

Chicano Park Steering Committee

P.O. BOX 12524
SAN DIEGO, CA 92112



February 7, 1995

Estimados Amigos:

The Chicano Park Steering Committee, along with the help of the Brown Berets de Aztlan; Union del Barrio; Amigos Car Club; and the Centro Cultural de la Raza, is proud to announce that preliminary logistics have been activated for the organizing of the Silver Anniversary of Chicano Park, Saturday, April 22, 1995.

This day will mark the 25th Anniversary of the founding of Chicano Park, under the Coronado Bridge. It's history and legacy is one to be remembered in the archives of community struggles in the country. It is an example of what a community can accomplish, by the labor of love and self determination.

The issues of Chicano Park, have been political, economical, environmental, social, cultural, and educational. It has motivated the spirits of old and young alike. It's story and reputation is known world wide. From Latin America, to Europe, Japan, and many parts of the United States, it's legacy has been recognized as one of a "Human Cause". It was a land issue, ignited by the needs of a community that had long suffered political and economical set backs. It was an issue who's time had come. In it's 25 year history, we have witnessed Chicano Park's expansion, mural projects; playground equipment; a mayan styled handstand; and bay access to San Diego Harbor.

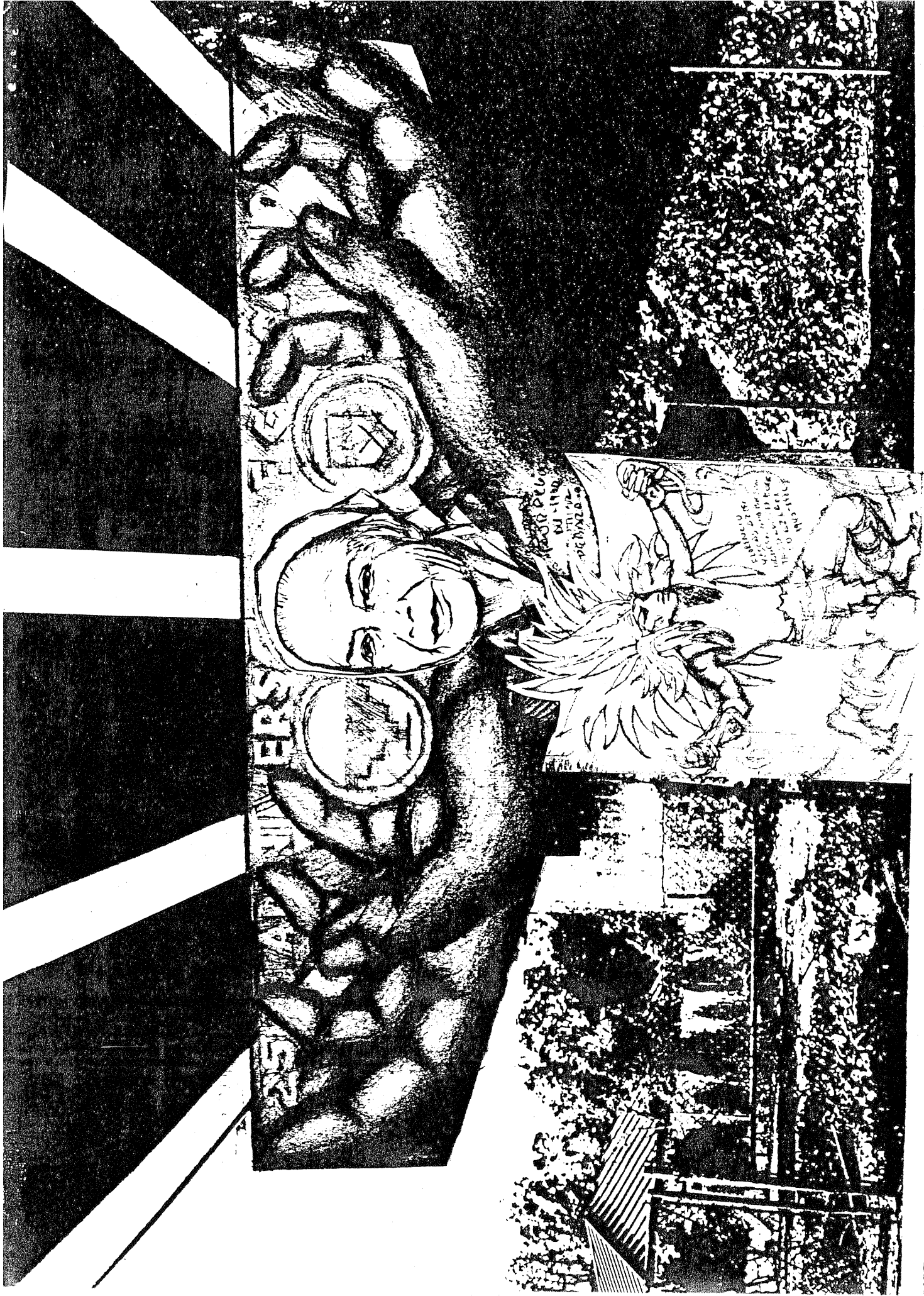
This year's Silver Anniversary of Chicano Park will honor and commemorate the one and only Laura Rodriguez. Laura's recent passing was felt by the whole community. Laura's determination and love for her community was expressed by her endless hours of community activism. She has left a legacy that will be difficult to match. If we are to continue our efforts towards improving our communities, we must all have a little bit of Laura Rodriguez in our souls.

The Chicano Park Steering Committee says "Thank you Laura..... and it will be our pleasure to honor your labor of love at the 25th Anniversary of Chicano Park."

The Chicano Park Steering Committee is non-profit and comprised of all volunteers. We are not funded so in order to put on the Chicano Park Anniversary Celebrations every year we must ask for donations to cover the cost of the celebration. Please send your donations to Chicano Park Steering Committee, P.O. Box 12524, San Diego, CA 92112. For information call (619)563-4661.

Gracias, Chicano Park Steering Committee

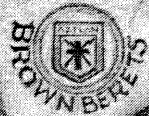
"All The Way to the Bay"



CHAF CHICANO PARK

LA TIERRA
ES DEL QUE
LA TRAPABA

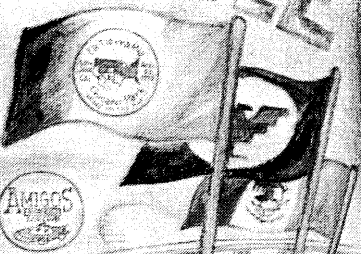
25th ANNIVERSARY



25 YEARS OF STRUGLE

LAURA
RODRIGUEZ
1969-1994

LA REVOLUCION CONTINUA



MARCOS

© 02/10/95

SATURDAY APRIL 22 1995 10-5 PM

Funds awarded for mental-health care

By Tony Fong
STAFF WRITER

The California Endowment, the state's largest health foundation, has awarded nearly \$2.5 million to five mental-health service providers in San Diego County.

The money was part of a total of \$24 million that the endowment gave to community-based mental-health programs throughout the state to develop new prevention and intervention approaches.

The programs target children, the homeless, refugees, immigrants and victims of domestic violence.

The following local programs received funding: Senior Community Centers of San Diego, \$667,800; CSPP Research and Service Foundation, \$603,464; South Bay Community Services Inc., \$400,000; San Diego American Indian Health Center, \$400,000; and Family

Health Centers of San Diego, \$399,485.

According to a recent report, 1.3 million Californians suffer from serious mental illnesses. As many as 700,000 residents have been diagnosed with severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia.

The endowment received 378 applications in response to a request for proposals. A total of 46 programs in 17 counties received funding.

"Clearly, from the volume and breadth of proposals we received, a lack of access to coordinated and comprehensive services — especially for under-represented and under-served populations — was the most overwhelming mental health need," said Dr. Robert K. Ross, president and chief executive officer of the California Endowment.

Ross also is the former head of San Diego County's Health and Human Services Agency.

Community leader Jose Gomez dies

Jose Gomez, 43, a leader in the San Diego Chicano community, died Saturday at the home of a friend after a brief illness.

"He was a neighborhood and civic leader; he did a lot of things for the area," said Rachael Ortiz, executive director of Barrio Station, a private, non-profit community center.

Mr. Gomez, who at various times worked with Volunteers in Service to America, the Emergency Food Bank, and the Chicano Federation, was one of the leaders of the movement to establish Chicano Park in the area beneath the approaches to the Coronado Bridge.

In 1970, he was one of the leaders of an occupation at the site, protesting the state's plan to erect a California Highway Patrol station. Later, as chairman of the Chicano Park Steering Committee, Mr. Gomez often appeared before the City Council during deliberations over plans for the park.

He was born in San Diego and

raised in Barrio Logan, then graduated from San Diego High School.

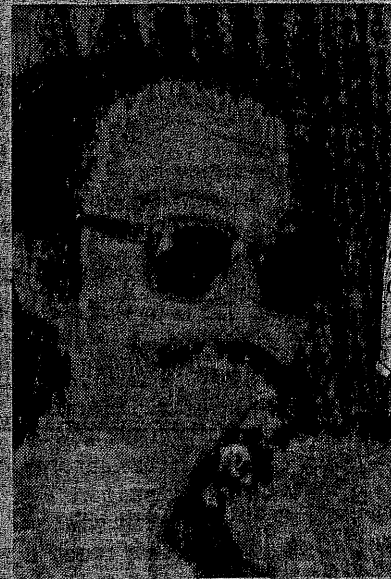
Mr. Gomez, Ortiz said, "organized parents and young people, and talked to the City Council and Calltrans many times. He was also involved in the Barrio Logan Planning Association to develop a community plan."

"He was one of the leaders," said Ortiz. "It takes everyone together, or it doesn't get done. He was one of the moving forces."

More recently, Mr. Gomez took on the Barrio bayfront park issue, and worked with the San Diego Unified Port District and state Coastal Commission to secure the park at the foot of Crosby Street.

"He made the first concrete moves in the establishment of a negotiating committee with the Port," said Ortiz. "His dream was to have the bay access. He worked hard for many years to achieve this."

Mr. Gomez is survived by three sisters, including Priscilla Borrego and Anna Flores, both of San Diego,



File Photo

Jose Gomez

and Isabel Mendoza of National City, and six brothers, including Adolph Rodriguez, Alfred Rodriguez, and Ralph Gomez, all of San Diego, and Henry Rodriguez of National City, Adrian Gomez of San Francisco, and John Gomez of Claremont.

A funeral Mass will be said at 9 a.m. tomorrow at Our Lady of Guadalupe Roman Catholic Church; burial will be Friday at 2 p.m. at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Night&Day 200 1282
■ To list event in Night&Day, call 293-1282

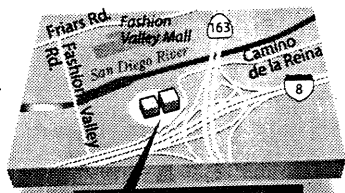
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Health clinic treats itself to belated grand opening

By Angela Lau

STAFF WRITER

Jimmy Martin came in a broken man, but he left in one piece yesterday with a clean bill of health.

The 42-year-old got the good news from the medical folks at the county-subsidized Downtown Family Health Center.

The building, at Broadway and 12th Street, isn't much to look at. But a red ribbon spiffed up the only medical resource for the area's poor yesterday.

The center, furnished by donated equipment and renovated by volunteers, fills a void that occurred when the Episcopal Community Services health center closed last year because of a money shortage.

The new clinic began seeing patients in March, but it had its grand opening yesterday. It was also the day the clinic staff told Martin he could go back to work.

The broken ribs he sustained in an April motorcycle accident have healed, and his back is functioning again.

"They helped me a lot," he said. "I had real bad back pain. I couldn't walk very good. They made sure I

had X-rays and reassured me everything will be better.

"There's no way I could have afforded to see a doctor," Martin said. "I'd probably have stayed home and put up with the pain."

Advised not to lift heavy things, Martin, a former forklift operator, will begin a new career as a security guard.

"If this clinic weren't here, he'd have to go the emergency room for every checkup," said his mother, Sandy Vargas, as she picked up her son. "This is wonderful."

The clinic, open from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., has treated people with bronchitis, pneumonia, heart disease, hypertension and mental problems, said Dr. Mark Tamsen, medical director for Logan Heights Family Health Center.

That is the umbrella agency for five satellite clinics throughout the city, including the downtown site, that serve the working poor and the poor, said Fran Butler-Cohen, executive director of the Logan Height Health Center.

The county will give the downtown clinic \$150,000 to \$185,000 a year, which is about 20 percent of its funding. The remaining money comes from federal, state and private grants and from patient fees. Patients pay on a sliding scale, with most getting about 75 percent off their bill, Butler-Cohen said.

Other diseases treated by the downtown clinic include HIV infection, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted illnesses, she said. It plans to provide perinatal and pediatric care.

"People usually come here when it's pretty late," said internist Dr. John Chau. "They don't come in for simple health maintenance. This is a good way to give back to the community."

And recipients are grateful for the care they receive.

Bill Cameron, a 49-year-old homeless man who stays downtown, sat patiently as clinic staff helped him find an alcohol detoxification center.

"I need a place of comfort to stay when I'm trying to recover from drinking," Cameron said.

CORRECTION

An article in Thursday's editions incorrectly reported how the Spina Bifida Association of Greater San Diego raises money to support its sports programs and social activities. The group does not organize any activities itself, but rather raises money to provide scholarships and registration fees so that children with spina bifida can participate in programs sponsored by other agencies throughout the county.

The San Diego Union-Tribune regrets the error.

■ ■ ■

It is the policy of the Union-Tribune to correct all errors. To discuss accuracy or fairness in the news, please write Gina Lubrano, readers representative, Box 191, San Diego, CA 92112-4106, or telephone 293-1525.

AROUND THE REGION

EL CAJON

Drug

Memo for Article, 1
Incorporation

Name.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION.
Place.

SAN DIEGO. CALIFORNIA.

Purpose.

THE PURPOSE for which this Association if formed is to unify and extend the work heretofore carried on by the SAN DIEGO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL and the NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION:

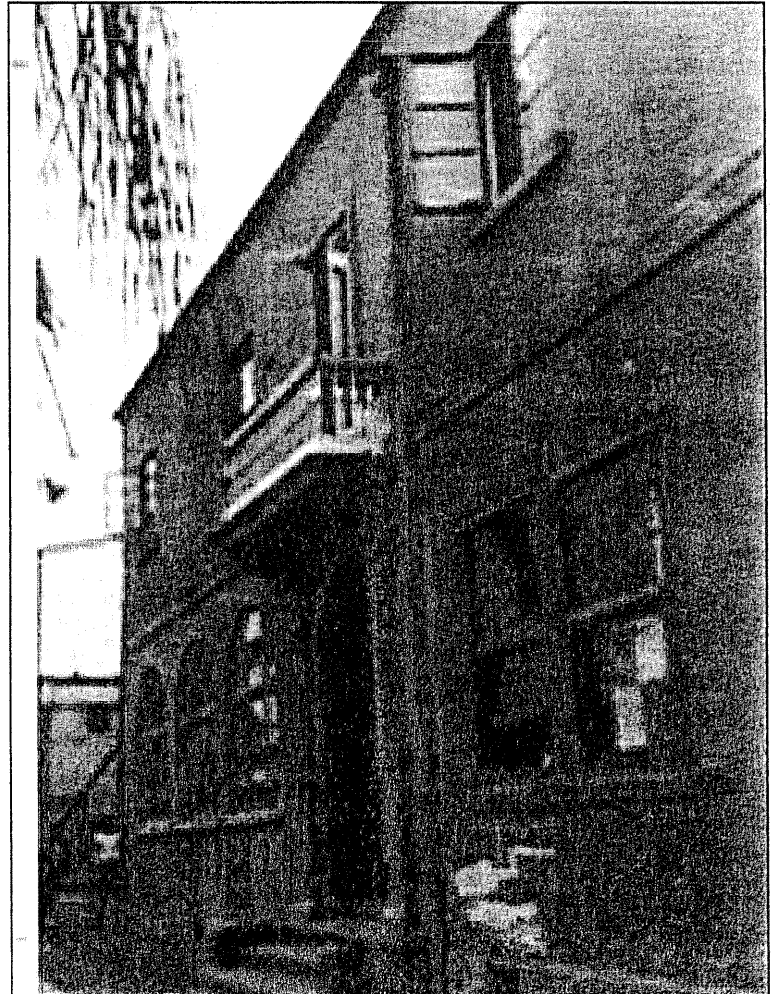
That is :

To maintain a social settlement, in which the residents and other workers shall seek to perform the services of a good neighbor to the people of the district; to promote their physical and moral ~~###~~ welfare, and especially to promote the welfare of children and young people, by means of industrial work, educational assistance and medical directed recreation; to understand the Mexicans or ~~any foreign~~ ^{other} groups, to interpret their needs to the community and contribute to an appreciation of their culture; and in all the work of the society to develop independence and leadership, thus helping the people of the neighborhood to help themselves.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE IN THE BEGINNING-1915



**THE
NEIGHBORHOOD
HOUSE
IS NO MORE**



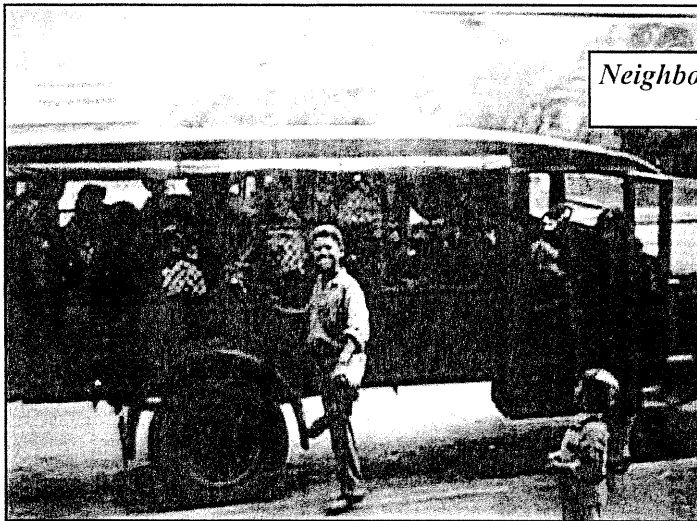
LOGAN HEIGHTS MEMORY BOOK

By Augie Bareño

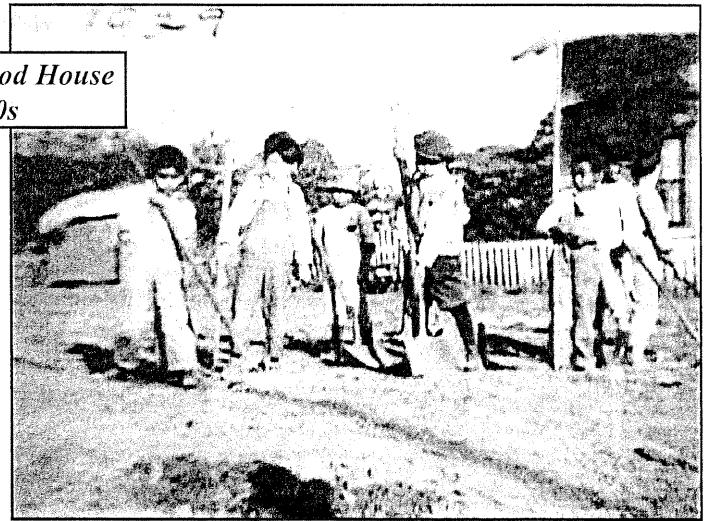
The history of Logan Heights goes back more than a hundred years and is filled with stories of community pride and rich tradition passed from one generation to the next. Logan Heights is proud to be directly linked to the success of San

pioneering ways set in motion the creation of a spirit that would many years later be known as the "Logan Heights Experience" (aka The Heights, Logan, La Logan, Barrio Logan, etc.).

Early San Diego records set the first migration of



Neighborhood House
1920s

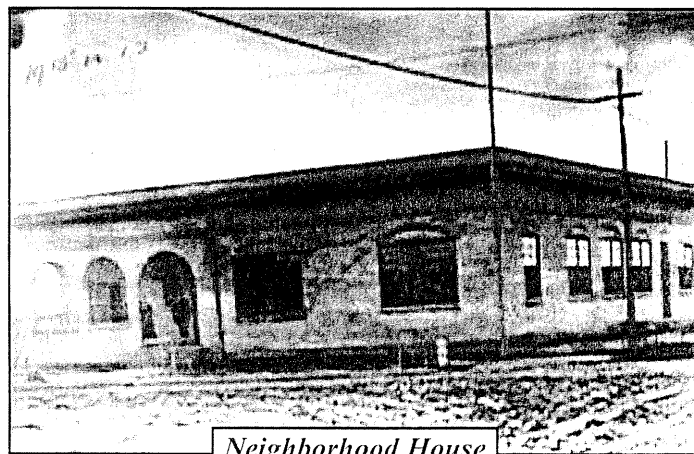


Diego. In fact, the development of a US Naval Base in San Diego in 1898 included many of the areas that we recognize today such as the foot of Crosby and Main Streets and other intriguing areas of Logan Heights.

Later the development of San Diego was boosted by the creation of a major commercial seaport and the railroads. This contributed to the migration of people and money to the area. During this period, the housing stock in Logan Heights was regarded as some of the best in San Diego. While the presence and contribution of other groups such as African-American, Japanese-American, Pilipino-American, Italian-American, Anglos and others are an important part of Logan Heights' history; our perspective will be to focus primarily on the Mexican families. Their

Mexican families to the Logan Heights area around 1900. They migrated to a sparsely populated San Diego in search of jobs associated with the railroad and other economic pursuits of the time. They came from all parts of Mexico, including Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Michoacan, Zacatecas etc.

During this time period, the Mexican government permitted gambling in Tijuana and in 1916, the first racetrack was opened. This created a link between families in San Diego and Tijuana that would span generations. The Prohibition era in the US further expanded this relationship.



Neighborhood House
1915

From the 1920's through the Depression years, Logan Heights was transformed into the largest concentration of Mexican families in the San Diego

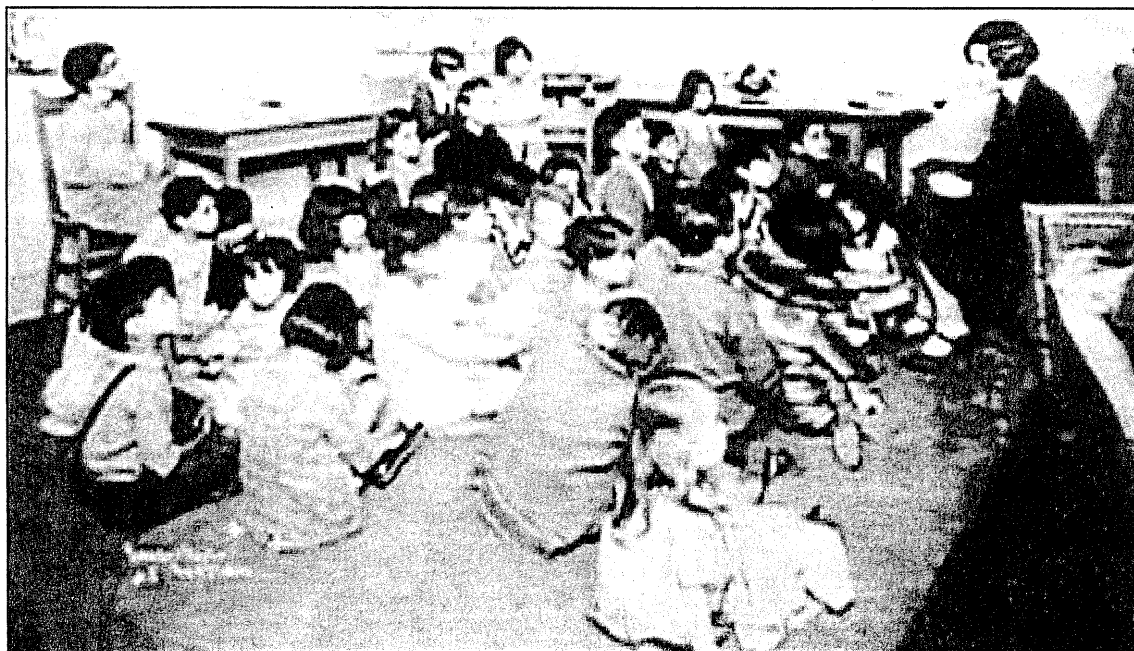
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE PLAYGROUND 1920s



LADIES NUTRITION CLASS 1920's NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE



STORY TIME NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE 1920's



Neighborhood

House Sit-In

UNION OCT 9 - 1970
Continuing

The situation at the Neighborhood House, 1809 National Avenue, remained unchanged yesterday as demonstrators continued to occupy it and deny entrance to workers. **B3**

The Mexican-American demonstrators, totaling 22 yesterday, vowed they would stay in the building "until something definite and positive" is done with their demands.

Jose Gomez, one of the demonstrators, said his group will stage a "fiesta-type" activity at noon today at the building's premises to "dramatize" their case.

The demonstrators and directors of the Neighborhood House met Wednesday night and the Mexican-American group was promised their demands would be studied.

According to Gomez, the Neighborhood House programs are uniform in each of its seven complexes, and he said "this is not right because the Mexican-American community served by the Center on 1809 National Ave., has its own particular problems and needs which are different from the other complexes."

The group is demanding control of the center be given to the "community."

During the negotiations Wednesday night, the demonstrators turned over payroll records in the office to officials of the Neighborhood House agency.

Yesterday, a woman employe was allowed to enter the building and obtain some additional records connected with the preparation of payroll.

"We are conducting the sit-in because we learned a lesson from the Chicano Park demonstrations. Officials are quick to say 'we'll look into your problem' but actually they won't do a thing," said Gomez.

Neighborhood

House Blocked

By Protesters

Mexican-American demonstrators since Monday night have blocked the administrative offices of the Neighborhood House, a social service agency operating seven centers in southeast San Diego. **B1**

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

CALLED INSENSITIVE

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

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

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

CHANGES MADE

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

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

Tues 9/23/98

Under the Stone

B-4

C

T

New Spring Valley health clinic is proving popular

UNION-TRIBUNE

SPRING VALLEY — A colorful and roomy new health clinic opened here over the summer to provide medical care to thousands of families who often go without.

Since opening July 20, the Grossmont Spring Valley Family Health Center has treated more than 6,000 patients.

That's nearly one-third of the 20,000 customers the clinic's planners had estimated would visit the facility in a year.

The \$1.9 million center at the corner of Helix Street and Jamacha Road was dedicated yesterday, amid rave reviews from people it serves, and from local and state politicians who helped obtain financing for it.

"The architecture is uplifting, and the mission that they've embarked on here is without a doubt something that is greatly needed," said Supervisor Ron Roberts.

Leticia Sanchez, a counselor for the past 10 years at nearby La

Presa Middle School, said the clinic saves time for Spring Valley residents.

Before, she said, people needing almost any kind of medical treatment — from sprained ankles to immunizations — had to travel to Logan Heights or La Mesa.

The facility is managed by the Family Health Centers of San Diego, a nonprofit corporation formerly known as the Logan Heights Family Health Centers. The group runs a dozen similar clinics county-wide, and 20 school-based clinics.

It is run by a bilingual staff of 12, including at least one full-time physician, a part-time pediatrician, a physician's assistant and a nurse practitioner.

It offers treatment to all patients, regardless of income and ability to pay, said the center's Fran Butler-Cohen.

Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesdays.

inarian si califican para el programa irán información en como hacer ta para un examen. Los fondos n proveen para alcance dentro de ica. Las consejeras visitarán las e espera en las 4 localidades de la y distribuirán información sobre /ecto. chel Paredes, la coordinadora del cto ha estado entrenando a las jeras y está complacida con el asmo de ellas. "Las consejeras ansiosas de empezar a salir a la

con la meta de aumentar el número de mujeres quienes descubren que tienen cáncer del seno durante las primeras etapas, cuando la enfermedad está más tratable.

Para calificar para el programa, una mujer debe tener 40 años de edad o mayor, tener bajos ingresos, y no tener aseguranza o tener una mínima aseguranza de servicios médicos. Mujeres elegibles de 40 años de edad o mayor, pueden recibir un estudio anual, que consiste de un examen clínico del

que califican:

El cáncer del seno es la segunda causa más grande de muerte entre las mujeres, con más de 185,000 mujeres diagnosticadas anualmente. Aunque el estudio de cáncer del seno es importante para toda mujer, muchas mujeres están renuentes a buscar ayuda o son incapaces de pagar por los servicios del estudio. Esto ha sido una realidad especialmente en la comunidad hispana, lo cual hace que el alcance proveído por los fondos de BCEDP sea tan importante.

de La Comunidad de vista, por favor llamar a la línea de citas de la clínica al 631-5220.

F-
PR

Logan Heights center receives accreditation

Logan Heights Family Health Center (LHFHC) has achieved accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. Less than 5% of community health centers nationwide are accredited, and the Logan system of health centers is the sole entity in San Diego to have received such recognition.

Large hospital systems are required by the federal government to be Joint Commission-accredited, and the LHFHC undertook accreditation efforts voluntarily.

"In becoming accredited, Logan Heights Family Health Center was evaluated against a set of national standards by a Joint Commission team experienced in the delivery of ambulatory-health-care services," said Anne Flanagan, M.S., R.N., director, Network and Ambulatory Care Accreditation Services, Joint Commission. "Achieving accreditation demonstrates Logan's commitment to provide high quality care to its patients."

"We seek accreditation for our organization because we want it to be the best," said Walter Scott, chairman of the board of directors of LHFHC. "We view obtaining accreditation as another step toward excellence. We continually strive to improve the quality of our services, and meeting the Joint Commission's rigorous national standards is an important recognition of our efforts."


Formed in 1951, the Joint Commission is dedicated to improving the quality of the nation's health care through voluntary accreditation. The LHFHC was accredited after a team of Joint Commission surveyors conducted an on-site survey in May 1996 and found that LHFHC had demonstrated compliance with Joint Commission's national standard for ambulatory-care organization.

The LHFHC has provided primary health care to low-income, medically-underserved children and families of San Diego's inner city for more than 25 years. Satellite clinics are located in Mission and Pacific Beach, North Park and downtown San Diego. Currently, architectural planning is underway for a site in Spring Valley.

Primary medical services are also offered at school-based clinics located at Sherman Heights, Emerson Bandini and Perkins Elementary Schools, Memorial Junior High and The Place, an alternative school for homeless teens who have a desire to complete their high-school education.

*El Sol de San Diego
October 24, 1996*

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The next issue of
El Sol de San Diego

7-9-96

TO: Debbie McCane

from: Jan

this is the article
from the paper at

Barona Casino

Fran -
7/11/96
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KT!
D

Family health center opens downtown site

The Logan Heights Family Health Center has announced the grand opening of its Downtown Family Health Center (DFHC) on June 28 at 3:30 p.m. It will dedicate this site to accessible and affordable community health care.

Robert K. Ross, M.D., director of the San Diego County Department of Health Services, will be the featured speaker at the grand opening and ribbon-cutting ceremonies for the new facility. The DFHC is the latest acquisition of the Logan Heights Family Health Center, making it the fifth comprehensive health center in the Logan system.

Located at 1145 Broadway, it is the site formerly operated by Episcopal Community Services (ECS), which closed for business last December. The void left with the closure of ECS' clinic had an immediate and direct impact on those living in the downtown area — they were without access to primary medical care.

For the families and individuals living in the residence hotels and other downtown locations, repairs to the facility could not progress quickly enough. Since opening its doors on March 8, the health center's patient visits have grown weekly. Currently the medical staff renders 50 visits each day to those who previously had no access to medical care.

The Logan Heights Family Health Center organization has provided primary health care, with an emphasis on the low-income and medically underserved, to children and families of San Diego's inner city for more than 25 years. More than 140,000 patient visits were provided in 1995 by its clinics located in and serving the communities of Barrio Logan, Mission and Pacific Beach, North Park, Sherman Heights. Clinics providing school-linked services are located at Emerson-Bandini, Sherman Elementary, Memorial Academy and The Place.

Takeover provides clinic with fiscal cure

The non-profit Beach Area Community Clinic, which last year treated 12,000 patients, was taken over by another facility last month after the clinic's savings account was seized by a bank to repay a \$50,000 debt.

The 19-year-old clinic in Mission Beach is being operated as a satellite of the Logan Heights Family Health Center, one of San Diego's largest non-profit community clinics with a \$7 million annual budget.

Logan Heights executive director Fran Butler-Cohen said her clinic plans to remodel the three funky old buildings on Mission Boulevard used by the clinic. It intends to revive the facility with new staff, added services and better accounting procedures.

Logan Heights years ago was in a similar financial situation but recovered through sophisticated fund-raising, said Steve Shubert, executive director of the San Diego Council of Community Clinics.

Butler-Cohen said Logan Heights hopes to do the same for the beach clinic.

"In the interests of patient care, it seemed obvious to me that the best thing to do was go out of business," said Ron Culbertson, president of the six-member volunteer board of directors that oversaw the Beach Area clinic.

The board was officially dissolved Feb. 28, and the clinic has been renamed the Beach Area Family Health Center.

"It's possible the clinic may lose some of its identity, but it will be operating in the same place, serving the same population," said Lyle Arnold, a clinic board member since 1978.

A major provider of health care for poor people, the Beach Area clinic serves a varied population, including pregnant women, families and infants, and patients with conditions

See Clinic on Page B-6

Clinic: Mission Beach facility taken over

Continued from B-1

ranging from cancer to psychological problems. Many of its patients are working poor, including undocumented workers, who have no insurance and have no other access to health care.

The clinic also treats 30 percent of the people in the county infected with the AIDS virus and now has about 450 regular AIDS patients. In the 1970s the clinic had developed a specialized service for gay people.

When the Owen Clinic, the AIDS treatment center at UCSD Medical Center, becomes too crowded, the overflow turns to the Beach Area clinic.

Housed in the tiny rooms of two beach cottages and a third slightly newer building, the clinic has fallen on hard times in recent years.

With an insufficient budget of less than \$1 million and only 15 staff members, it has suffered from rapid growth, cramped quarters, old equipment, poor accounting procedures and delayed reimbursement from Medi-Cal, said Butler-Cohen and Beach Area board members.

"There were attempts to attract people (who were insured) to your family health center in Mission Beach, to get people who are fairly well off" to use the clinic, said Dr. Dean Chlasson, an AIDS specialist who formerly worked there part-time. "But the Beach Area has always had a reputation of being a Beach Bum clinic."

Heavily dependent on county and state contracts, the clinic has experienced successive gaps in executive leadership, Butler-Cohen said. "We spent a lot of time training interim directors," Culbertson said.

Before 1987, the clinic had no procedure for billing patients who could pay. For a time in 1986, the clinic was losing between \$10,000 to \$15,000 a month in accounts receivable, said Bertha Aviles, who served as the Beach Area's acting director for 18 months from 1987 to 1989 after being brought in as a consultant to deal with the clinic's problems.

"It was just one crisis after another," said Fred Lonidier, a UCSD professor and a member of Beach Area's board since 1983.

On top of that, several board mem-

bers acknowledged, the board sometimes was not as attentive as it should have been.

"What we were doing for the community was very important," Lonidier said. "But there's a point where if society isn't going to back you, you get discouraged and worn out."

"We needed a board that has lots of time," Lonidier said. But for many, "it was all they could do to make a monthly meeting."

Most recently, a \$100,000 loan obtained four years ago during the tenure of clinic administrative director John Ricciardiello came back to haunt the clinic. The Beach Area clinic was doomed for many reasons, but the 1986 loan hastened the process, some board members said.

Aviles had managed to repay half the loan, a revolving line of credit, by cutting clinic staff, but \$50,000 was still due, said Vernon Aguirre, loan officer for the lender, Great American Bank.

In the past two years, the loan had not been paid down according to schedule and had been due on a number of renegotiated dates, Aguirre said last week.

Great American, which recently reported a \$129.9 million loss primarily because of problem loans in the Southwest, attached money the Beach Area clinic had in a savings account at the bank.

"It was a surprise to us," Arnold said. Last year, Great American had agreed that Beach Area clinic would make no payments for six months. "We thought that would mean we would then resume payments, but their impression was the loan would be paid off," Arnold said.

The money was borrowed by the clinic at the suggestion of Ricciardiello, Lonidier said.

Ricciardiello had "ambitious plans, but the plans never materialized. He sank us into a hole ... we could never get out of," Lonidier said.

"He sold us on the idea that you have to spend money to make money, and did a good job of spending it on one hand, but he didn't make it on the other," Arnold said.

To bolster the clinic's operations, Ricciardiello hired more staff and made plans to buy a larger building.

several board members said.

Great American understood the loan was to be used for operating expenses, and was to be paid off with money earned from contracts with the city and the county, Aguirre said.

Aviles said that most of the money was spent on expansion. Board members interviewed said the contracts barely covered expenses.

"Unfortunately, it took longer to recognize the problem than it should have," Arnold said.

Ricciardiello, now a fundraiser for Children's Hospital Foundation, said Friday that Beach Area clinic board members are "looking for a scapegoat."

When it became apparent that the money was not rapidly coming in, Ricciardiello said. "I was asked to fire people and reorganize. I chose not to do that." He acknowledged that was a mistake. "My biggest fault was in not reducing staff," Shubert, director of the communi-

ty clinic council that helped arrange the Logan Heights takeover, said a major problem for the Beach Area clinic was the skyrocketing number of poor patients with AIDS-related problems. Their care has been much more expensive than for the average clinic patient.

But what "broke the clinic's back," Shubert said, was a confluence of events including the loan and the board's inability to find an administrative director who could make a go of the clinic.

Shubert said that being taken over by Logan Heights was the best thing that could have happened to the Beach Area clinic.

"If they hadn't, you would have had 400-plus (AIDS-infected) patients out on the street, with little hope of care except in the emergency room. And the rest of the patient population, including pregnant women, with few alternatives to their care," he said.

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DOWNTOWN'S UNSUNG HEROES

Laura Rodriguez Unflagging Commitment to the Barrio

by Britta A. Haynie

When you visit Laura Rodriguez at the Logan Heights Family Health Center (LHFHC), two things become apparent: first, that everyone there gives her credit for the very existence of the community center— and, second, that she wants no part of the praise. "No pictures," she says with finality as she reluctantly agrees to an interview.

A worn straw hat shades her head and white-rimmed sun-

to provide for his three children with the money he earned working at a newsstand. The family was befriended by Helen Marston, daughter of wealthy local businessman George Marston. Helen promised Laura's ailing father, should anything happen to him, his children would be well cared for.

When Rodriguez was 13 years old her father passed away, and she moved with her brother and sister into the unfamiliar world of the Marston mansion on the

direct approach. She and several Vietnam veteran friends asked the health center director for the keys to the building on the pretense of holding a late-night meeting. The meeting lasted a little longer than the director anticipated.

"We took over the building," Rodriguez recalls. "We wouldn't let the director back in the next morning. We knew what we were doing was illegal, but the director didn't call the police. We negotiated (with the administration). They came back and picked up their furniture and belongings and left."

After keeping the center open in this way for the barrio people, Rodriguez's driving spirit has led to improvements in the Neighborhood House. She met with officials from the Navy and

SDG&E. From the resulting discussions, and with the unswerving support of SDG&E, the Logan Heights Family Health Center has evolved. The center currently sees about 4,000 patients a month. Construction is scheduled to begin next month on the Woman's Clinic.

Rodriguez and her husband have three children, eleven grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. Her love for her family is obvious; and in a way, the LHFHC is like one of her children. Her pride in its growth is obvious. Laura Rodriguez has helped create a home for her barrio community.

"We never turn anyone away," she says proudly. "Everyone who comes in here is sick, but the biggest problem these people have is that they're poor."



Groundbreaking for the Women's Health Clinic at LHFHC. Laura Rodriguez is third from right.

glasses cover her eyes. You could have seen this camera-shy woman last September turning over earth in the groundbreaking ceremony for the new \$1.5 million Woman's Clinic of the LHFHC. She's much more comfortable turning over the hottest tamales in town, something she's been doing for years at charity fundraisers each month for the LHFHC.

In fact, last year Laura Rodriguez's fundraisers produced \$100,000 to build a pediatrics wing for the new Woman's Clinic to be called the Laura Rodriguez Pediatrics Clinic. It is appropriate her name will be attached to the new facility, since the center has been a part of her life for over half a century. "My greatest accomplishments in life have been raising my children to be successful individuals— and this clinic," she says.

Born near Logan Heights of a Spanish mother and an Italian father, Rodriguez has known her share of the hardships life in the barrio can bring. She was two years old when her mother died, leaving her blind father struggling

edge of Balboa Park. But her roots were in the barrio. She spent many hours at the Neighborhood House, a barrio community center which today is the LHFHC. It was there she met David Rodriguez, whom she married at age 16.

Rodriguez worked through the years in various capacities at the Neighborhood House. Her involvement there reached its present level of passion in the 1960's when, as a part of Lyndon Johnson's famous "War on Poverty," the Neighborhood House was one of many local community centers granted funds to provide health services to the poor.

Unfortunately, with most government programs comes bureaucracy. The administration of the local network of health centers decided in 1970 to close the Logan Heights facility to the public and make it into administrative offices. Laura Rodriguez was outraged. But her protests fell on deaf ears.

She decided to take a more

See next page

New clinic to offer prenatal programs

Facility expected to ease overcrowding of existing centers

To address the growing concern with women delivering babies in San Diego with no prenatal care, the Logan Heights Family Health Center will open a new clinic.

According to county Health Department statistics, Hispanic women account for 60 percent of the "no-care" births in the county. These are women who have not seen a doctor during their nine-month term and are in labor when they go to the hospital, according to a Regional Perinatal System spokeswoman.

"We're getting four to five Hispanic women a day asking us to examine them to tell them if their baby is OK, asking us to listen to the baby's heartbeat to tell them that it's alive, and asking us to put them in our program — and we can't. It's full," said Kathryn Kerrigan, the director of the Women's Health Center.

"We have to look at developing other programs to help women access delivery rooms rather than emergency rooms. The new facility is the first step."

The new clinic, which should be ready by January, will adjoin the barrio clinic on National Avenue. It will house the departments of obstetrics and gynecology and provide family planning, parenting classes, nutrition counseling, childbirth education, high-risk maternity clinics, adolescent pregnancy clinics and counseling services.

In the last year, \$900,000 was raised to pay for improvements to the clinic from corporate donations and monthly "Spirit of the Barrio" luncheons.

Later today, clinic supporters will

participate in a ground breaking for the new women's clinic.

"We're trying to take a leadership role for women in need," said Fran Butler, the executive director of the health center. "The women we serve have difficulty putting food on the table. If they don't have insurance and can't get into an entitlement program, how can they have a child?"

According to Butler, last year there were 3,000 patient visits to the clinic for family planning and gynecological care. With the new facility and an obstetrician gynecologist on board, the number of patient visits capability will triple.

UCSD administers a program that provides perinatal care to 100 women through the health clinic. For the cost of \$4,000, the client gets prenatal visits, delivery and hospital care. If the client qualifies for Medi-Cal or other insurance, that can be applied to the cost.

"There is a very large need for perinatal services in low-income areas, especially services that are acceptable and accessible to the Hispanic community," said Ann Bush Sheres, director of the UCSD program.

"They end up at hospitals with no insurance and no care, and that's a high risk for both mother and baby."

Intensive care for newborns is costly. In 1986, taxpayers paid \$8.57 million for newborn care, according to Sheila Yates of the Regional Perinatal System. Yates said providing prenatal care to the same 3,000 women would have saved the county \$5 million.

"We turn away 40 to 92 women seeking prenatal care monthly that we don't have room for," Butler said. "The comprehensive perinatal program is a drop in the bucket."

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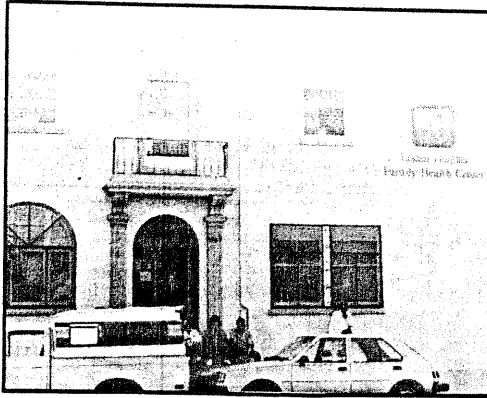
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Thursday, October 15, 1987

The San Diego Voice & Viewpoint — Thursday, October 15, 1987 — A21

Health Center is Neighborhood Asset

by Dena Jackson



Logan Heights Family Center

The Logan Heights Family Health Center located at 1809 National Ave., is a landmark in the Barrio Logan community and 1987 marks the health center's 18th year of service. Since 1911, the historic building was first occupied by the San Diego Industrial school followed by the Neighborhood House Association. The health center was founded by Laura Rodriguez, 77 a com-

munity activist who led a sit-in in a successful effort to acquire the facility which became a home to the Chicano Free Clinic. The center was funded by a block grant with an additional \$10,000 raised by the community. It is also the only bilingual service facility of its kind in the city of San Diego.



community activist who led a sit-in in a successful effort to acquire the facility which became a home to the Chicano Free Clinic. The center was funded by a block grant with an additional \$10,000 raised by the community. It is also the only bilingual service facility of its kind in the city of San Diego.

The center has 50,000 patient visits per year and 26,000 active medical files. The staff numbers 65 persons, serving a predominantly low-income Hispanic population. The clinic is open Monday thru Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and also offers ser-

vice at locations in Sherman Heights and National City.

Physicians in the clinic are discovering that more than 37 percent of the Hispanic children are anemic and that 47 percent of the Hispanic children within the schools are not properly immunized. In December of 1986, construction of a new pediatric clinic was completed and addresses those needs, assisting 700 chil-

development Director says future goals for the clinic are: Construction of a new facility for the women's clinic, improving adolescent medicine, serving elderly patients, and expanding speech/hearing care. They would also like to explore a developmental justional diabetes clinic and further promote AIDS outreach activities to minorities.

The 75 year old building which houses most of the health center's services is in desperate need of renovation and expansion to meet the community's growing need for health care. Monthly fund-raising luncheons (themed the "Spirit of the Barrio") are held on the Health Center's property and features homemade tamales prepared by Laura Rodriguez and a group of the community women. "Spirit of the Barrio" will be held this Friday, October 16th from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. For more information contact the center at 234-8171.

Dena Jackson

dren monthly.

The center not only offers adult and pediatric care but quality services at low costs which are managed by a dedicated and friendly staff. A special AIDS outreach program organizes and educates the staff and gives the community a broader base on the subject of AIDS. The program is funded by the State Office of AIDS and is currently working with the YMCA and other AIDS programs.

Other health services at the center include: gynecology, internal medicine, optometry, and dentistry. Wenda Aldrich, Deve-

Women's Center Credits Health to Savory Tamales

By DAVID NELSON

SAN DIEGO—When the new Women's Clinic rises next to the Logan Heights Family Health Center, it will be built of steel and concrete and all the most modern building materials.

However, the new **SAN DIEGO COUNTY** clinic, which will specialize in offering perinatal care to low-income patients, will rest securely—if figuratively—on a foundation of tamales.

These savory mouthfuls, made of highly seasoned stewed pork wrapped in a moist corn flour dough, have made friends and

money for the health center over the past 17 years. Just in the last year, the monthly tamale luncheons (attended by a spectrum of patrons that sometimes includes developer Tawfiq Khoury, Police Chief Bill Kolender and County Supervisor Brian Bilbray) have raised more than \$100,000 for the center's programs.

The campaign to build the Women's Clinic, which is expected to cost \$250,000, will be launched Friday at the first of a new series of "Spirit of the Barrio" fund-raising luncheons. More than 200 center

Please see TAMALES, Page 16

TAMALES: Savories Aid Women's Health Center

Continued from Page 1

supporters will sit down to a hearty meal of tamales, rice, beans, salad and fruit, washed down by wine, beer and soda, for which the guests will pay the princely sum of \$10.

That's low by most fund-raising standards, but the proceeds do add up, and the lunches have had the side effect of attracting significant patronage from organizations and individuals known for their deep pockets. For example, Las Patronas, the La Jolla philanthropic group, has named the center one of the major beneficiaries of its annual Jewel Ball and is expected to donate more than \$12,000 after the August event.

The hands that patiently shape the 700 tamales required for each luncheon are the same hands that 65 years ago guided a blind father to his job at a downtown newsstand. They also are the same hands that once militantly seized the keys to the structure that now houses the Logan Heights Family Health Center. This tenacious pair of mitts belongs to Laura Rodriguez, a lifelong barrio resident whose devotion to her neighborhood is as strong at the age of 77 as it was at the age of 15, when she gave up the chance at life in a mansion to return to her roots.

After losing her mother at the age of 3, Rodriguez and her brother and sister were raised by their father, a blind man who made a meager living selling newspapers in front of the old Marston's department store at 5th Avenue and C Street. Because there was no money for trolley rides, Rodriguez guided her father to work each day, a long walk for a little girl. A member of the Marston family took the three children into her home when their father died shortly after Rodriguez's 13th birthday, but Laura pined for her old neighborhood, and found her ticket back when she married David. They have been married 62 years.

Rodriguez's life might have been less eventful—and less replete with tamales—had it not been for Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty. Until the late 1960s, Logan Heights was served by the original Neighborhood House, but an infusion of federal funds allowed that organization to expand (it offers services in several neighborhoods), and it consequently moved. It did not relinquish the building, however, which set the stage for something of a coup by Rodriguez, along with several Vietnam veterans and college graduates who were then returning to Logan Heights.

"My neighbors and I were very upset when Neighborhood House moved because we lost our services," Rodriguez said from a perch in the health clinic's kitchen, the unofficial seat of her very real power. "We asked to use the building for a meeting, but we decided in advance not to leave, not to give back the keys, and not to let anyone into the building the next morning."

Rodriguez admitted that she knew her actions were illegal, but she wanted that building.

"The Neighborhood House peo-

ple thought that we would get tired and leave," she said. "They were wrong."

The Rodriguez group did not acquire title to the structure until 1976, but by that time the Chicano Community Clinic, as it then was known, had already been functioning for five years.

"It was fortunate that in 1971 free clinics were in vogue around the country because that made it easy for us to find doctors and other people who were eager to help us get started," Rodriguez said.

The beginnings were modest, with services provided two evenings a week by a volunteer staff. Currently, the health center employs 65 and handles 4,000 patient visits each month. Services no longer are free, but they are substantially underwritten by a host of public and private funding programs.

The tamale lunches, originally called "Hour in the Barrio," started in 1972 under the auspices of the Mexican & American Foundation. For several years, the meals provided seed money for the foundation's annual "Evening With the Stars" fund-raiser, which contributed a portion of its proceeds back to the center. That arrangement, and the luncheons, ceased in 1977, and the meals were not revived until early 1986.

The health center continued to grow during those lunch-less years, however, most recently with the addition last year of the Laura Rodriguez Pediatric Clinic, named in honor of the woman who is now one of the center's two directors emeriti.

According to center development director Wenda Aldrich, the planned women's clinic is seen as the answer to what is viewed as a crisis in prenatal care.

"When you look at the low-income, primarily Latino women we serve, you find many who can't afford any sort of prenatal care program," said Aldrich. "The new clinic will allow us to see many more patients, and will allow us to give them a basic education in how to take care of themselves."

The clinic also will continue to make available to about 35 patients each month a publicly subsidized comprehensive perinatal care program that costs about \$1,000, or significantly less than the \$2,500 fee that such programs normally cost when administered by private organizations.

At Friday's luncheon, Dr. Richard O. Butcher, president-elect of the San Diego County Medical Society, will address the issue with a presentation titled "Prenatal Care: The Crisis for Low-Income Women." Other speakers will be Maria Velasquez, public affairs director for KFMB-TV and radio, and Bea Roppe, UC San Diego family health education supervisor.

These three doubtless will have an attentive audience, but just how attentive may depend on their attraction to Rodriguez's tamales. She expects them to eat plenty.

"Restaurant tamales are not so great," she said. "Mine are the best."

Kolender pushes schools in battle against drugs

By Frank Saldana
Tribune Staff Writer

Narcotics abuse continues to be the biggest problem faced by law enforcement, and the only method to combat the crisis is through education in the schools, San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender says.

The chief recalled that when he was a student here more than 30 years ago a person using marijuana "was ostracized from the group."

By contrast, he told more than 200 people yesterday at a ground-breaking ceremony for a pediatrics wing for the Chicano Community Health Center that fully 87 percent of the candidates for the Police Academy have experimented with marijuana.

He equated narcotics use with "violence and human pain that kills and hurts."

In an effort to curb this growing problem, Kolender told the luncheon crowd that the Police Department has launched an educational program on local school campuses.

"We have reduced narcotics use on the campuses," he said. "The answer is education."

He recalled how several mothers from the Sherman Elementary School area near Barrio Logan once came into his office and demanded

action. He said drug dealers were using elementary-school students to peddle their narcotics.

Kolender described the situation as a tragedy for all that has been fought and stopped.

The chief also recalled how almost 16 years ago area residents, led by Jose Gomez and Laura Rodriguez, the matriarch for the health center, took over the then-Neighborhood House with a sit-in that eventually led to turning over the property for \$50,000, about \$200,000 under market value, for providing medical services to the indigent in the area.

The center, which provides a variety of medical and health services to the community, operates under an \$834,000 annual budget.

Kolender said the center with 68 employees and a cadre of volunteers, treats 3,000 medical patients a month and provides dental care for 500 patients during the same period.

He said the pediatrics wing is the first step in an \$850,000 expansion project over the next two years.

The pediatrics wing, at a cost of \$200,000 raised through various fundraising promotions like yesterday's \$10-a-plate tamale luncheon, is expected to be completed in August, the chief said.

'Spirit of Barrio' fund-raisers seek to expand Chicano clinic

The Chicano Community Health Center in Barrio Logan has been expanded so often it has almost as many wings as a flock of birds.

But it's in need of another addition and center officials say they hope a series of fund-raisers for the non-profit center at 1809 National Avenue will not only raise about \$100,000 for its construction but the spirit of the barrio as well.

Director Fran Butler said the center, which serves 3,200 low-income patients each month, will kick off monthly "Spirit of the Barrio" luncheons at noon tomorrow in the center's parking lot.

The first luncheon will feature the ground-breaking for the proposed pediatric clinic wing along with an address by Police Chief Bill Kolender. There'll be traditional Mexican

food and drink and mariachi music, and Butler is expecting a large turnout of city politicians, corporate executives and civic leaders.

"We used to have these spirit and fund-raisers a long while back, but they were discontinued and we want to get a strong feeling of pride into the community, to let people know positive things are happening in the barrio," she said.

The bilingual health center has a 65-member staff including four physicians and is funded in part by the United Way, private donations and fees paid by patients on a sliding scale depending on need.

Currently the two-story building is packed to capacity with patients from central and Southeast San Diego, Butler said.

Otto A. Hurr, 85; Navy vet, executive and civic leader

By Jack Williams
STAFF WRITER

Otto A. Hurr's most endearing attribute as a community leader may have been bringing out the best in others.

He did it in helping to create the Logan Heights Family Health Center. He did it as president of the Navy League and the United Service Organizations of San Diego. And he did it in his executive role with San Diego Gas & Electric Co.

Most of all, he did it adroitly, said Jack Morse, a former SDG&E and Navy League colleague.

"He wasn't a pusher," Morse said. "But he had a way of touching the right buttons and making suggestions that would get people to do things."

"I don't know anyone who



Otto A. Hurr

did more for the community than Otto, and he did it with such subtlety and without accepting the accolades."

Mr. Hurr, who retired more than 15 years ago as assistant to the president and chairman of the board of SDG&E, died Sunday at the San Diego Hospice. He was 85 and had suffered from several diseases during the past few years.

The cause of death was renal cancer, said his son, Otto Jr.

By the time he joined SDG&E in 1939, Mr. Hurr had begun his civic activism by serving as chairman of the Highway Committee of the El Cajon Boulevard Association in his native San Diego.

As a naval reservist in 1941, he was called to active duty in February, beginning three years in an intelligence role during World War II.

He served aboard the escort carrier Guadalcanal on June 4, 1944, when it was involved in

SEE Hurr, B5

HIRR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B4

capturing the German submarine U-505. Although U.S. forces sank dozens of German submarines in World War II, the U-505 was the only one seized.

Not since 1815 had the U.S. Navy captured an enemy ship of war on the high seas. Joining the Guadalcanal in the operation in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Africa were additional members of U.S. Task Group 22.3, including

the destroyers Pillsbury, Pope, Flaherty, Chatelain and Jenks.

Mr. Hurr left the Navy in fall 1944 to resume his education, earning a bachelor's degree in industrial management and a master's of business administration at the University of Southern California.

Summers found him studying as an exchange student at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the University of Heidelberg in Germany.

In 1955, while working as assistant to the vice president for

sales at SDG&E, Mr. Hurr returned to the classroom to study law at night at the University of San Diego.

For more than 15 years, he served as president and chairman of the board of the Logan Heights Family Health Center.

To help build the center, which opened at 1809 National Ave. in 1972, he recruited the help of Morse and others at SDG&E.

The center, which started out treating about 150 per month, now sees about 1,000 patients a day as an invaluable

resource in San Diego's Latino community.

As a board member for more than 35 years of the USO in San Diego, Mr. Hurr was instrumental in moving its outdated headquarters from the Spreckels Theatre to West F Street. It eventually moved to Navy Field and then to its current location, Third Avenue and A Street.

"Otto raised money to build three new locations," said Bob Murphy, a fellow member of the USO board. "Once he set his mind on something, he was very stubborn about it. He fol-

lowed through. He was a real community leader."

Mr. Hurr's contributions to the Navy League earned him admission in 1991 into that organization's Hall of Fame. In 1967, the secretary of the Navy presented him its Meritorious Public Service Citation.

His civic positions over the years included president and chairman of the board of Francis W. Parker School, vice president of the Committee of 100, president of the San Diego Highway Development Association, and director of the San

Diego Oceans Foundation.

Survivors include his wife of 46 years, Olive; daughter, Karen Hurr of San Diego; son, Otto Jr. of Portland, Ore.; sister, Emily Medina of San Diego; and four grandchildren.

A memorial service was planned for 1 p.m. tomorrow at Foothills United Methodist Church, 4031 Avocado Blvd., La Mesa. Donations are suggested to the USO of San Diego or San Diego Hospice.

Jack Williams: (619) 542-4587; jack.williams@uniontrib.com

The San Diego Union-Tribune • Friday, September 6, 2002

OBITUARIES

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 13, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for Thursday, October 8, 1970:

0830 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House Area. Approximately three juveniles on scene.

0930 Hrs. Contacted Mr. Carlos Gonzales, President of the Community Action Council, and he informed Sergeant Garcia that a meeting was held on October 7, 1970, between the demonstrators and the Neighborhood House Negotiating Committee.

The Neighborhood House Demonstration was lead by Jose Gomez, Brown Beret. Mr. Gomez was advised by Mr. Morgan, U.C.S., that if the building was left empty and moved to another area there would be no funds given to the Neighborhood House from U.C.S.

At this point Jose Gomez and his followers walked out of the meeting and stated that they would contact Mr. Morgan at a later date.

1030 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House about ten demonstrators on scene.

1200 Hrs. Contacted Angie Avila regarding a disturbance at the Neighborhood House. Problem solved.

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 6, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

On October 5, 1970, a Community Action Council Area B Meeting was attended by Sergeant G. Garcia. The main agenda for the meeting was to elect new officers. The meeting was orderly until a Brown Beret disrupted the meeting and read the following demands to the community and requested their assistance in the demonstration:

1. Ruby Hubert is hereby released from her duties at the Neighborhood House and is urged to seek employment in some other field
2. Mr. Hueso is hereby released from his duties at the Neighborhood House and is urged to seek employment in some other field
3. Anna Brown is hereby released from her duties at the Neighborhood House and is urged to seek employment in some other field
4. Eddie Oriole is hereby released from his duties at the Neighborhood House and is urged to seek employment in some other field.

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for the evening of October 5, 1970:

0840 Hrs. CAC Meeting was disrupted. Patrol Captain and Area Supervisor were advised of situation

0900 Hrs. Sergeant G. Garcia was advised by Mr. Luis Aspeytia that Neighborhood House was occupied by Chicanos

0930 Hrs. Sergeant G. Garcia attempted to contact Ruby Hubert. She was not home

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 6, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

1000 Hrs. Contacted Mr. Luis Aspeytia and Octaviano Quintero, President M.E.C.H.A., City College, at Neighborhood House for information regarding the demonstrators. Sergeant G. Garcia was advised that three people were to occupy the Neighborhood House until morning. Demonstrators were to stay outside the remainder of the evening.

1030 Hrs. Contacted Mr. E. Pryor, President of the Board of Directors, Neighborhood House, regarding Ruby Hubert's telephone number and advised Mr. Pryor of situation

1055 Hrs. Telephoned Ruby Hubert. She was not available

1056 Hrs. Advised by Captain Allen that Mr. Pryor was enroute to the Logan Store Front Office to check on incident

1115 Hrs. Mr. Pryor on scene checked the Neighborhood House Area

1145 Hrs. After a conference with Mr. Pryor it was decided to leave the demonstrators alone. Also present at the conference were Inspector Bankhead, Lieutenant Williams, Sergeant Guaderrama and Sergeant G. Garcia

1200 Hrs. Contacted Leaders of Demonstration Luis Aspeytia and Octaviano Quintero and advised of situation

1215 Hrs. Secured

The demonstration is being directed by the Brown Berets and assisted by the Welfare Rights Council and students belonging to the M.E.C.H.A. Organization.

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO. : 15.01.1
DATE : October 6, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT : Neighborhood House Demonstration

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for Tuesday, October 6, 1970:

0700 Hrs. Contacted Demonstration Leaders and advised of possible problems. Octaviano Quintero stated that if any arrests were made he would direct his people not to resist

0730 Hrs. Patrol Captain La Motte, Inspector Sherk and Captain De Vore were advised of situation

0815 Hrs. Contacted Lieutenant Doshier, Patrol Watch 1, and advised him of conference with Demonstration Leaders

0820 Hrs. Attempted to contact Howard Carey, Project Director, Neighborhood House, 264-0161. Was not available

0835 Hrs. Howard Carey, called to advise that Miss Ruby Hubert was in town and would handle the Neighborhood House Demonstrators

0920 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House Demonstrators. About twenty people were present and situation was peaceful

1045 Hrs. Information received that the Harbor Center on Beardsley and Newton will be taken over on October 6, 1970, or October 7, 1970, by the demonstrators at the Neighborhood House

1215 Hrs. Advised Captain La Motte of Neighborhood House Demonstrators. Also advised that Ruby Hubert had a meeting with her executive committee and a decision would be made whether to remove the demonstrators or leave them alone

All of the Neighborhood House Staff is at the 44th Street Service Center until further notice

1340 Hrs. Officer Robinson advised that Ruby Hubert was in conference with her executive committee and would advise of decision after the meeting

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO. : 15.01.1
DATE : October 6, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

1345 Hrs.

Ruby Hubert called to advise that she would like the Police Department not to take any action against the Demonstrators. She further stated that the executive committee had directed her to negotiate with the demonstrators and to attempt to meet their demands.

George Stevens will be in charge of the negotiations committee from the Neighborhood House

1425 Hrs.

Contacted Mr. Cortez, Mr. Bueno and Luis Aspeytia regarding the Executive Committee's decision. Leaders of the Demonstration advised Sergeant G. Garcia that they would not negotiate with anyone except Ruby Hubert

1440 Hrs.

Telephoned Officer Robinson and advised of conference with demonstration leaders

1500 Hrs.

Officer Robinson advised Ruby Hubert of Sergeant G. Garcia's conference with the leaders of the demonstration

1630 Hrs.

Ruby Hubert and Executive Committee decided that the Demonstrators could have the Neighborhood House and Harbor Center Buildings. They would remove their records and equipment at a later date

MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 8, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for Wednesday, October 7, 1970:

0800 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House there were three juveniles on scene. No leaders at this time

0915 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House there were four juveniles on scene. No leaders at this time

0950 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House and contacted the demonstrators. They informed Sergeant G. Garcia that no contact had been made to date with the Neighborhood House Negotiating Committee

1215 Hrs. Mr. Luis Aspeytia informed Sergeant G. Garcia that Don Brady was attempting to become one of the demonstration leaders at the Neighborhood House

1330 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House very few people on scene

1700 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House no demonstrators on scene

1730 Hrs. Secured

CITY of SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 8, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for Tuesday afternoon, October 6, 1970:

1900 Hrs.	Checked Neighborhood House Area 30 to 40 demonstrators were on scene. Captain Allen was notified
1930 Hrs.	Sergeant Corey, U-753, Patrol 2 was advised
2000 Hrs.	Checked Neighborhood House Area
2030 Hrs.	Checked Neighborhood House Area crowd was small
2100 Hrs.	Notified Captain Allen
2130 Hrs.	Contacted Sergeant Corey and advised regarding Neighborhood House developments
2145 Hrs.	Secured

WEDNESDAY
AUGUST 25, 1999

In Our Community

PAGE A5

Health center caters to the underinsured

By **Portine Mendoza**
Daily Californian staff writer

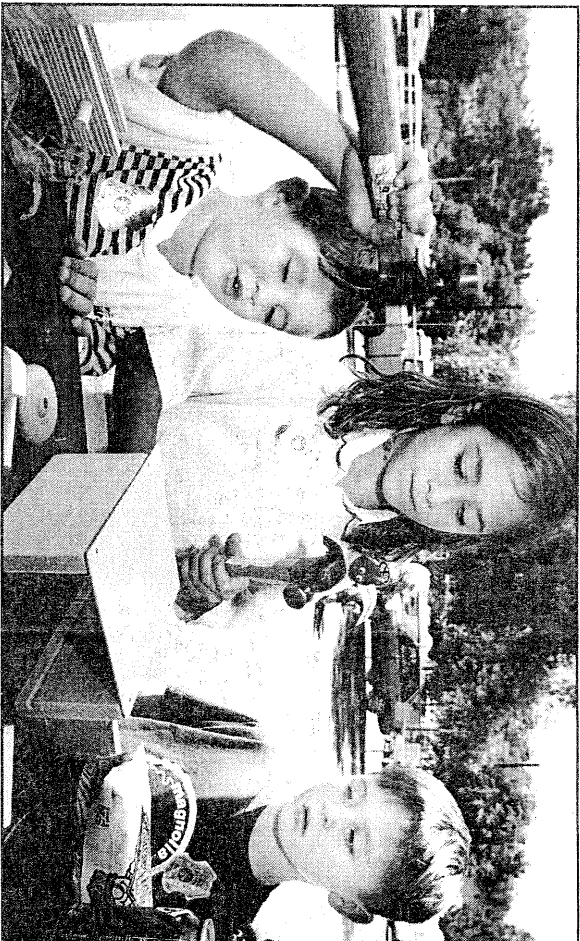
EL CAJON — More than 100 families spent Saturday afternoon at the Chase Avenue Family Health Center, making health their No. 1 priority.

The center, at 1111 W. Chase Ave., sponsored an open house with community outreach booths, raffles, games, food and free medical services. Immunizations were among the most popular services, said center director Gene Hartman, since nearby schools open in two weeks.

The center is located in a remodeled home in a heavily-populated area. Hartman said anyone is welcome to use the facility, but staff works hardest on reaching underserved and underinsured populations. Since a good percentage of the patients speak Spanish, informational brochures and services are tailored to meet those needs.

Doctors Kari Lyche and Cindy Mangene, the center's primary physicians, spent the afternoon hustling from room to room talking to kids, moms and dads. "We love to provide all kinds of services to everyone," Lyche said. "And it's getting busier."

The center, a satellite of Logan Heights Family Health Center, is one of the very few



clinics serving East County, Hartman said. It has been open three days a week for about a year.

It offers prenatal care for expectant mothers and pediatric care for children, in addition to women's services and adult medicine.

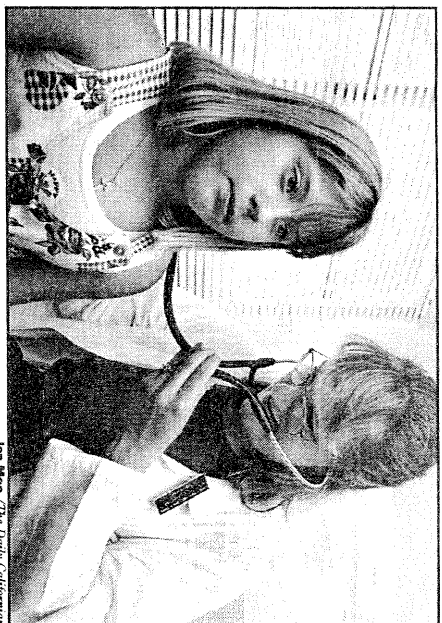
Hartman said the center also serves as a connection point through which families can access other resources. In the

courtyard Saturday, booths offered information about WIC (Women with Infants and Children), Community Health Group, Red Cross and other organizations that offer a wide range of services.

At the El Cajon Collaborative table, participants were asked to offer opinions about their neighborhood. The community group has received a \$50,000 planning grant from the Cal-

ifornia Department of Health to study a specific area of El Cajon near the health center. Once the study is completed and organizers know what residents would like in their neighborhood, they will apply for a development grant in an effort to meet other community needs.

The collaborative, which has won similar grants for other areas of El Cajon, plans one for the area of Ballantyne Element-



Above, Kari Lyche, a physician at the Chase Avenue Family Health Center, examines Beth Hartman, 10, during the center's Community Health Fair on Saturday. At left, Justice McCabe, 3, and his sister Sabrina, 7, make a gum ball dispenser while their brother Lucas, 4, looks on at a booth sponsored by the Home Depot.

tary school.

JoAnne Bushby, coordinator of the collaborative, said the group focuses on areas of the city that are in trouble. The "Little House" resource center then connects families requesting any number of services to an appropriate agency. Sometimes this means the Family Health Center, she said, at other times social programs are appropriate.

"A plan is developed with the family to determine what their needs are," she said.

On a nearby bulletin board, people had posted notes with requests for more after-school programs and art programs for children.

"We have an automatic link to everyone who provides services in El Cajon," Bushby said. "The city seems to be taking the lead in providing services."

ANNUAL MEETING
February 4, 1938

How Neighborhood House began.

On the right hand side, as you enter the hall of Neighborhood House there is a small wall tablet with this inscription, "Erected by the San Diego Industrial School for the Children of the City." - 1912- As I was a member of the Industrial School Association at that time, I have been asked to tell you something about it and how Neighborhood House began.

The roots of Neighborhood House go back to the old Free Industrial School, which carried on its work for nearly 20 years among the children who lived on the old water front on either side of the foot of Broadway. Portuguese, Italians, Mexicans and also colored children.

That period was the hey-day of the volunteer Social Worker. As I first knew the Association it was really a group of volunteer workers and their friends, originally formed by Mrs. Hattie Forward Carey.

Education was not compulsory at that time, and with little English spoken in the homes, many of the children were attending school very irregularly if at all.

The workers gathered the children into classes on Saturday afternoons, taught the girls sewing and cooking and hired a carpenter to teach the boys simple carpentry. They visited them in their homes and mingled a good deal of play with their Industrial activities.

Early in 1912, we sold our school, an old frame building on the northwest corner of State and 3 streets, (cat-a-corner from the Federal building.) As the canneries and lumber yards were reaching out into this district, we decided to move with them and with the proceeds of our sale erected a one story school building on the present site. This was the assembly room and there were classrooms beyond, with a living apartment for two workers on the other side of the wall.

The building was opened Thursday, December 6th, with a public meeting, and the following Saturday we welcomed the children to the new school. Many of the water-front children followed us up. I found nine of my old sewing class children among them.

As we were only prepared for part-time use of the building at first, we had arranged to share our rooms with a group from one of the churches, on a rental basis which enabled us to engage an Industrial worker. But our friends soon left us for a place of their own, and we engaged Mrs. G. Barnes as our first Resident Superintendent, and she moved in with her husband and young daughter. She called the place Free Industrial School and Settlement Home and such she made it. She had been a school teacher and proved a most useful and unselfish worker and soon gained the love and confidence of her neighbors.

Mr. Barnes worked with the boys on the playground, and in the carpenter's shop, which was built on the back of our lot.

As every girl who came to school brought a small brother or sister with her, a neighbor of mine, Miss Alice Andrews, now at the head of the Boys and Girls Aid, formed a kindergarten class.

After the classes on Saturdays the children assembled in this room for a short lesson and a good deal of singing led by Mr. Barnes, who had a very powerful voice. I can remember about seventy young voices singing lustily, a song he taught them which began,

"Who, who, who are we?

Children of Industrial School, S.D.,

We sew, weave, cook, saw, sing and play

And try to do right every day."

That about summed up the activities of the children in the early days.

As regards play, we had the usual parties and entertainments and outings. Summer camps were of course unthought of, but the highlight of the year was the big picnic at Braemar, arranged and given for several years by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scripps and the people of Pacific Beach. Mrs. Scripps was one of the early directors of School.

The fun began at nine o'clock in the morning, when all the boys and girls climbed on the open-sided cars on the La Jolla old steam train. As we pulled out at nearly every block up to Middletown, mothers and friends would be waiting to wave to the train as it passed and the children waved and shouted in return.

When we reached Braemar, the young people swam or waded, and later ran races for prizes arranged by Mr. Scripps. They were all the most bountiful of hosts and if I say that the lunch table was even more than equal to the demand, I am saying a good deal.

The first occupants of one of our classrooms were a group of deaf children. The City Schools had begun their teaching of lip reading shortly before, and the Superintendent arranged to hold the class here.

There was need for plenty of other work too. About the time we moved up here, the Mexican revolution sent large numbers of refugees over the border and San Diego got her share. They naturally gravitated to the Mexican quarters, and housing congestion was very bad. Mrs. Barnes formed a mother's club and the school became a family center. Whole families of children were washed and scrubbed in the tubs and under the showers of the wash-room. Then clothing had to be gathered and fitted to need.

But while the harvest was plentiful the labourers were few, and our small group was faced with new problems of economics and administration. With expanding work and need of more workers, we found a difficulty not unknown to national government, in making our income balance our expenditures.

Then in the fall of 1914 we had a new neighbor..The College Woman's Club, (now the University Women's Club) opened their Neighborhood House on the corner of Fourteenth and Market streets. As polite neighbors do, we called on them, and they returned our call and we admired their head resident, Mrs. F.A. King, very much.

As the year went on naturally we compared notes. We owned a building of our own with room to expand, but we were too small a group to undertake more work than we were then doing. They were in a rented house, with no play-ground or room for expansion but with plans for settlement work and an experienced social worker ready for larger work and eager to do it. Why keep on two such organizations doing much the same kind of work in the same vicinity where together we might go forward to greater service for the community.

We decided to united our work. As the College Woman's group had the larger vision and were in many respects better fitted for the service it was agreed that they should be the executive group, though our contract provided that Industrial work, and all work for the health and supervised recreation of children, should be an integral part of the programme of Neighborhood House.

In August 1915 Mr. and Mrs. King moved over to this building and "Neighborhood House" was painted on the door. Under the new arrangement the activities of the house rapidly expanded and after Miss Snyder came as head worker the Neighborhood House Ass'n bought the next lots to the east for an enlarged playground, while the Industrial School sold out the last of its invested building fund and added 4 rooms for resident workers, to the house.

In 1924 a new charter was obtained for Neighborhood House. "To unify and extend the work heretofore carried on by the San Diego Industrial School and The Neighborhood House Association." Both organizations deeded their property to the new corporation and the Industrial School then dissolved its own. It was then that generous friends on the Board of Directors remodeled part of the old building and added a full second story for residents to the house. This changed it from a school building to a settlement house.

But while it is always Neighborhood House to our Mexican neighbors when they speak in English they have never translated the name into Spanish. They still call it among themselves.

"La Esquelita"
"The Little School"

Rebecca Kelley

A

GOOD CITIZEN
SERVES HIMSELF
WHEN HE SERVES
HIS NEIGHBOR



NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

A Red Feather Agency

1809 National Avenue
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
1809 National Avenue
San Diego, California

A

**RED FEATHER
AGENCY**



**An Invitation to
become a Member of
NEIGHBORHOOD
HOUSE**

Part of the income of each Red Feather Agency comes from Interested Memberships. You may assist in furthering the program by subscribing to one or more Interested Memberships, which cost a minimum of \$1 per year. A convenient application is attached below. Fill it in, attach your check or cash to it and mail it directly to Neighborhood House. You do not have to live within its area to become a member.

Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ Interested Memberships in Neighborhood House. I am happy to support your program.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Neighborhood House
1809 National Avenue
San Diego, California



AND ALWAYS ROOM FOR MORE . . .



FOR BLOWING OFF STEAM . . .



ROOM FOR MAKE-BELIEVE . . .

often used for dances and meetings by the young people and their parents. Our executive and our staff are well equipped to guide these youngsters into the paths of good citizenship and the American scheme.

With your help Neighborhood House will continue to serve the people of its community as well as the entire city of San Diego.

Referred to by those who use it simply as "Neighbor", Neighborhood House is just that to the community it serves. Drawing in children and young people from a congested, predominantly Mexican area of San Diego, the programs meet the needs of all ages. "The House" supplies dolls and toys for the pre-school children; crafts, cooking, sewing, dancing, music, woodshop and organized sports for the teeners, and is

WHAT'LL WE MAKE NEXT? . . .



CHRISTMAS COMING UP . . .



TRADE JOBS WITH YAI . . .



PARA MUJERES

Quiere Ud. aprender a confeccionar sus sombreros y vestidos? Inscríbese en nuestra clase de corte, costura y confección.

Desea Ud. aprender el idioma inglés, a cocinar? Tenemos magníficos profesores sobre esas materias.

Si desea Ud. alcanzar las habilidades necesarias para merecer el título de una artista dramática o de Cine, venga al NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

Aquí la enseñaremos a bailar, a cantar, en nuestra academia de música y baile.

PARA NIÑOS.

Abriremos para la enseñanza de niños y niñas clases de costura, de cocina, de baile, de arte en general, carpintería, etc.

Nuestro departamento de gimnasia al aire libre y los campos para toda clase de deportes para niños de ambos sexos son uno de los grandes atractivos de esta institución.

VENGA UD. AL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE Y HAGA LA SELECCIÓN DE LA ENSEÑANZA O PRACTICA DE SU PREFERENCIA.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE BIDS YOU WELCOME!

Men, Women and Children

Read our program through.

Select the class or club which you like best, then come in and register any day between 3 and 9 p. m.

For Men and Boys

Do you want to learn to speak English? Join one of our evening English classes.

Do you want to become an American citizen? We will have a class to help you prepare for the examination.

Do you boys want to form a Young Citizens' Club to debate and discuss current events? We will have a leader for such a club.

Come, join our Glee Club if you want to sing, our Dancing Class if you want to dance, a Dramatic Club if you want to be in a play, or a Cooking Class if you want to learn Camp Cooking.

Women and Girls

Do you want to make your own clothes? Join one of our Dress Making Classes.

Do you want to learn to cook? There will be Evening Cooking Classes.

Do you want to learn to speak English? Join our Evening Classes in English.

Do you want to be in a play? We are going to have a fine Dramatic Club.

Do you want to sing or dance? Neighborhood House will have a Glee Club and an Evening Dancing Class.

Children

We shall have classes in Cooking, Sewing, Folk Dancing, Dramatics, Carpentry, as well as various Clubs and outdoor games for the younger boys and girls.

Come to
Neighborhood House
AND CHOOSE YOUR CLUB

1809 National Ave

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

Todos Seran Bienvenidos
**CABALLEROS, SEÑORAS,
SEÑORITAS, Y NIÑOS**

Lea Ud. nuestro programa con detenimiento y selecciones la enseñanza que desea Ud. recibir, y sin pérdida de tiempo venga Ud. a anotar su nombre en nuestros Registros. Recibimos inscripciones todos los días de 3 a 9 p. m.

PARA HOMBRES

Desea Ud. aprender Ingles? Concurrira a nuestra Academia nocturna.

Pretende Ud. ser un Ciudadano de los Estados Unidos? Nosotros le preparemos su exámen. Quiere Ud. conocer y discutir los acontecimientos del dia? Venga Ud. al NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

Quiere Ud. aprender a bailar, a cantar, estudiar arte dramático, llegar a ser un buen artista de Cine, o un buen cocinero? Tendremos clases y profesores para impartir todas esas enseñanzas.

ADVISORY BOARDS

Harbor Center Advisory Board
Chairman: Carlos Preciado
Secretary: Esperanza Andrade
Membership from the Community

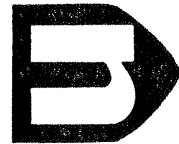
Chollas Center Advisory Board
Chairman: Thomas R. East
Secretary: Amelia Bruce
Membership from the Community

35th Street Center Advisory Board
Chairman: Johnnie Rúnnels
Secretary: Rosa Alexander
Membership from the Community

Grant Hill Advisory Board
Chairman: Simon Coples
Secretary: Virginia Hambrick
Membership from the Community

THANK YOU

May we extend our sincerest thanks to all of you who made our success in the 1960's possible. We are especially grateful to CUIDAR, the National Council of Jewish Women, Country Friends, and Del Mar Charities for their continuing interest and support.



A Member Agency of the United Crusade and the
Economic Opportunity Commission

Neighborhood House Association

1889
to
1970

Eighty-one Years of Service

to the
Community



1809 National Avenue
San Diego, California 92113
Phone: 232-6255

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION

1889 to 1970

1889 Neighborhood House founded.

1916 NHA merged with San Diego Industrial School.

1923 NHA incorporated.

1930's Opening of Milk Station and Health Clinic

1940's Addition of second floor to Neighborhood House and construction of Adobe Building by WPA.

1950's Emphasis on youth projects.

1960's Development of Social Work Services and family Programs.

CUIDAR (Service Auxiliary) founded.

NHA funded by Economic Opportunity Commission.

Decentralization and expansion of program and services.

Demonstration projects: Head Start, VISTA training, SDSC School of Social Work Student Unit, Grant Hill Teaching Center, Surplus Commodities Distribution Center, Welfare Rights Organization.

1970 VISTA - development of Communications Center, Manpower Program, Housing Program, Economic Development; Wooster West Urban Studies Program; Expansion of youth programs - Touring Program, sensitivity groups, college seminars and field placements.

LOCATIONS

Big Neighborhood House
1809 National Avenue
232-6255

Logan Youth Center
1816 Logan Avenue
232-2093

Project Office
530 - 44th Street
263-2291

Grant Hill Center
2020 Market Street
234-1829

Harbor Center
1810 Newton Avenue
234-3365

35th Street Center
851 S. 35th Street
233-6691

Seniors' Center
530 - 44th Street
264-0161

Young Adult Center
530 - 44th Street
264-0131

Extended Services
530 - 44th Street
264-0131

Surplus Food Center
530 - 44th Street
262-1365

SERVICES

COUNSELING

Individual, Family, Group

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL

Social Services, Health, Employment, Legal

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

Pre-School, Teens, Adults, Senior Citizens

EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING

Citizenship, English as a Second Language, Child Development, Homemaking, In-Service Training

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Welfare Rights Organization, Technical Assistance to Groups, Community Planning and Development

SURPLUS COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTION

Food Distribution, Nutritional Information, Health and Social Services Assistance

CITY of SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 13, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for Thursday, October 8, 1970:

0830 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House Area. Approximately three juveniles on scene.

0930 Hrs. Contacted Mr. Carlos Gonzales, President of the Community Action Council, and he informed Sergeant Garcia that a meeting was held on October 7, 1970, between the demonstrators and the Neighborhood House Negotiating Committee.

The Neighborhood House Demonstration was lead by Jose Gomez, Brown Beret. Mr. Gomez was advised by Mr. Morgan, U.C.S., that if the building was left empty and moved to another area there would be no funds given to the Neighborhood House from U.C.S.

At this point Jose Gomez and his followers walked out of the meeting and stated that they would contact Mr. Morgan at a later date.

1030 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House about ten demonstrators on scene.

1200 Hrs. Contacted Angie Avila regarding a disturbance at the Neighborhood House. Problem solved.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 6, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

On October 5, 1970, a Community Action Council Area B Meeting was attended by Sergeant G. Garcia. The main agenda for the meeting was to elect new officers. The meeting was orderly until a Brown Beret disrupted the meeting and read the following demands to the community and requested their assistance in the demonstration:

1. Ruby Hubert is hereby released from her duties at the Neighborhood House and is urged to seek employment in some other field
2. Mr. Hueso is hereby released from his duties at the Neighborhood House and is urged to seek employment in some other field
3. Anna Brown is hereby released from her duties at the Neighborhood House and is urged to seek employment in some other field
4. Eddie Oriole is hereby released from his duties at the Neighborhood House and is urged to seek employment in some other field.

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for the evening of October 5, 1970:

0840 Hrs.	CAC Meeting was disrupted. Patrol Captain and Area Supervisor were advised of situation
0900 Hrs.	Sergeant G. Garcia was advised by Mr. Luis Aspeytia that Neighborhood House was occupied by Chicanos
0930 Hrs.	Sergeant G. Garcia attempted to contact Ruby Hubert. She was not home

CITY of SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO. : 15.01.1
DATE : October 6, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT : Neighborhood House Demonstration

1000 Hrs. Contacted Mr. Luis Aspeytia and Octaviano Quintero, President M.E.C.H.A., City College, at Neighborhood House for information regarding the demonstrators. Sergeant G. Garcia was advised that three people were to occupy the Neighborhood House until morning. Demonstrators were to stay outside the remainder of the evening.

1030 Hrs. Contacted Mr. E. Pryor, President of the Board of Directors, Neighborhood House, regarding Ruby Hubert's telephone number and advised Mr. Pryor of situation

1055 Hrs. Telephoned Ruby Hubert. She was not available

1056 Hrs. Advised by Captain Allen that Mr. Pryor was enroute to the Logan Store Front Office to check on incident

1115 Hrs. Mr. Pryor on scene checked the Neighborhood House Area

1145 Hrs. After a conference with Mr. Pryor it was decided to leave the demonstrators alone. Also present at the conference were Inspector Bankhead, Lieutenant Williams, Sergeant Guaderrama and Sergeant G. Garcia

1200 Hrs. Contacted Leaders of Demonstration Luis Aspeytia and Octaviano Quintero and advised of situation

1215 Hrs. Secured

The demonstration is being directed by the Brown Berets and assisted by the Welfare Rights Council and students belonging to the M.E.C.H.A. Organization.

CITY of SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 6, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sargeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for Tuesday, October 6, 1970:

0700 Hrs. Contacted Demonstration Leaders and advised of possible problems. Octaviano Quintero stated that if any arrests were made he would direct his people not to resist

0730 Hrs. Patrol Captain La Motte, Inspector Shenk and Captain De Vore were advised of situation

0815 Hrs. Contacted Lieutenant Doshier, Patrol Watch 1, and advised him of conference with Demonstration Leaders

0820 Hrs. Attempted to contact Howard Carey, Project Director, Neighborhood House, 264-0161. Was not available

0835 Hrs. Howard Carey, called to advise that Miss Ruby Hubert was in town and would handle the Neighborhood House Demonstrators

0920 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House Demonstrators. About twenty people were present and situation was peaceful

1045 Hrs. Information received that the Harbor Center on Beardsley and Newton will be taken over on October 6, 1970, or October 7, 1970, by the demonstrators at the Neighborhood House

1215 Hrs. Advised Captain La Motte of Neighborhood House Demonstrators. Also advised that Ruby Hubert had a meeting with her executive committee and a decision would be made whether to remove the demonstrators or leave them alone

All of the Neighborhood House Staff is at the 44th Street Service Center until further notice

1340 Hrs. Officer Robinson advised that Ruby Hubert was in conference with her executive committee and would advise of decision after the meeting

CITY of SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO. : 15.01.1
DATE : October 6, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

1345 Hrs. Ruby Hubert called to advise that she would like the Police Department not to take any action against the Demonstrators. She further stated that the executive committee had directed her to negotiate with the demonstrators and to attempt to meet their demands.

George Stevens will be in charge of the negotiations committee from the Neighborhood House

1425 Hrs. Contacted Mr. Cortez, Mr. Bueno and Luis Aspeytia regarding the Executive Committees decision. Leaders of the Demonstration advised Sergeant G. Garcia that they would not negotiate with anyone except Ruby Hubert

1440 Hrs. Telephoned Officer Robinson and advised of conference with demonstration leaders

1500 Hrs. Officer Robinson advised Ruby Hubert of Sergeant G. Garcia's conference with the leaders of the demonstration

1630 Hrs. Ruby Hubert and Executive Committee decided that the Demonstrators could have the Neighborhood House and Harbor Center Buildings. They would remove their records and equipment at a later date

CITY of SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO. : 15.01.1
DATE : October 8, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for Wednesday, October 7, 1970:

0800 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House there were three juveniles on scene. No leaders at this time

0915 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House there were four juveniles on scene. No leaders at this time

0950 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House and contacted the demonstrators. They informed Sergeant G. Garcia that no contact had been made to date with the Neighborhood House Negotiating Committee

1215 Hrs. Mr. Luis Aspeytia informed Sergeant G. Garcia that Don Brady was attempting to become one of the demonstration leaders at the Neighborhood House

1330 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House very few people on scene

1700 Hrs. Checked Neighborhood House no demonstrators on scene

1730 Hrs. Secured

CITY of SAN DIEGO
MEMORANDUM

FILE NO.: 15.01.1
DATE : October 8, 1970
TO : Captain De Vore
FROM : Sergeant G. Garcia
SUBJECT: Neighborhood House Demonstration

The following is a chronological report regarding the activities of the demonstrators and the Police Department for Tuesday afternoon, October 6, 1970:

1900 Hrs.	Checked Neighborhood House Area 30 to 40 demonstrators were on scene. Captain Allen was notified
1930 Hrs.	Sergeant Corey, U-753, Patrol 2 was advised
2000 Hrs.	Checked Neighborhood House Area
2030 Hrs.	Checked Neighborhood House Area crowd was small
2100 Hrs.	Notified Captain Allen
2130 Hrs.	Contacted Sergeant Corey and advised regarding Neighborhood House developments
2145 Hrs.	Secured

*file
historical*

Logan Heights: Growth and Change in the Old "East End"

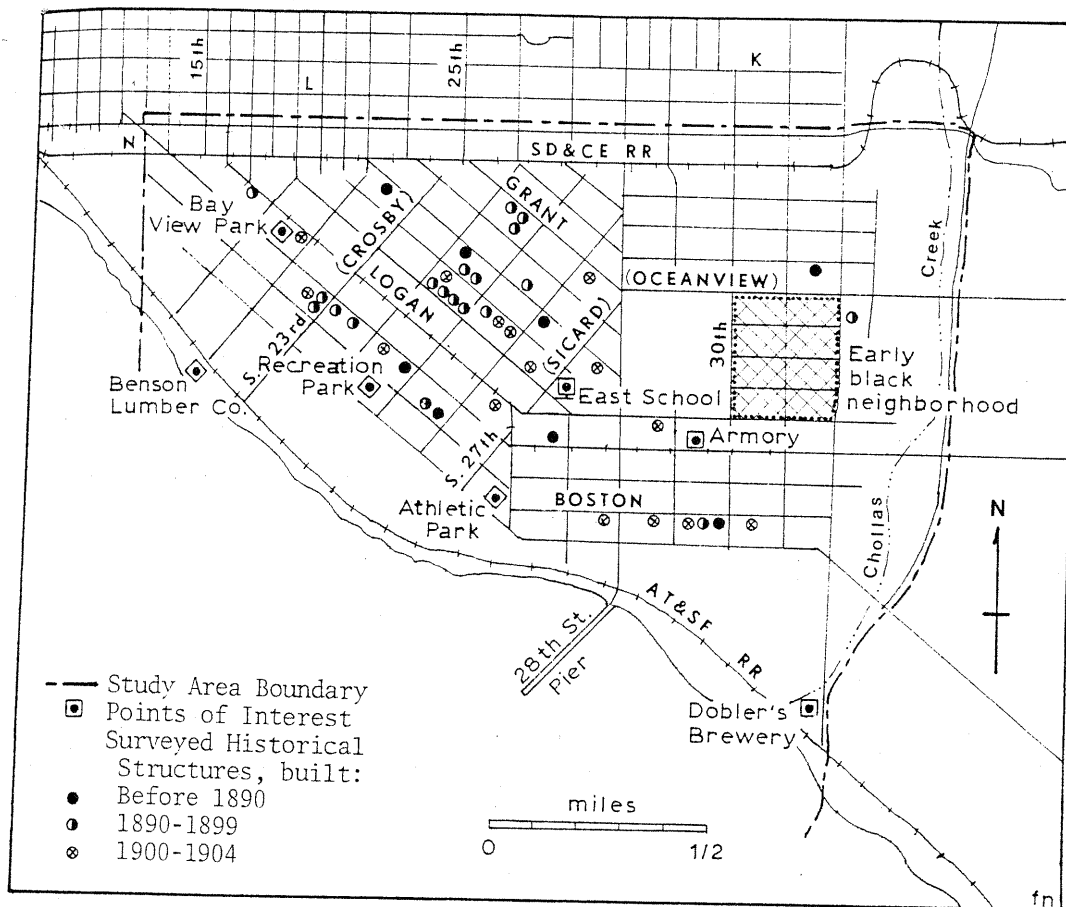
by FRANK NORRIS

*Congress of History Community
History Award Winner
San Diego Historical Society 1982
Institute of History*

Logan Heights today is many things—exciting, confusing, a cross-cultural zone at once adjacent to the San Diego central business district and yet, to a large degree, distant from it. At one time the home of many of San Diego's premier houses and families, the area has ridden a roller-coaster of economic and social fortunes and now offers a bewildering complex of single-family residences, apartments, businesses and industrial establishments. As is true with many older areas near a city center, Logan Heights today lacks definition and form; it is a necessary and perhaps inevitable victim of changing transportation systems which take place in a town subject to long-term, large-scale growth. For many years the center of San Diego's black and Mexican-American populations, Logan Heights now shares that distinction with areas to the east and southeast and, to a lesser extent, with several other parts of the San Diego metropolitan area.

Where precisely is Logan Heights? Its historical core, where the street pattern follows the bay front rather than the compass directions, is easily distinguishable on any local road map. Similar to many urban districts, however, its boundaries have grown and divided over time. During the administration of President Lyndon Johnson, for example, various economic development programs implied that Logan Heights included the entire southeastern portion of San Diego; this definition may still be held by some San Diego residents.¹ Traditionally, however, Logan Heights has usually been limited to an area bounded roughly, on the west, by Thirteenth Street and its imaginary extension to the south, on the north by Imperial Avenue, on the east by Wabash Boulevard (California State Highway 15), and on the south by San Diego Bay. Downtown and its waterfront are to the west, Sherman Heights and Golden Hill are to the north, and southeast San Diego lies to the east.

Logan Heights, named for a Civil War general who, among other accomplishments, is credited with the creation of Memorial Day, was not set-



The "East End" Logan Heights area in 1905, showing major points of interest prior to that date.

tled by European-based peoples until about 1880. However, the land had been far from idle in previous years.² At the mouth of Chollas Creek, on land now administered by the U.S. Navy, an active Diegueño Indian rancheria had existed for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years prior to initial European contact. This settlement, which may have been a permanent settlement in some years and seasonal in others, was observed and noted by Father Francisco Palou during the initial colonizing expedition of Upper California in July 1769, and was known by mission records to have existed as late as the mid 1820s. Thereafter, settlement at the site probably became more intermittent, although residents were recorded there as late as the 1880s or 1890s.³ Most Logan Heights land, however, sloped gently up from the mud flat on San Diego Bay, and possessed no particular attributes for early settlement, either by Indians or European immigrants.

The harbinger of settlement in Logan Heights came with the development of Alonzo Horton's nearby New Town, beginning in 1867. Within a year, the nascent real estate venture had proven so successful that it spawned

several adjacent subdivisions. One of these, Sherman's Addition, was established immediately north of the study area; lot sales were reportedly as enthusiastic as they were in Horton's Addition, although relatively few homes were initially built.⁴

Subdivision, and subsequent sale, of land in present-day Logan Heights quickly followed that of nearby areas. The Mannasse and Schiller subdivision, comprising the non-cardinally directed streets located northwest of present-day Dewey Street, was opened in 1870.⁵ To the southeast, however, land ownership suffered a large turnover, thus delaying the subdivision process. This acreage, in the form of four large pueblo lots, was first offered in the late 1860s to the San Diego and Gila Railroad as an inducement toward building a railroad across the mountains to the east. That company's failure, however, caused the land to revert to the city. Shortly afterwards, in 1872, the Texas and Pacific Railroad gained similar title to the land, again in anticipation of a coming railroad. The plans of the Texas and Pacific, however, suffered the same fate as that of the San Diego and Gila; this event plunged the city into dull times and again caused the city to regain ownership of the proffered lands. It was not until the 1880s that this land was again claimed. The San Diego Land and Town Company, a subsidiary of the California Southern Railroad (later the Santa Fe), purchased the land and opened it for settlement in 1886.⁶

The remainder of the study area was also opened up for settlement during the boom years of 1886-1888. Toward the beginning of the boom, D.C. Reed and O.S. Hubbell opened up an area southeast of the Land and Town Company's offerings. Other subdivided areas included the Hans P. Whitney Addition, the addition of James H. Guion, and the E.E. Bergin Addition.⁷

Actual settlement of the newly-opened lands, however, bore little relation to lot offerings or sales. Although a rude path had doubtless existed through the study area since the rancho period — and probably back to the first Spanish expeditions of the late 1760s — the first substantial improvement upon the land was the construction, in the early 1880s, of the California Southern Railroad, built along the existing waterfront between San Diego and National City.⁸ In conjunction with the railroad, a major depot was later built at the foot of present-day Beardsley Street.⁹ Anglo settlement, however, proceeded slowly. By the end of 1887, toward the end of the land boom, only twelve houses along with a school were reportedly under construction in the area. Because of its favored location relative to central San Diego, almost all early settlement in the study area took place on Mannasse and Schiller land.¹⁰ By the next year, however, a church was dedicated in the Land and Town subdivision. The land for the church was donated by the subdivider, perhaps as a lure to potential settlers.¹¹ Augmenting the scattered dwellings were the shacks and stilt houses of the so-called "squatter town," which lingered along the water's edge for several years following the boom, and various short-lived Indian settlements. Indians here, as elsewhere

in southern California, sometimes worked on various local construction projects, but were more often idle in an urban setting and were forced to fend for themselves.¹²

In the fifteen years after the boom, the study area, then known as the "East End," grew slowly but consistently. The area had all the attributes of a good neighborhood; it was accessible to the central area, had fertile soil, and was close to the water yet high enough to offer fine views of the bay.¹³ It also had a good school. East School, located at the intersection of Julian and Marcy Avenues, was a focal point for the early community, and was remembered fondly in later years by many former students. It was renamed Logan School about 1905.¹⁴

Responding to the growth of the neighborhood, a horse- and mule-drawn rail car line was built into the area along present-day National Avenue in 1891; it was replaced the next year by the San Diego Electric Railway, which offered service from downtown to various Logan Avenue points. In addition to the Logan Avenue route, the National City and Otay Railway provided local steam service through the area beginning in 1887. The NC&O originally travelled along Twenty-eighth Street, but was later rerouted to a Newton Avenue alignment.¹⁵

Perhaps because of the ease of accessibility to downtown San Diego, neighborhood business development lagged in the years after the boom. Available records suggest that as late as 1904, only a few, scattered businesses were in operation. Most were small grocery stores, while others, such as feed and seed stores, reflected the semi-rural atmosphere.¹⁶ Other businesses included Benson's Lumber Company, located on the bay between present-day Crosby and Sigsbee Streets; Dobler's Brewery, at the foot of Thirty-second Street; and a wharf, built in 1898 at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street and alternately put to industrial and recreational usage.¹⁷

Migrants to the area came from many walks of life. Spanning the economic spectrum, a few residents were among San Diego's most prominent families, including various business and political leaders of the time. In a community primarily situated within two blocks of the nearest car line arose many substantial homes of varying architectural styles. Quite simple homes, however, were also constructed; in one recorded instance, a four-room board-and-batten style home was constructed in a few days' time by friends of the owner.¹⁸ Fortunately, many of the historical buildings remain. A recent survey concluded that of those structures evaluated, nine predated 1890, ten others predated 1895, and eleven more were built before 1900. Between 1900 and 1904, an estimated sixteen buildings in the study area remain; in all, therefore, forty-six surveyed buildings in the area predate 1905. Many of these buildings, however, have suffered from weathering, neglect and other forms of deterioration.¹⁹

The ethnic composition of the old East End was fairly typical of other San Diego neighborhoods, in that blacks, Mexican-Americans, scattered Orien-

tals and various European ethnic groups complemented the native-born plurality.²⁰ Both blacks and Mexican-Americans had lived in the area as early as the 1890s, but they attracted little notice;²¹ their numbers were small in relation to other neighborhood residents, and other parts of San Diego — particularly the central area — offered greater concentrations of these minority groups. Mexican-Americans were scattered throughout the East End. Blacks, however, were fairly concentrated along a few blocks east of present-day Memorial Park.²² The precise reason for this concentration is not known. Preference of blacks to live near one another may have been a factor, and the location of a nearby black church further encouraged this clustering.²³ A more plausible reason, however, was the increased use of restrictive covenants in housing contracts. These covenants were effected in many areas of the city, including the East End area; in many cases, however, these covenants were not rigidly enforced. It should be noted that Mexican-Americans as well as blacks were the objects of many covenants. These covenants, however, were relatively insignificant in determining Mexican-American settlement patterns in and around the study area.²⁴

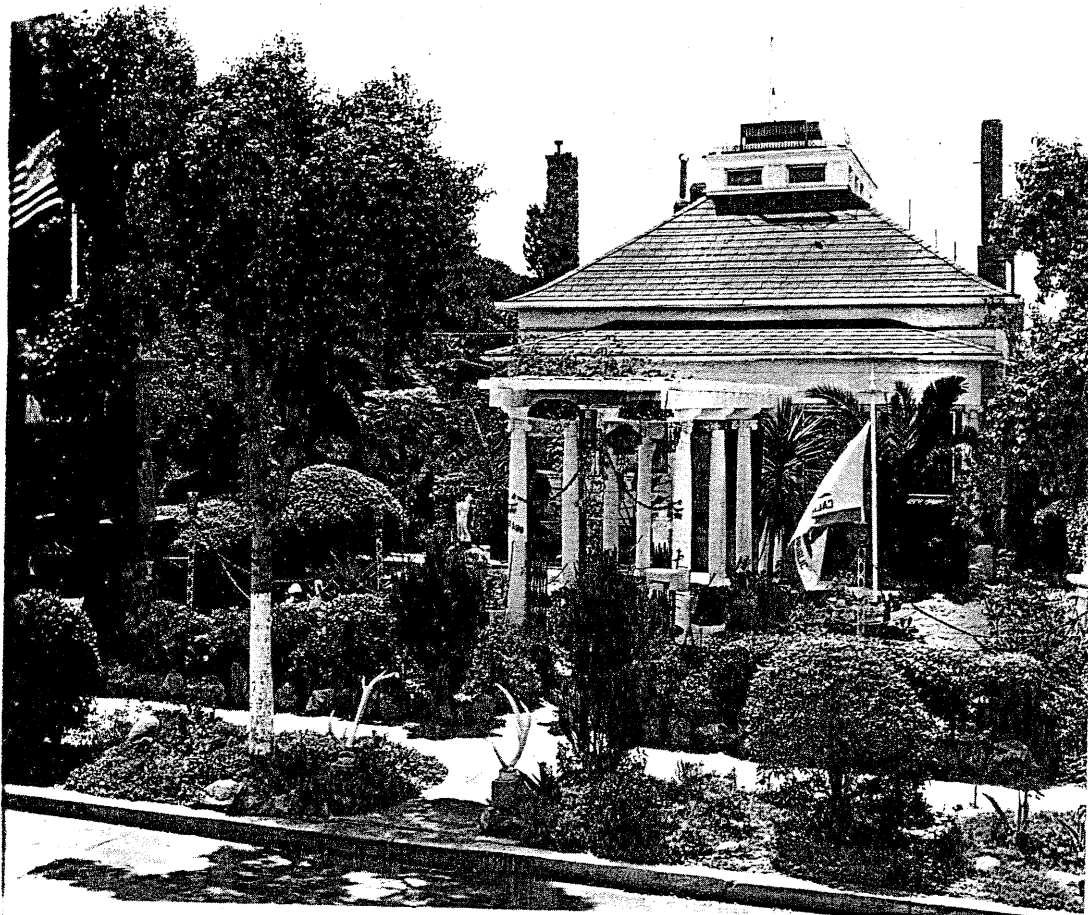
Turn-of-the-century life in the old East End was easy and adventurous, and pleasantly remembered by many former residents. The atmosphere was open and country-like, offering numerous diversions for both children and adults. A focal point for the boys was the Twenty-eighth Street pier, where wading, swimming, clam-digging and occasional sailing took place.²⁵ Although the wharf was originally built as a loading facility, it saw little recorded use except for a few lumber shipments, and was soon converted into an aquatic center, operated by the city playground department. Still later, it became a recreation center, where dances and other events were held.²⁶

Other parts of the East End also offered amusement. Rabbits were hunted in the swale now occupied by Sicard Street. Children also enjoyed watching the goings-on at the Benson Lumber Company. Here enormous quantities of logs, barged down the coast from the Pacific Northwest, were off-loaded and readied for the sawmill. Travelling circuses were also occasionally held on an open neighborhood lot.²⁷

Social life for many adults and children centered around the baseball fields and the armory. The East End was the site of San Diego's earliest intercity baseball park. Bay View Park, which was also used as a bicycle track, was built in the early 1890s; it was located just north of the intersection of present-day Beardsley Street and National Avenue. Here San Diego teams competed in the California Winter League for two years, and played Santa Barbara for the championship in 1898.²⁸ Similar to present-day winter leagues in the Caribbean and Latin American areas, California Winter League teams boasted several players from major league teams. In 1900 another baseball field, called Athletic Park, was built to the southeast to replace Bay View Park. Here, at Twenty-sixth and Main Streets, city teams



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Two Logan Heights residences are currently listed on the San Diego Historical Landmark Registry. They are the Weldon-Glasson House (above), built in 1880 and the oldest house in the study area, and the Gorham House, an 1894-vintage house located alongside present-day Interstate 5. Prior to the 1920, Logan Heights was home to some of San Diego's most prestigious families.



continued to play at least until 1912. The team of 1907, called the Pickwicks, was part of the Southern California League.²⁹

The most popular site for neighborhood activities was the Armory Hall, located on National Avenue east of Twenty-ninth Street. Events held here, remembered by most of the early residents, included a wide variety of dances — square dances, minuets, schottisches, and the trilby two-step — as well as charades, candy and taffy pulls, piano concerts, and other small-town amusements.³⁰

The simple, semi-rural lifestyle of the East End began to fade shortly after 1900. In 1905, the area came to be known as Logan Heights, and as the area grew, the local business base expanded to meet the new demands. Drug and hardware stores, confectioneries and other stores more geared to a large-sized urban neighborhood came into being. Several churches were built, and even a local civic association, called the Logan Heights Improvement Club, existed for a short time. Logan Heights' business district, which reached its height of prosperity in the 1920s, was concentrated along Logan and National Avenues; although the center of the district was located along Logan Avenue between present-day Dewey and Sicard Streets, businesses existed to a certain extent throughout the neighborhood.³¹

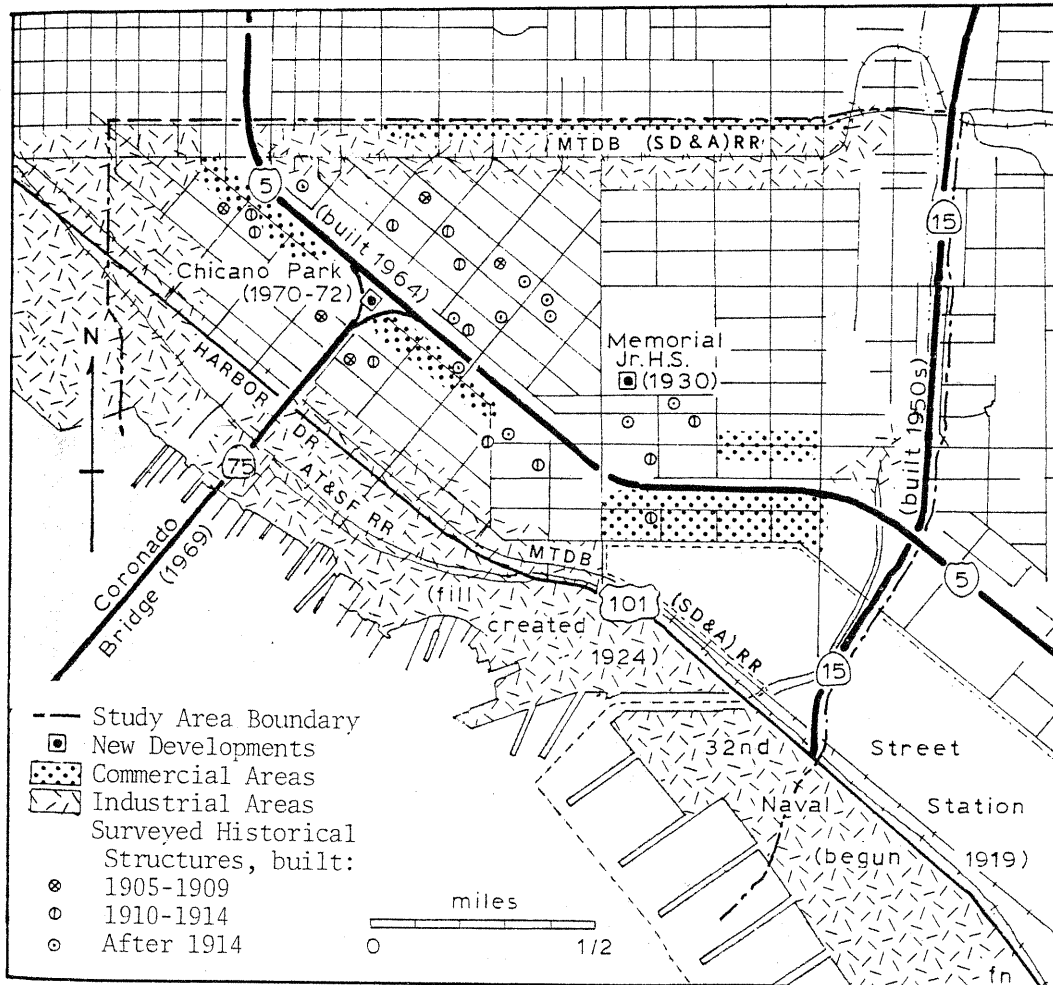
Soon after the business section of Logan Heights began to diversify, new growth occurred along the bay front. In 1907, near the foot of Twenty-eighth Street, groundbreaking ceremonies for the San Diego and Arizona Railway's line to the Imperial Valley took place. The new rail line soon cut through the area; the effects of that line ushered in land-use and ethnic changes that have largely directed Logan Heights in recent decades. Up until 1911, the bay front opposite the Santa Fe tracks was largely a muddy salt marsh, owned by the state. During that year, however, the city acquired use of the land. Soon the California Iron Works constructed a plant in the area, and during the next fifteen years the entire local coastline was extended by several hundred yards through the use of dredged fill material.³² The Twenty-eighth Street pier, by then deteriorated, was rebuilt for the use of the Naval Militia of California, an early naval reserve group. Other new industries included San Diego Marine Construction Company, established in 1915, and several tuna canneries dating from the same period. The military presence became permanent when, in 1919, the city deeded 98.2 bayfront acres to the Navy for a Docking and Fleet Repair Base. This was the forerunner of the Thirty-second Street Naval Station, a facility which today occupies over 1100 acres and is a significant contributor to the San Diego area economy.³³

Continued growth of the area in the decades following 1905 resulted in the construction of many notable residences. Homes were built in a variety of styles, although dominated by those of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival design. Of these, six buildings subject to a recent historical survey still survive from the 1905-09 period, sixteen were built between 1910 and 1914, and

four buildings each were surveyed from the 1915-19 and 1920-24 periods. Many of the buildings constructed after 1905 are still in good condition, although several others are in obvious need of rehabilitation or restoration.³⁴

By the end of the first World War, many of the older homes in Logan Heights were beginning to show signs of wear. In addition, incomes were rising, allowing many residents to purchase automobiles for the first time; and as part of the city's growth, many new areas were being thrown open for settlement. Each of these factors, combined with the nearby growth of industry in recent years, conspired to make Logan Heights a less desirable place to live

The Logan Heights area today, showing major "improvements" to the area since 1905.





Notable buildings in present-day Logan Heights include the Italian-style residence (right), built about 1885, and the Flat Iron Apartments, constructed about 1910 at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and National Avenue. Both buildings have been recently restored.

than had previously been the case.³⁵ The process of out-migration of long-term residents was far from sudden; it had been noted as early as 1915, and continued through most of the 1920s. By the end of the decade, however, the more prominent families had almost totally vacated their previous homes in favor of Mission Hills, Kensington, East San Diego and other nearby communities.

As the older, primarily Anglo residents left the area, other ethnic groups took their place — enough so that by the late 1920s, Logan Heights was considered “the residential section of the negroes, Mexicans and Orientals.”³⁶ Blacks had migrated to San Diego during and after the World War seeking employment in the manufacturing sector. Significant Mexican-American migration, on the other hand, had taken place for over a decade, in response to the demand for railroad and other construction workers. Worsening economic conditions in Mexico, along with the Mexican Revolution during the decade after 1910 augmented this flow of workers. Both ethnic groups eventually became centered in and around Logan Heights.³⁷

The process whereby the study area became a residential center for black and Mexican-American ethnic groups is a complex one; and as Leroy E. Harris has so ably pointed out in his research on the area, land values may have played a relatively small role in the process. Other factors which may have caused these groups to gravitate to Logan Heights included restrictive covenants on properties located outside of the study area, and the preference for many migrants to live near others of the same ethnic background. The tendency for some realtors to not show minority clients properties in predominantly non-minority parts of San Diego was also doubtless a contributing factor.³⁸

Various forms of available data give a remarkably similar picture regarding when and specifically where various minority groups invaded the study



area. Using the admittedly rough technique of using the location of black-oriented churches as a guide for black living patterns, Harris found that, in 1900, the general study area contained one of the city's three black churches. The same figures were repeated in 1910 and 1920, but by 1926, six of the city's seven black churches were located in or adjacent to Logan Heights. In 1930, the area contained seven of the city's eight black churches, and by 1940, all eight black churches were located there. These data suggest that Logan Heights became a center of the city's black population between 1920 and 1926. Research into the same problem using the various city and county directories, where "colored" persons were so marked in selected editions, reveals a similar pattern. Through use of the directories, however, it is apparent that Logan Heights did not attain pre-eminence as a black residential area until 1930 or even later. Comparison of the two sets of data suggest that church location may have been a magnet for potential migrants, rather than a response to previous migrations.³⁹

A similar pattern emerges when Mexican-American migration figures are inspected. Using the city and county directories as a guide to Spanish-surnamed residents, Harris found that an insignificant concentration (less than two per cent) of the city's Mexican-Americans lived in the study area in both 1890 and 1910. By 1926, however, in-migration of Mexican-Americans into the study area caused them to number over thirteen per cent of the city's entire Mexican-American population. This figure had grown to fifteen per cent by 1940.⁴⁰

These overall statistics, of course, fail to provide insight into where these ethnic groups were specifically concentrated. Precise descriptions, of course, vary according to the time and accuracy of the observer, but in the late 1920s, one early resident states that the Negro area was located between Thirtieth and Thirty-second Streets, and between present-day Ocean View

and Logan Avenues. By 1937, two centers of Negro population were identified; one centered on Thirtieth Street between Imperial and National Avenues, while a much larger area extended from Sixteenth to Twenty-fifth Streets, and from Imperial Avenue to the bay. Similar estimates were made concerning the extent of the "Mexican colony." One longtime area resident stated that in the late 1920s, Mexican-Americans lived primarily between Fourteenth Street and Crosby, and between J Street and the bay. By 1937, however, the area had moved eastward to Logan and National Avenues between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Streets.⁴¹ Since that time, the populations of both blacks and Mexican-Americans have moved well to the east, although the study area still contains major concentrations of both ethnic groups.

Finally, the decades since the 1920s have resulted in the continued growth of business and industry in Logan Heights. Growth of the above sectors was encouraged by the highly-touted Nolen Community Plan, issued in 1926 and adopted shortly thereafter by the city. The Nolen Plan envisioned Logan Heights, because of its central location, the adjacent bay and excellent transportation facilities as the center of the city's industrial zone.⁴² No available evidence, however, has suggested that the existing industrial melange is a result of recommendations in the Nolen Plan.

Industrial growth since the 1920s has differed fundamentally from earlier growth in that newer economic enterprises, by and large, have taken over land formerly used for residential purposes. Residential displacement by industry has resulted in the further erosion of residential land values in the study area. The noise, odors, traffic, and associated problems have also hurt the community image of Logan Heights. The relatively recent construction of Interstate Highway 5, the Coronado Bridge, the widening of Harbor Drive, and similar projects have had similarly destructive effects. The fight for Chicano Park, and the creation of the Barrio Logan concept, therefore, must be seen as attempts to re-establish a sense of neighborhood in an otherwise fragmented area.⁴³

As a result of the many recent land-use changes described above, Logan Heights today offers the visitor little of a sense of unity or of historical continuity. The many individual residences, however, in evidence from the relatively recent as well as distant past, are reminders of almost a century of population growth and change, an open page into a still largely unexplored sector of our local heritage.

NOTES

1. Leroy E. Harris, *The Other Side of the Freeway: A Study of Settlement Patterns of Negroes and Mexican-Americans in San Diego, California* (Doctor of Arts dissertation, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1974), p. 12.

2. *San Diego Union*, May 28, 1973, p. 1.
3. Francisco Palou, *Historical Memoir in New California*, Herbert E. Bolton, ed. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1926); C. Hart Merriam, *Village Names in Twelve California Mission Records*, *University of California Archeological Survey* 24, 1968; Florence Shipek, *Archeological Site Form*, on file with San Diego Museum of Man.
4. Federal Writers' Project, *San Diego; A California City* (San Diego: Neyenesch Printers, 1937), pp. 40-41.
5. Perhaps more than any other area in San Diego, Logan Heights' street names (present-day Dewey Street included) have been subject to alteration over the years. Most street names in the study area have been altered at least once, and one street has had five different names. Like the rest of the city platted before about 1920, the names originally given to present-day Logan Heights streets were quite well ordered, as opposed to today's relative confusion. For example, the various northeast-southwest trending streets, extending from Sigsbee to Schley Streets, were originally called South 21st Street through South Twenty-eighth Street. Similarly, the cardinal-oriented streets on the east side of the study area which currently extended from Imperial Avenue to Main Street were originally platted as M through Z Streets. Ocean View Boulevard, in addition to R Street, has also been called Grant Street, Woolman Street, and Hodman Street.
6. Joseph Tabler, *A General Historical Researching of the Barrio Logan* (Unpublished MSS., San Diego Historical Society, 1978), p. 6; Clare Crane, *Logan Heights*, an Historical Survey, *1971-72 Model Cities Neighborhood Business Directory*, p. 4.
7. Tabler, *A General Historical Researching*, p. 8.
8. I.E. Quastler, *Transportation in San Diego County*, *San Diego, An Introduction to the Region* (Dubuque, Iowa, Kendall/Hunt, 1976), p. 155.
9. Crane, *Logan Heights*, p. 4.
10. Tabler, *A General Historical Researching*, p. 8.
11. William E. Smythe, *History of San Diego, 1542-1908* (San Diego: The History Company, 1908), p. 560.
12. Robert Lloyd Carlton, *Blacks in San Diego County, 1850-1900* (M.A. Thesis, San Diego State University, 1977), p. 142.
13. Crane, *Logan Heights*, p. 5.
14. Interview with Gertrude Gibbs, March 27, 1958; Interview with Dora E. Maydole, November 22, 1960; *San Diego Union*, November 23, 1934, p. 3.
15. Richard V. Dodge, *Rails of the Silver Gate* (San Marino: Pacific Railway Journal, 1960), *passim*.
16. Sanborn Map Company, *San Diego, California*, 1888 (with revisions up to 1904).
17. Tabler, *A General Historical Researching*, pp. 11-12; Interview with Wallace A. Walter, January 24, 1961.
18. Walter interview; James Britton, *New Heights for Logan Heights*, *San Diego Magazine* (August, 1968), p. 66; Maydole interview.
19. Patrick Barley and Michael Pearlman, *Barrio Logan and Western Southeast San Diego Historical Survey*, prepared for the City of San Diego Historical Site Board, June, 1980, *passim*.
20. Walter interview.
21. Interview with James R. Johnson, Sr., August 30, 1980; Interview with Luis A. Alvarez, April 25, 1978; Walter interview.
22. Carlton, *Blacks in San Diego County*, pp. 146, 148; Harris, *The Other Side of the Freeway*, p. 110; Interview with Edgar Robyn, July 3, 1957.
23. Harris, *The Other Side of the Freeway*, p. 155.

24. Harris, *The Other Side of the Freeway*, pp. 165-180.
25. Interview with Gerald C. Wellington, January 16, 1978; Walter interview; Maydole interview.
26. Tabler, *A General Historical Researching*, p. 17.
27. Interview with James E. Reading, March 8, 1978.
28. Winifred Davidson, Unpublished Mss. Notes, 1935.
29. *San Diego Union*, October 29, 1945; *San Diego Union*, March 2, 1907.
30. Robyn interview; Maydole interview.
31. San Diego Directory Company, *San Diego City and County Directory*, editions of 1905, 1907, 1910 and 1926; Crane, Logan Heights, p. 8.
32. Bruce M. Browning and John W. Speth, "The Natural Resources of San Diego Bay; Their Status and Future" (California Department of Fish and Game, October, 1973).
33. Tabler, *A General Historical Researching*, pp. 13-18.
34. Barley and Pearlman, Barrio Logan, *passim*.
35. Harris, *The Other Side of the Freeway*, pp. 10, 13, 191; Crane, Logan Heights, p. 8.
36. Alvena Suhl, *The Historical Geography of San Diego County* (M.A. Thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1927), p. 70.
37. Carlton, *Blacks in San Diego County*, p. 125; Harris, *The Other Side of the Freeway*, p. 80.
38. Harris, *The Other Side of the Freeway*, p. 165.
39. *Ibid.*, pp. 92-109.
40. *Ibid.*, pp. 110-117.
41. Interview with Bert Ritchey, August 6, 1972; Federal Writers' Project, *San Diego*, p. 16.
42. S.H. Burton, Logan Heights, An Industrial City, *San Diego Business* (September 1, 1926), p. 11.
43. Barley and Pearlman, Barrio Logan, pp. 9-11.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS are courtesy of the City of San Diego Planning Department. Maps were supplied by the author.



VINCE COMPAGNONE / Los Angeles Times

Volunteer Laura Rodriguez learned on Friday that a new pediatrics wing at the Chicano Community Health Center in Barrio Logan will be named after her. Congratulating her is health center volunteer Tomas Carlos, who also was honored for his work in the community.

Volunteer Cooks Up a Winner for Clinic's New Pediatric Wing

By MIKE APAN, *Times Staff Writer*

A surprise was in store for Laura Rodriguez.

Just about all of the 250 people outside the Chicano Community Health Center in Barrio Logan on Friday knew what was up, but they were taking pains not to let the 76-year-old community leader in on the secret.

As far as Rodriguez knew, this was just another fund-raiser, the

same sort of event that has raised close to \$45,000 in the past five months to help the clinic complete a pediatrics wing, due in November.

Indeed, everything seemed the same as usual. Rodriguez, a blue bandanna covering her hair, helped out with food distribution in the parking lot, overseeing the volunteers who dished up 600 tamales,

beans and rice.

Finally, after the meals were served and the guests were seated, Laura Rodriguez got the news.

The pediatrics outpatient wing at the Chicano Community Health Center will be called the "Laura Rodriguez Pediatrics Wing."

In spite of a standing ovation,

Please see RODRIGUEZ, Page 8

RODRIGUEZ: Cooks Up a Winner

Continued from Page 1

Rodriguez—a woman her friends call “everyone’s grandmother”—said she preferred to keep a low profile. “I hate to speak in public,” she told the crowd at one point.

But Rodriguez has been a main force behind the health center. She helped lead a successful community struggle in 1970 to take over the same turn-of-the-century building where she attended dances as a teen and turn it into a health clinic for the Barrio Logan community.

“I don’t know what this government would do—the city, the county [without the center],” she said. “We take care of everybody.”

Still, she said the center is attempting to raise money so that the clinic can further meet the community’s health care needs.

“I don’t want everybody to give a lot of money,” she said. “I want to work for it. I don’t want to be a beggar, I want to work.”

And work it has been. It took Rodriguez, along with six women, a week of 10- to 12-hour days to prepare the more than 600 pork tamales served Friday. For the past five months, the volunteers have been cooking and selling the tamales once a month and have raised \$45,000.

“We’ve made a lot of progress, but we want more,” she said. “I don’t have too much longer to go; I’m 76. But I want to see a [pediatric wing].”

Fran Butler-Cohen, director of the center, describes Rodriguez as a “true community person.” She said Rodriguez “keeps an eye on the clinic.”

Aside from opening, closing, and supervising a crew which cleans the clinic, Rodriguez acts as an adviser to the director and is a non-voting member of the board of directors, according to Butler-Cohen, all on a volunteer basis.

She said the center still needs another \$50,000 to pay for the pediatrics wing, which will cost \$500,000.

Butler-Cohen said the expanded pediatric wing would help the center increase the number of people it provides care for each month by

1,000, for a total of 5,000 people a month.

Rodriguez said she remembers walking through the area where the center is when she was a child.

She said she doesn’t remember a health care facility in the neighborhood.

“I want the kids in here [now] to have something better,” she said.



VINCE COMPAGNONE / Los Angeles Times

Laura Rodriguez wears an honorary Navy hat from Rear Adm. James Sears. Sears oversees

the Navy nurses who volunteer at the Chicano Community Health Center in Barrio Logan.

Spirit of the Barrio: Laura Rodriguez

May 14, 1987 — *El Sol de San Diego* —

Laura Rodriguez is "the Spirit of the Barrio" - period.

Once upon a time, 1972 to be exact, tamale lunches, originally called "Hour in the Barrio," provided funds for the then Chicano Community Clinic. These monthly luncheons terminated in 1977 and to the joy of many, have been revived.

This spirit has returned to join the spirit that never left. Laura was the driving force of those early luncheons and the familiar figure in scarf and apron, once again supervises the preparation of tamales, rice, beans and other food that 250 guests will consume at this Friday's "Spirit of the Barrio" luncheon. These \$10-a-plate monthly luncheons represent more than "a good time was had by all." Money raised from these lunches is going to fund a new Women's Clinic which is expected to cost \$250,000. The new clinic will specialize in offering prenatal care to low-income patients.

According to Wenda Aldrich, center development director, there is a crisis in prenatal care, especially among Latino women. "Many women cannot afford any sort of prenatal care and they also need to be educated in taking care of themselves. Our center will offer them a publicly subsidized program," she said.

Laura, 77, knows the needs of the thousands of patients the Logan Heights Family Health Center now serves on a monthly basis. She was born and raised in Barrio Logan, and is the founder of the Logan Heights Family Health Center, once known as the Chicano Community Clinic. She has dedicated her adult life to improving the community and the lives of its residents.



Laura Rodriguez supervises the preparation of food served for the "Spirit of the Barrio" lunches which are held monthly at the Logan Heights Family Health Center.

Laura's service to the center began with the sit-in she led in 1970 in a successful effort to acquire the center's current home. Initially the Chicano Free Clinic, it was staffed by volunteer providers for four hours per week.

Greatly due to growth and direction spurred by Laura's charismatic personality and tireless energy, the health center has become one of the most respected and cost-effective providers of primary medical care in San Diego. It now serves nearly 4,000 patient visits per month and is the largest comprehensive facility of its kind in the city.

As founder and "matriarch" of the health center, Laura serves as a driving force behind its growth and development. She is employed part-time by the health center as coordinator of maintenance and security services. But her schedule is usually "first one in and last one out."

Once a month, Laura leads a group of community women in the preparation of 600 tamales for the health center's fundraising luncheon.

Her role as a community leader includes service on the following boards and commissions: Mexican American Senior Center, Senior Citizens Health Center, SDG&E Consumer Advisory Panel, City of San Diego Housing Commission, Task Force on Crime Prevention, Chicano Federation, Trustee, Mexican American Foundation, Centro Cultural Association, Neighborhood House, Chicano Park Steering Committee and the Logan Heights Family Health Center.

She is the recipient of recognition and awards for community service

including: Mexican American Foundation "Woman of the Year," Mexican American Foundation "Oradora de Honor," SDG&E Consumer Advisory Panel Service Award, Salvation Army Door of Hope Women's Auxiliary Woman of Distinction Award, KFMB-TV "Share the Spirit" news segment feature and "Woman of the Year," State of California, awarded March 1987.

Despite her achievements, Laura remains a modest, self-effacing woman of great dignity whose reputation is known to only a few outside the small barrio community. In her honor, the newly constructed pediatric wing is named the Laura Rodriguez Pediatric Clinic.

Laura is one of three children born to an Italian father and Mexican mother. Her father was blind and supported the family by operating a newsstand in Downtown San Diego. From age three until her father's death when she was 13, Laura guided him to and from the corner of Fifth and C Streets, where he worked.

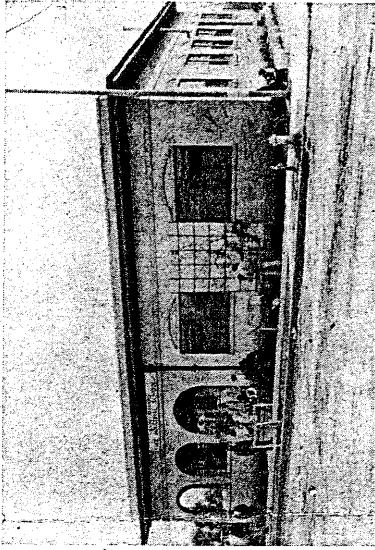
After her father's death Laura and the two children were cared for by Helen Marston, of the prominent Marston family. Although Miss Marston was a dear friend and became the children's legal guardian, Laura missed her home in the barrio and upon graduation, returned to the area to marry her first boyfriend, David Rodriguez, in 1926.

Laura is the mother of four, grandmother of 11 and great-grandmother to four. Her greatest achievements she says are "raising my children to be decent kids and dedicating myself to the clinic."

1920

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

1809 NATIONAL AVENUE



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MISS HELEN MARSTON - - - - - Chairman
 MRS. HARRISON SLOANE - - - - - Vice-Chairman
 MISS FRANCES TOMLINSON - - - - - Financial Secretary
 MISS ALICE WANGENHEIM - - - - - Treasurer
 MISS MARY MITCHELL - - - - - Secretary
 MISS MARY COWLES - - - - - Press Chairman
 Miss Rebecca Halley Miss Mary Gale
 Mrs. J. R. Simison Miss Florence Shields

STAFF

MISS MARY C. SNYDER - - - - - Head Worker
 MISS CHARLOTTE BANGERT - - - - - Assistant
 MISS MILDRED GUNN - - - - - Volunteer Assistant

ENDORSERS

Mr. John Bacon Miss Ellen Scripps
 Mr. Clarence Hensel Mrs. Arce Ramirez
 Rev. Williard B. Thorp Miss Alice Lee
 Rev. Father McGrath Miss Althea Warren
 Mr. G. W. Marston Mrs. L. A. Blochman
 Mr. Melville Klauber Mrs. Lillian Pray Falmer
 Judge S. M. Marsh

AGENCIES CO-OPERATING WEEKLY

Board of Education in Kindergarten and Night School
 Board of Health in Milk Station and Clinics
 Normal School Y. M. C. A.
 Red Cross Y. W. C. A.
 Public Library High School Y. W. C. A.
 Unitarian Sunday School

ATTENDANCE

Not Including Kindergarten, Milk Station or Clinics
 Average Total, Weekly..... 600
 Average Number of Different Persons, Weekly..... 300
 Approximate Cost of Work, Per Capita, Weekly.....17½¢

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1918-1919
 Balance on Hand, April 1, 1918..... \$ 77 15
 Receipts, April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919..... 2,133.53
 Total..... \$2,210.68
 Total Expenditures April 1, 1918 to April 1, 1919..... \$1,920.31
 Balance, April 1, 1919..... \$ 290.37

1919-1920
 Balance on Hand, April 1, 1919..... \$ 290 37
 Receipts, April 1, 1919, to April 1, 1920..... 2,516.92
 Total..... \$2,807.29
 Total Expenditures, April 1, 1919 to April 1, 1920..... \$2,739.29
 Balance, April 1, 1920..... \$ 68 00

1920-1921
 Amount Needed for Increased Work..... \$5,000 00

MEANS OF SUPPORT

Industrial School (Use of Building Given).
 Co-operating Agencies.
 Volunteer Workers.
 Contributions from Individuals.

Make Checks Payable To
 NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION
 And Send To

MRS. L. A. BLOCHMAN
 3260 First Street, San Diego, Calif.

A Good Neighbor
 A Social Center
 A School of Citizenship
 In a Mexican Community

Under the Auspices of
 THE COLLEGE WOMAN'S CLUB
 In the Building of the
 San Diego Industrial School
 San Diego, California