Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Newsletter #1 Spring 2011

Dear Friends,

The National Park Service has been directed by Congress to conduct a "special resource study" of sites that are significant to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement in the western United States.

Cesar Chavez is recognized as the most important U.S. Latino leader of the twentieth century. During the 1960s, Chavez led a movement of thousands of farmworker families and their supporters as they created the nation's first permanent agricultural labor union. As president, Chavez steered that union to a series of unprecedented victories, including contracts that covered more than 100,000 farmworkers, raised wages, funded health care and pension plans, mandated the provision of drinking water and restroom facilities in the fields, regulated the use of pesticides in the fields, and established a fund for community service projects. Chavez's advocacy helped secure the passage of the first law in the U.S. that specifically recognized farmworkers' rights to organize unions and engage in collective bargaining. The inspirational aspects of Chavez's legacy are evident in the countless schools, community centers, parks and streets named after him, as well as in the younger generations of labor leaders, political and social leaders and community organizers who continue to revitalize grassroots democracy in twenty-first century America.

This newsletter provides information about sites that the NPS has identified as significant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. The study will evaluate a range of options for preservation and public visitation, where appropriate, and examine whether there are ways to use these sites to help tell important aspects of farm labor movement history. The study will also determine whether there is an appropriate role for the NPS in preserving these sites or stories.

We'd like to hear your ideas for what sites, stories and management ideas we should consider as we carry out this study. You will have two primary opportunities to share your thoughts with us – now, at the beginning of the study (the scoping phase), and towards the end of the study process, when we publish a draft study report for public review and comment (targeted for fall 2011).

We will be hosting public meetings in California and Arizona in May 2011. Please sign-up for our e-mail list or mailing list so we can contact you with updates on the study process and seek your ideas. You may also visit the study website for updates and meeting schedules.

Please share your thoughts with us throughout the study process.

We look forward to hearing from you!

— the Study Team

Photo Credits (Left to right): 1. Cesar Chavez leads a demonstration in San Francisco, CA c. 1970, Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University. 2. Reuther Hall at Forty Acres in Delano, CA, NPS photo. 3. A demonstration for the UFW renewed Grape Boycott, c. 1980s, Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.

National Park Service

The National Park Service is a federal government agency that takes care of our country's national parks and helps Americans take care of their communities.

Since 1916, the American people have entrusted the National Park Service with the care of their national parks, monuments, historic sites, trails, seashores, and other areas. With the help of volunteers and park partners, we safeguard these nearly 400 places and share their stories with more than 275 million visitors every year.

We are gratified that tribes, local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and individuals ask for our help in revitalizing their communities, preserving local history, celebrating local heritage, and creating close-to-home opportunities for kids and families to get outside, be active, and have fun.

Newsletter Contents

This newsletter provides an introduction to the special resource study, including:

- **About the Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study**
- **Map and description of sites**
- **Tell us what you think**
- **Public meeting schedule**

About the Cesar Chavez Special Resource Study

Filipino Community Hall, Delano, CA. NPS Photo.

A special resource study is a National Park Service (NPS) study of specific areas or natural or cultural resources to recommend whether they are eligible to be designated as a unit of the national park system, and to consider a range of approaches to resource protection and public use and enjoyment.

The US Congress directed the NPS to conduct such a study of sites that are significant to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement in the western U.S.

The legislation authorizing this study (P.L. 110-229 §325, 122 STAT. 778) specifically tells the NPS to:

- study sites in the State of Arizona, the State of California, and other states that are significant to the life of Cesar E. Chavez and the farm labor movement in the western United States;
- determine whether any of the sites meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, designation as a national historic landmark, or inclusion in the national park system;
- determine appropriate methods for preserving and interpreting the sites;
- consult with the Cesar Chavez Foundation, the United Farm Workers Union, and state and local historical associations and societies, including state historic preservation offices; and
- submit a report to Congress on the study's findings and recommendations.

March route, NPS photo.

Study Process and Schedule

Activity	Date
Research on sites associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement	2010 - 2011
Public start-up of the study process - newsletter, public meetings, public comments	April - May 2011
Analysis of resource significance, suitability, feasibility, and development of alternative management proposals	May - June 2011
Analysis of environmental impacts, writing and printing of draft study report	July - September 2011
Public review of draft study report	October 2011
Final study report	November 2011

The study process

As a part of this study, the NPS will:

- Research and identify sites to consider through this study (a preliminary list of sites starts on p. 5)
- Consult with key organizations, interest groups and the general public (this newsletter is part of this step)
- Evaluate sites for their significance, suitability, and feasibility to be part of the national park system
- Consider a range of possible management approaches, and analyze their advantages, costs, and environmental, social and economic impacts
- Describe the above information in a draft report for review by the public
- Revise the report and transmit it to the US Congress

Possible study outcomes

Some of the options that may be considered by the NPS as part of this study include:

- ongoing management by the current public or private owners
- technical assistance to property owners who wish to recognize the work of Cesar Chavez and the farmworker movement on land they own (for example, assistance in preservation techniques, public information, education, or other services)
- listing of historic sites on the National Register of Historic Places
- educational or community service programs
- NPS management of one or more sites, for example as a national historical park
- NPS coordination of a historic trail or tour route

Many of the sites that the NPS has preliminarily identified as significant are privately owned; others are publicly owned and provide community services. Many of the above management options are compatible with continued private and/or local ownership and use of these sites. Support from property owners and the community is a key aspect of the feasibility of any management options that are considered. Different recommendations may be made for different sites; however we anticipate that the vast majority of the significant sites identified through this study will remain in their present ownership and use.

Cesar Chavez speaks with workers in a field in Arizona, c. 1982. Photographer Osialdo Javretette, courtesy of the Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.

Striking farm workers hold a demonstration on a lettuce field, Salinas, CA, 1970. Courtesy of the Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.

A United Farm Workers' demonstration in Modesto, CA, c. 1970s, Courtesy of the Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.

1. Dormitory Building at La Paz, Keene, CA, NPS photo. 2. Santa Rita Center, Phoenix, AZ, NPS photo.

NPS Special Resource Study Criteria

For the NPS to recommend a new national park unit, an area must:

(a) contain nationally significant natural or cultural resources

(b) be a suitable addition to the national park system

(c) be a feasible addition to the national park system

(d) require direct NPS management, instead of alternative protection by others

Calexico Clinic field workers give a test for anemia in a family's home, 1972. Photographer Glen Pearcy, courtesy of Water P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.

Sites Associated with Cesar Chavez and the Farm Labor Movement

The National Park Service has partnered with the Center for Oral and Public History at California State University, Fullerton (COPH) to identify sites associated with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement, and evaluate their significance.

COPH faculty and students developed this preliminary list of sites by searching books and essays written in the 1960s and 1970s, oral history interviews, declassified FBI surveillance files, newspapers, and photographs. They then visited the sites to determine the current condition and integrity of the sites. The research team noted in their report the challenges of documenting sites associated with transitory events and activities (such as marches or picket lines). They observed that many sites associated with important events have changed dramatically in the years since the events, and therefore retain less historic integrity. The research team also noted in their report their expectation that additional significant sites will likely be found as information is gathered through the NPS study process.

The list of sites that follows is ranked into three tiers based on how well each site meets the criteria for potential designation as a National Historic Landmark. Inclusion on this list does not indicate any management interest by the NPS, merely recognition that important historical activities took place at these sites, and the sites retain some degree of integrity.

This list is a starting point for information-gathering about important historical sites and for discussion.

We welcome your feedback on this list. Are significant sites missing? Are there important perspectives or key information that you would like to make sure we consider?

Tier I sites

These sites are nationally significant, they have high physical integrity, a clear association with Cesar Chavez, a clear association with the farm labor movement, and high interpretive value. (5 sites)

Forty Acres *Delano, California*	The Forty Acres property was acquired in 1966. Several structures were built by union leaders and volunteers to house the UFW's headquarters and the first of many service centers created to meet farmworkers' needs beyond the fields. The Forty Acres housed a gas station and repair shop, a multipurpose hall, a health clinic, and a retirement village built for Filipino American farmworkers. Cesar Chavez conducted his first fast at the Forty Acres in 1968, he moved his office into Reuther Hall in 1969, and he brought growers to Reuther Hall to sign contracts ending the union's five-year table-grape strike in 1970. Chavez conducted his final fast at the Forty Acres in 1988. As a property purchased, built, and used by farmworkers, the Forty Acres embodies the farm labor movement itself. As Philip Vera Cruz once observed, "when you say 'Forty Acres,' there are people all over the world who know that you are talking about the United Farm Workers, Cesar Chavez, the farmworkers, the grape pickers. Forty Acres was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2008. It is owned by the National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc. and continues to function as a UFW field office.
Filipino Community Hall *Delano, California*	On September 8, 1965, Filipino American farmworkers led by Larry Itliong and affiliated with the AFL-CIO's AWOC gathered in this building and voted to go on strike against Delano table-grape growers. When members of the NFWA voted to join their strike eight days later, Itliong and other AWOC members made the Filipino Hall available as a joint strike headquarters. The hall became the site of daily meals and regular Friday night meetings featuring speeches, songs, and performances by El Teatro Campesino. The hall hosted important visits by United Auto Workers' President Walter Reuther, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and other influential supporters, and became a symbol of the farm labor movement's multi-racial unity during the 1960s. The concrete block and stucco structure, built in 1949 by volunteers from the Filipino American community, now houses the Delano Adult Day Health Care Center and hosts social and cultural events.

List of Acronyms

AFL-CIO American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations
AWOC Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee
CSO Community Service Organization
FWA Farm Workers Association
NFWA National Farm Workers Association
NFWSC National Farm Workers Service Center
UFW United Farm Workers
UFWOC United Farm Workers Organizing Committee

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz *Keene, California*	Between 1970 and 1984, the farm labor movement transitioned into a modern labor union, the UFW. This union secured unprecedented gains during these years which were closely associated with La Paz. A union supporter purchased the property at La Paz in 1971, and leased it to the NFWSC. With 187 acres of land, residential buildings, administrative spaces and maintenance shops, the property supported not only the UFW headquarters and Cesar Chavez's residence, but also the thousands of union members who came to La Paz to help devise organizing strategies, to receive training, and to strengthen their sense of solidarity. For Chavez himself, La Paz became a place where he could retreat, recharge, and envision new directions for the UFW. Upon his death in 1993, Chavez was buried at La Paz. Owned by the National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc., Nuestra Senora de La Paz is used as a visitors center and retreat facility (Villa La Paz Conference Center).
Santa Rita Center *Phoenix, Arizona*	Cesar Chavez undertook a twenty-four-day fast in May 1972 to protest an Arizona law that limited farmworkers' rights to conduct strikes and boycotts and to publicize a campaign to recall the governor of Arizona. Chavez conducted nineteen days of this fast at the Santa Rita Center, a building associated with Sacred Heart Catholic Church in the south Phoenix barrio known as El Campito. Thousands of Arizona farmworkers, and influential supporters such as Coretta Scott King, came to the Santa Rita Center to participate in rallies, celebrate nightly Masses, give voice to the movement's newly adopted slogan "Si Se Puede!" and pledge their support for La Causa. The recall campaign was thwarted, but these weeks marked a watershed moment for Arizona politics, for Mexican American political activity, and for the farm labor movement in the American West. Chicanos Por La Causa purchased the structure in 2004 with the intent to preserve the structure and develop a community cultural center. The site was listed on the Phoenix Historic Property Register in 2007.
March Route *Delano to Sacramento*	The March to Sacramento in 1966 was a milestone event in the history of the farm labor movement. The AWOC and the NFWA had launched their table-grape strike against the Delano-area growers in September 1965. By late winter, union leaders were seeking ways to revitalize the strike. They decided to conduct a 300-mile protest march from Delano to Sacramento, and Chavez devised a theme ("Pilgrimage, Penitence, and Revolution") and a time-frame that would coincide with the Lenten season. More than one hundred men and women set out from Delano on March 17, 1966, and thousands of farmworkers and their families joined in for short stretches along the way. The march route passed through forty-two cities and towns of the San Joaquin Valley, as well as vast stretches of the agricultural landscape. By the time the marchers entered Sacramento on Easter Sunday, April 10, 1966, the farmworker movement had secured a contract and new waves of support from across the country.

Tier II sites

These sites are potentially nationally significant based on association with either Cesar Chavez or the farm labor movement. They exhibit high interpretive value, but either retain less integrity than the Tier I sites, or have a less direct association with Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. (17 sites)

Monterey County Jail *Salinas, California*	In 1970, the UFWOC shifted its focus to the Salinas Valley, where hundreds of lettuce growers had signed contracts with the Teamsters. Cesar Chavez launched a lettuce boycott, but the grower secured an injunction. When Chavez refused to suspend the boycott in December, the judge sent him to the county jail, making it a key site for rallies, visits from Coretta Scott King and Ethel Kennedy, and national media coverage. The California Supreme Court ordered Chavez's release on December 24, 1970.
El Teatro Campesino *San Juan Bautista, California*	El Teatro Campesino, founded by Luis Valdez and Agustin Lira in the winter of 1965-66, performed songs and skits for and with farmworkers at Friday night meetings and on the picket lines. By 1971, the troupe had settled in San Juan Bautista, broadened its repertoire, and gained national recognition for its groundbreaking work.

St. Gertrude's Catholic Church *Stockton, California*	St. Gertrude's Catholic Church is significant for its association with Dolores Huerta and CSO organizing. When Fred Ross arrived in Stockton to form a new chapter of the CSO in 1955, Thomas McCullough, a priest at St. Gertrude's Catholic Church, introduced him to Dolores Huerta. Huerta became active at St. Gertrude's and impressed McCullough with her leadership skills.
Fresno County Jail *Fresno, California*	When the UFW's contracts with table-grape growers expired in July 1973, the Teamsters moved in and a wave of violence hit the San Joaquin Valley. Law enforcement officials routinely blamed UFW organizers. By August, more than two thousand UFW members and supporters had been sent to the Fresno County Jail, including 76-year-old Catholic activist and writer, Dorothy Day. Supporters gathered at the jail to bring attention to the situation.
Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence *Delano, California*	Cesar, Helen, and their eight children moved to Delano in 1962 and settled into a two-bedroom house. The house served as the first headquarters of the FWA, but the house's significance also derives from its connection to the personal sacrifices that labor leaders and their families made as they created what would become the UFW.
NFWA Office (Albany Street) *Delano, California*	The FWA held its founding convention in September 1962. By the beginning of 1963, the FWA had a constitution, a credit union, and a strong enough membership base to rent a building in Delano and move its offices out of Cesar and Helen Chavez's home. For the next six years, this building would serve as the headquarters of the FWA and its successor organizations.
People's Bar and Cafe *Delano, California*	During the 1960s and 1970s, People's Bar served as the central gathering place in Delano for union volunteers—a diverse group that included civil rights activists, college students, and others. Cesar Chavez often frequented the bar to play pool and connect with volunteers. As early as 1966, however, People's emerged as a "free speech zone," where volunteers felt free to debate any number of issues, including Chavez's own strategies and tactics.
Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church, Meeting Hall *Delano, California*	Members of the AWOC voted to go on strike against Delano table-grape growers on September 8, 1965. Eight days later, more than one thousand members of the FWA gathered at the meeting hall of Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church, where they voted overwhelmingly to join the strike.
Baptist Church ("Negrito Hall") *Delano, California*	Soon after voting to go on strike against more than thirty Delano table-grape growers in September 1965, the newly renamed NFWA rented this small church building and converted it into a strike headquarters. Simple partitions created offices and work space. Union members also crowded into this hall for regular Friday night membership meetings (which later would move to the Filipino Hall)
Stardust Motel *Delano, California*	The Stardust Motel was the preferred place to stay for political leaders, labor leaders, religious leaders, lawyers, and journalists who came to Delano to observe or participate in the table-grape strike. The motel was the site of pivotal negotiations between Cesar Chavez and Al Green, the director of the AWOC, at the beginning of the strike in 1965 and between Chavez (and UFWOC general counsel, Jerry Cohen) and grower John Giumarra (and his son) at the end of the strike in 1970.
Arvin Farm Labor Center (Arvin Federal Camp or Weedpatch Camp) *Bakersfield, California*	A New Deal agency opened this migrant labor camp in 1936. John Steinbeck's visit to the camp informed The Grapes of Wrath, and Fred Ross later served as camp manager. The camp remained in use into the 1960s. In the summer of 1965, around two hundred members of the AWOC, most of whom were table-grape workers and residents of this camp, went on strike for higher wages.

Kern County Superior Court Building *Bakersfield, California*	Cesar Chavez, who had begun his first public fast on February 14, 1968, was called to the Kern County Courthouse to respond to a contempt of court charge on February 28. When he arrived, more than three thousand farmworkers and supporters were gathered outside and inside the building. Growers' attorneys argued that the farmworkers had to be evicted from the courthouse, but the judge disagreed. Jerry Cohen would later say that this was an important turning point—the first time the union won anything in this courthouse.
Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence *Los Angeles, California*	Cesar, Helen, and their eight young children lived in a house in Boyle Heights for most of Chavez's tenure as executive director of the CSO, 1959 to 1962.
UFW Field Office ("El Hoyo") *Calexico, California*	Passage of California's Agricultural Labor Relations Act in 1975 allowed the UFW to expand its presence in the Imperial Valley. The conversion of this former shape-up center into a UFW field office seemed to signal a new future for lettuce workers in the region. The fatal shooting of Rufino Contreras during the lettuce strike of 1979, however, marked a new turning point. Thousands gathered at El Hoyo to mourn Contreras's death, but the UFW withdrew from the fields shortly thereafter.
UFW Field Office *San Luis, Arizona*	As Arizona labor organizer Gustavo Gutiérrez expanded the UFW presence in Arizona during the late 1960s, Manuel Chavez arrived to direct the union's campaigns. The UFW opened a San Luis field office during the early 1970s and began leading melon strikes every summer. These efforts were plagued by internal divisions over the treatment of undocumented workers and the use of violence, leading the UFW to suspend its activity in the state and prompting Gutiérrez and Lupe Sánchez, in turn, to form the Arizona Farm Workers Union.
Chavez Family Homestead Site *Yuma, Arizona*	Cesar Chavez was born in 1927, and he lived in the adobe farmhouse on his grandparents' homestead in the Gila River Valley from 1932 until the family lost the property and moved to California in 1939. As a child living on this homestead, Chavez learned the value of hard work from his father, the principles of nonviolence from his mother, and the Catholic faith from his grandmother.
Laguna School *Yuma, Arizona*	Cesar Chavez recalled his childhood years in the Gila River Valley with fondness, but his childhood was not idyllic. At the Laguna School, Chavez discovered that his use of Spanish, clothing, and darker skin prompted other children and many adults to treat him and other Mexican American children as inferior.

Tier III sites

These sites were the locations of important events, however they don't rise to the level of national significance either because they lack a clear association with Cesar Chavez and/or the farm labor movement, or they lack physical integrity. (62 sites)

CALIFORNIA

Northern California & Central Coast

San Francisco, CA
NFWA Office
San Francisco Labor Temple
St. Paul's Convent (Boycott House)

Oakland, California
East Bay Huelga Headquarters

San Jose, California
Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence (Summer Street)
Chavez Family Residence Site (Scharff Street)
CSO Office (Santa Clara Street)
CSO Office (Jackson Avenue)

San Juan Bautista, California
Mission San Juan Bautista

Salinas, California
Hartnell Community College Athletic Field
Mexican American Political Association Office
UFW Legal Offices

San Joaquin Valley

Modesto
Graceada Park

Fresno
El Centro Campesino Cultural

Caruthers
Sikkema Dairy Ranch

Visalia
Linnell Farm Labor Center

Porterville
Woodville Farm Labor Center

Delano
American Legion Hall
Delano High School
Delano Memorial Park
Dolores Huerta Residence
Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation, Sierra Vista Ranch
Larry Itliong Residence
March Route, Downtown Delano
NFWSC Headquarters (Asti Street)
NFWA Office (The "Pink House")
NFWA Strike Headquarters ("Arroyo Camp")
Richard Chavez Residence

Bakersfield
Giumarra Vineyards Corporation
Kern County Fairground

Lamont
UFWOC Field Office

Arvin
Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation, Di Giorgio Farms

Southern California

Carpinteria
Carpinteria State Beach

Ventura
Farm Labor Placement Service Office, U.S. Employment Service Building

Oxnard
Buena Vista Labor Camp
Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence
CSO Office
March Route, Downtown Oxnard
NFWA Office

Los Angeles
Boycott House (1st Street)
Boycott House (Harvard Street)
Boycott House (Hobart Street)
Boycott House (Pacific Avenue)
Boycott House (Winter Street)
California Migrant Ministry Offices (Olympic Boulevard)
CSO Headquarters (4th Street)
CSO Headquarters (Soto Street)
UFWOC Field Office (Olympic Boulevard)

Coachella Valley & Imperial County

March Route, Coachella to Calexico

Coachella
Cesar Chavez Elementary School
David Freedman Ranch
UFWOC Field Office
Veterans Park

Thermal
Coachella Valley High School

Borrego Springs
Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation, Borrego Springs Ranch

Holtville
Mario Saikhon Ranch

Calexico
De Anza Hotel
NFWSC Health Clinic

ARIZONA

Phoenix
Del Webb Towne House

Tolleson
UFWOC Arizona Headquarters

Yuma
Chavez General Store

San Luis
Maria Hau Residence

About These Sites

Many of the sites that the NPS has preliminarily identified as significant are privately owned; others are publicly owned and provide important community services. The NPS does not intend to recommend public acquisition of any of these properties or propose any changes in their use unless there is active support from the property owners. Support from property owners and the community is a key aspect of the feasibility of any management options that are considered. Many potential management options are compatible with continued private and/or local ownership and use of these sites. Different recommendations may be made for different sites; however we anticipate that the vast majority of the significant sites identified through this study will remain in their present ownership and use.

Tell Us What You Think

This special resource study depends on input from local residents, organizations, agencies, and community leaders.

We are now at the public start-up or "scoping" phase of the study process. The NPS will introduce the study, explain the process and invite the public and interested parties to participate. The public scoping period will conclude 30 days after the publication of the scoping notice in the federal register, or May 27, whichever is later; the actual date will be posted on the study's web site. Public meetings will be held in California and Arizona in May 2011. See the back page of the newsletter for dates, times, and locations.

Information that you provide to the NPS at this stage will help to guide and inform the study. You can send us comments by mail or by e-mail. We have provided a comment form on the following page that you may use.

Later this year we will publish a draft report for your review and comments.

Learn about the Special Resource Study Process and share your ideas

- Visit the study website at www.nps.gov/pwro/chavez
- Visit the study facebook page at facebook.com/chavezstudy
- Sign up for the study mailing list or e-mail list on the website
- Attend public meetings to share information, discuss issues, concerns, and potential outcomes.
- Send us your thoughts, comments, and information by letter or e-mail. Information on how to comment is available on our website.

1. Police stand watch as a Grape Strike demonstration passes by in Coachella Valley, CA, 1973. Courtesy of Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.
2. Cesar Chavez and Bobby Seale (of the Black Panthers) gave a press conference on 1972 in Oakland, CA, and then met students from Malcom X Elementary School in Berkeley, CA. Photographer: Melanie King, courtesy of Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University.

Public Meeting Schedule

You are invited to participate in one of our public meetings where we will provide information about the study and provide an opportunity for your to share your ideas. For up-to-date information about public meetings, please visit our web site, www.nps.gov/pwro/chavez.

What to Expect

We have planned these public meetings to encourage as many participants as possible to share their thoughts and ideas. Each meeting will begin with a short presentation about the study, after which participants will be able to ask clarification questions. The majority of the meeting will be spent in smaller, facilitated groups in which participants will be encouraged to share their thoughts on several questions, or on other issues of concern to them. The group facilitators will write the comments and ideas on large paper as shared notes.

Please note that these meetings will not be conducted in a formal public hearing format. For comments to be considered in the study process, they should be in writing, either as notes taken by group facilitators during one of these meetings, or submitted to us on comment forms, letters, e-mail, or entered into our online public comment system.

California

SAN JOSE, CA
Monday, May 2, 2011, 7-9 p.m.
Mayfair Community Center
2039 Kammerer Avenue
San Jose, CA 95116

SALINAS, CA
Tuesday, May 3, 2011, 7-9 p.m.
Steinbeck Institute of Art and Culture
(formerly Sherwood Hall)
940 N Main St.
Salinas, CA 93906

LOS ANGELES, CA
Monday, May 9, 2011, 7-9 p.m.
Los Angeles River Center & Gardens
570 W. Avenue 26
Los Angeles, CA 90065

OXNARD, CA
Tuesday, May 10, 2011, 6:30-8:30 p.m.
Cafe on A-The Rudy F. Acuna Gallery and Cultural Arts Center
438 South A St.
Oxnard, CA 93030

COACHELLA, CA
Wednesday, May 11, 2011, 6:30-8:30 p.m.
Cesar Chavez Elementary School
49-601 Avenida de Oro
Coachella, CA 92236

DELANO, CA
Thursday, May 12, 6:30-8:30 p.m.
The Forty Acres
30168 Garces Highway
Delano, California 93216

Arizona

*PHOENIX, AZ
Monday, May 23, 2011

YUMA, AZ
Tuesday, May 24, 2011, 6:30-8:30 p.m.
Yuma Civic Center, East Wing
1440 W. Desert Hills Drive
Yuma, AZ 85365

*** Tentative - please check our website for updates: http://www.nps.gov/pwro/chavez.**

Canal near the Chavez Family Homestead site, Arizona, NPS photo.

National Park Service
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EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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