L.A. Chicanos have been forcefully deported in 1932.
1946: On Nov. 15, U.S. informs Mexico that it wishes to end importation of braceros, but pressure from growers extends recruitment through 1949.

1937: Los Angeles
 First regional Sinarquista Committee organized. The rightist movement began in Mexico, called for reclamation of land lost to the U.S., and had 2,000 members by 1942.

1970: The Friendly Skies
 A United Airlines flight makes a stop in Havana after a hijacker takes over the plane saying, "I mean business. This is a Chicano operation."

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1890: Las Vegas, N.M.
The Daily Optic reports that because voters have been "intimidated . . . deceived . . . and bought outright," Don Romero may have lost sheriff post.

1904: San Antonio
 After making contact with Chicano groups, Ricardo Flores Magon publishes the first issue of *Regeneracio* in the United States.

1971: Denver
 An estimated 1,000 Chicanos march in protest against the Indo-China war.

1970: San Francisco
 Los Siete acquitted of murder charges after 18 months in jail.

1969: New Mexico
 Seventh annual Alianza Convention calls for creation of new nation of Aztlán from New Mexico, California, Arizona, Colorado, and Texas.

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Arte Americas

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1927: Los Angeles
 Federation of Mexican Societies calls for its member "mutualistas" and "beneficiencias" to aid the organizing of Chicano trade unions.

1922: Weslaco, Texas
 Elias Zarate is lynched after he is arrested for fist fighting with an Anglo.

1882: Tucson
 The Teatro Cervantes, a theatre built to house Mexican performing companies, opens with a Spanish-language play performed by the de Molla Company.

1875: Los Angeles
La Cronica, which has a contract with the city to print public notices in Spanish, criticizes the city council for its treatment and notes it is losing money on the arrangement.

1970: Los Angeles
 National Chicano Moritorium office is raided and three Chicanos are severely beaten on grounds that a man accused the police. The man later confessed to being a paid government provocateur.

1969: Tucson
 Chicano militants force teachers meeting in Southwest Council on Bilingual Education to pass resolutions condemning the "racist educational system."

1832: Monterey
 Captain Augustin Zamorano warns authorities in Mexico City that Mexico's weak hold on California is encouraging moves by Californios to make California independent from Mexico

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Día de la Revolución

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Día de dar Gracias

1917: Los Angeles
La Gaceta, a bilingual monthly published until 1924, founded.

1922: New York
 A *New York Times* editorial says in Texas "the killing of Mexicans is so common as to pass almost unnoticed."

1968: Los Angeles
 United Mexican American Students (UMAS) picket the Mexican Consulate in a solidarity march for Mexican students protesting the Olympics in Mexico City.

1922: Leavenworth, Kansas
 Ricardo Flores Magon, leader of the Mexican Liberal Party and fighter for social reform, dies a political prisoner in federal custody.

1857: New Mexico
 Mexican Ox-Cart freighters rebelled against Anglo efforts to enforce or force them out of business: better known as the Cart Wars of 1857.

1859: South Texas
 Juan Cortina issues proclamation to Chicanos in South Texas from his stronghold at the Rancho de Carmen in Cameron County.

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1875: Los Angeles
La Cronica reprints a news item from San Diego saying that the U.S. will soon annex Baja California and other northern Mexican territories.

1859: Brownsville
 Juan Nepomuceno Cortina's men drove the Texas Rangers and Brownsville Tigers, an Anglo group, back to Brownsville. Cortina was showing that Chicanos despised Gringo abuse.

1927: El Paso
 Phelps-Dodge Corp. says it will build a \$3 million copper refinery only if Congress kills a bill to limit Mexican immigration, their source of cheap labor.

1826: San Gabriel, Alta California
 Jedediah Smith, an Anglo trapper, is arrested and taken before the governor of Alta California for invading Mexican territory.

1927: El Paso
El Paso Times reports Chambers of Commerce along the border have begun an "intensive drive" against bill limiting Mexican immigration.

1831: San Diego
 A junta of Californios' military officers rebels against the Mexican government, but is later defeated by a force of 46 foreigners residing in the area who declare loyalty to Mexico.

1969: Austin
 Over 3,500 persons rally at Texas state capitol to celebrate first anniversary of strike and boycott for decent wages and working conditions at Economy Furniture.



Arte Americas

Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miercoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sabado
1 1854: Southwest William Pelham is appointed the first U.S. Surveyor General, whose function is to deal with private land titles, as Mexico would have dealt with land grants. But he failed; he didn't know Spanish.	2 1969: San Francisco Suit filed by 13 Chicanos with California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA) aid charging government officials with ignoring "free milk for school children" laws.	3 1939: Tempe Los Conquistadores, Chicano students organization at Arizona State Teachers College (now ASU), hosts Arizona Mexican Youth Conference to encourage young Chicanos to attend college.	4 1970: Salinas, California Judge tells Cesar Chavez he will go to jail unless he calls off the lettuce boycott. Chavez answers "Boycott the hell out of them" and is led to jail.	5 1943: San Bernardino, Calif. Over 150 Chicano youths attend Mexican American Youth Conference on opportunities and education.	6 1846: San Pascual, Calif. Seventy insurgent Californios shouting "Abajo los Americanos!" and armed only with a few muskets, wooden lances, and lassos defeat 300 U.S. dragoons invading California.	Sat. 7 1897: Los Angeles The patent (confirmation) of Las Virgenes land grant is recorded, nearly 50 years after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It's one of 78 such grants.
8 1910: Las Cruces, New Mexico <i>El Eco del Valle</i> reports that the new constitution adopted in Arizona means that "La Raza" will no longer be able to vote.	9 1969: Crystal City Over 1700 high school students walk out of classes to begin a city-wide boycott for decent education.	10 1964: Delano <i>El Malcriado</i> , Chicano farm labor newspaper, founded by Cesar Chavez.	11 1846: Mule Hill, San Diego Estimated 35 Californios end their successful siege trapping over 200 U.S. dragoons when another 200 U.S. sailors and marines arrive as reinforcements.	12 Día de la Virgen Morena 1972: Alamogordo, New Mexico Colorado Chicanos begin a two-day march to Alamogordo from Orogrande for the trial of Perry Brunson, murderer of Ricardo Falcon.	13 1923: Phoenix Governor signs proclamation ordering police to "observe the movements of aliens" (mostly Chicanos) and to arrest those who entered illegally.	14 1946: Austin The First Regional Conference on the Education of Spanish Speaking People in the Southwest continues into the second day. It was a three-day parley.
15 1939: Mexa, Arizona <i>Juventud</i> , a Chicano youth newspaper dedicated to the "cultural, social and economic betterment of Latin-American Youth," is founded.	16 1967: Los Angeles Over 200 Chicano college students from Northern and Southern California campus groups hold their first meeting at the University of Southern California.	Arte Americas		19 1945: Los Angeles The Mexican American Movement, an organization begun in 1942 to 'encourage and inspire higher educational achievements' among Chicanos, is incorporated.	20 1969: San Jose State and local prosecutors will not file criminal charges against Judge Chargin since 'there is no evidence' he really wanted the boy to kill himself.	21 1877: Bakersfield A mob of 100 Anglos takes five Chicanos accused of robbery from the county jail, tries them in a lynch court, and immediately hangs them. The mob was later termed as "persons unknown."
22 1970: Sacramento The California Supreme Court ordered the release of Cesar Chavez pending appeal of contempt charges for refusing to end a nation-wide/boycott of lettuce.	23	24	25 Navidad	26 1951: Los Angeles Seven Chicano youths are beaten by police in the Lincoln Heights jail in the "Bloody Christmas" beatings, spurring large protests until 8 policemen are indicted.	27 1927: Denver Thomas Garth of the University of Denver reports that, based on his testing of 1,004 Chicanos in Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico, Chicanos' average intelligence is 21.9 points below average.	28 1928: Imperial Valley Growers approve a new picking agreement which includes some demands of striking melon workers the previous Spring.
29 1846: San Diego Over 600 U.S. troops begin march northward as Californios with homemade gunpowder, lassos, lances, and fast horses harass their progress.	30 1910: Janos, Chihuahua Praxedis Guerro, organizer of the Liberal Party's guerrilla battalion, is killed in battle. The Magonista forces continued to fight until February, 1911.	31 1964: Washington D.C. Importation of braceros ends, despite vigorous protests by growers and agribusiness farmers.	Monthly Highlight —On December 2, 1939 Los Conquistadores, Chicano student organization at Arizona State Teachers College (now ASU) hosted over 400 persons at the Mexican Youth Conference. Arizona and California Chicano leaders came to Tempe to discuss problems facing Chicano youths and exchange ideas on organizing for collective action. The movement leaders stressed education as a tool for social betterment. One speaker said, "We as Mexican youths should take advantages of our educational facilities in this country, if we do not, it is our fault."		Other Events in December 1836: On Dec. 19, Texas Congress declares its boundaries extend beyond the Rio Nueces to the Rio Grande, setting the scene for the Mexican War. 1936: On Dec. 18, farm expert estimates deportations have removed 90% of 175,000 Chicano field workers. 1969: On Dec. 9, Chicanos call on major television networks to ban Frito Bandito commercials. 1969: On Dec. 12, San Antonio Chicanos honor war dead.	