NPS Form 10-900a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ___

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 11000576 Date Listed: 8/30/2011

Nuestra Senora Reina de la Paz | Kern | CA
Property Name | County | State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 9/30/11

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Amended Items in Nomination:

U. T. M. Coordinates:

The correct U.T.M. Coordinates should read:

1	11	358300	3899900
2	11	358280	3898710
3	11	357420	3899290
4	11	357520	3899700

[The polygon created by the UTMs fully encompasses the nominated areas.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz

other names/site number National Chavez Center at Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz (see continuation sheet)

2. Location

street & number 29700 Woodford-Tehachapi Road | N/A | not for publication

city or town Keene | N/A | vicinity

state California code CA county Kern code 029 zip code 93531

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ✓ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_X_ national ___ statewide __local

/State Historic Preservation Officer July 13, 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 9/30/2011

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
Name of Property

Kern County, California
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
21	1	buildings
0	2	sites
3	1	structures
0	0	objects
24	4	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: organizational
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: institutional housing
EDUCATION: education-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: organizational
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum
EDUCATION: education-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalow/Craftsman
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Modern Movement
Other: Ranch Style
No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD
STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz (commonly known as La Paz) is a property encompassing 187 acres in Keene, California, a small town located in the foothills of the Tehachapi Mountains of eastern Kern County. The property is bounded on the north and east by a BNSF Railway line, on the south by Tehachapi Creek, and on the west by an adjacent property. La Paz includes 24 contributing resources situated amidst rolling hills, rock outcrops, and oak savanna. Development of the property occurred in three phases, producing resources with a variety of characteristics. Development began during the 1910s with the construction of four buildings associated with a nearby rock quarry. The second phase, associated with the property's development as a tuberculosis sanatorium, extended from the 1920s to the 1960s. The third phase began in the 1970s, when the property became the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) and the year-round residence of Cesar Chavez and other union personnel. The UFW added 4 of the property's 21 contributing buildings during the property's period of significance (1970-1984), but 14 contributing buildings pre-dating 1970 and concentrated near the southeast corner of the property have given La Paz much of its character. Most of these buildings reflect Craftsman/California Bungalow influences, with wood framing, board-and-batten siding, long porches, and low-pitched roofs with wide eaves. A children's hospital building isolated at the north end of the property reflects Spanish Colonial Revival influences. This building, the contributing resources post-dating 1970 (and generally lacking in architectural style), and the property's natural features contribute to the property's character as well. The property has been occupied and well-maintained since the close of its period of significance. Although a fair number of resources have been renovated or removed, the property as a whole is in excellent condition and retains its integrity.

Narrative Description

The following description includes 28 resources and moves geographically from the south side of the property to the north side. The description concludes with an assessment of the property's integrity.

1. Quonset hut (contributing building)
The Quonset hut is located at the southeast corner of the property, near the main entrance. It sits on a raised, concrete foundation. It has a curved, corrugated metal roof and sides, doorways on the north and south ends, and windows on the south end, east side, and north end. The south end also features a brick façade roughly three feet high. A small, flat patio roof attached to the east side and south end of the building is covered with red, ceramic clay, curved tiles associated with Spanish Colonial Revival style. The Quonset hut was constructed during the early 1950s. The UFW added the brickwork and roof during the 1970s.

2. Visitor Center (non-contributing building)
The visitor center building is located near the southeast corner of the property, approximately 100 yards north of the Quonset hut. Completed in 2004, the visitor center is a non-contributing yet highly compatible building constructed on the foundation and to the specifications of a building constructed in 1914 and razed in 2003. The visitor center building, like the original building, is sited on a slope, with its concrete foundation largely exposed on the west side and its main entrances on the east side. The rectangular, single story building measures approximately 150 feet by 35 feet. The wood-frame building features Craftsman/California Bungalow elements that characterized the original building, including board-and-batten exterior siding, a low-pitched cross-gabled roof, and a porch on the east side. The original building served as a bunkhouse for rock quarry workers during the 1910s and then as an infirmary between the 1920s and the 1960s. The UFW moved its main administrative offices (including the office of UFW President Cesar Chavez) into the building during the early 1970s. The demolition of the original building diminished the integrity of the property as a whole, but the new building preserves the overall design of the property associated with its period of significance (specifically, the concentration of buildings near the southeast corner) and the overall feeling of the property associated with its period of significance, thus preserving valuable opportunities for historical interpretation.

(see continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [X] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [X] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY
SOCIAL HISTORY
ETHNIC HERITAGE: HISPANIC
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance
1970–1984

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Chavez, Cesar Estrada

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Chavez, Richard (builder)
Biggar, Charles H. (architect)
Eddy, Robert N. (architect)

Period of Significance (justification)

(see continuation sheet)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

(see continuation sheet)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz, a property encompassing 187 acres in the Tehachapi Mountains of eastern Kern County, California, has acquired exceptional historical significance at the national level for its association with Cesar Chavez, the most important Latino leader in the history of the United States (Criterion B), and for its association with the United Farm Workers of America (UFW), the first permanent agricultural labor union established in the history of United States (Criterion A). The property's period of significance extends from 1970 to 1984, a period that represents a distinct phase in the productive life of Cesar Chavez and in the larger history of the farm worker movement. During these years, the farm worker movement that Chavez began to lead in 1962 transitioned into a modern labor union, the UFW. Under Chavez's leadership, the UFW secured unprecedented gains during these years, including the passage of the first law in the continental United States that recognized agricultural laborers' collective bargaining rights and the signing and administration of contracts that brought myriad improvements in farm workers' lives across the nation. La Paz is the property tied most closely to these developments, primarily because Chavez relocated the UFW's administrative offices and his own residence to La Paz in 1971, but also because thousands of union members themselves came to La Paz to help devise and implement organizing strategies, to receive training in contract administration, and to strengthen their sense of solidarity. This spectrum of activity and achievement has given the property connections to four areas of significance: the history of the agriculture industry, social history, Hispanic heritage, and political history. La Paz's close association with Chavez and the UFW gives the property exceptional importance, allowing it to meet Criteria Consideration G.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The following narrative statement begins with a chronological history of Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz. The narrative then explains the national significance of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers union and the exceptional nature of the property's association with each.

History of the Property

Development of the property known as Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz began in 1913, when the Kern County Highway Department opened a rock quarry in the Tehachapi Mountains near the town of Keene, California. County workers built four wood-frame buildings nearby—a bunkhouse (non-extant), an administration building (resource no. 13), a single-family house (resource no. 6), and a dining hall (non-extant)—as well as an entrance road, water supply system, and septic tank. The four buildings were utilitarian, but they showed Craftsman/California Bungalow influences, including board-and-batten siding, long porches, and low-pitched roofs with wide eaves.

(see continuation sheets)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Developmental history and historic context have been addressed in the narrative statement of significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

(see continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
X University
___ Other
Name of repository: Wayne State University (Detroit, Michigan)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 187 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	5	358260	3899790
2	5	358250	3898800
3	5	357420	3899290
4	5	357520	3899700

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the property are identified on the accompanying sketch map. The northern and eastern boundaries are formed by the property line that lies 100 feet from the center of the adjacent railroad track. The southern boundary follows the property line along Tehachapi Creek. The western boundary follows the property line indicated on the map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the property are based on the property lines of the parcel of land leased by the National Farm Workers Service Center Inc. in 1970 and made available to the United Farm Workers of America.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Raymond W. Rast, Associate Director, Center for Oral and Public History
organization California State University, Fullerton date February 20, 2011
street & number 800 North State College Boulevard telephone 657-278-8563
city or town Fullerton state CA zip code 92834
e-mail rrast@fullerton.edu

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County: State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ___.

(see continuation sheet for complete log of photographs)

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
Name of Property

Kern County, California
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name The Stonybrook Corporation/CO Paul Park, Esq. General Counsel, National Farm Workers Service Cntr.

street & number 29700 Woodford-Tehachapi Road telephone

city or town Keene state CA zip code 93531

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

3. Chavez burial site and memorial garden (non-contributing site)
The Chavez memorial garden is located near the southeast corner of the property, approximately 100 yards north of the Quonset hut and immediately east of the visitor center. Encompassing more than 1000 square feet, the memorial garden includes the Chavez burial site, several beds of specialized roses, stone fountains and sculptures, native vegetation, an arbor constructed with redwood beams, and perimeter walls finished with stucco. Upon his death in 1993, Chavez was buried in a rose garden that had been cultivated at this location. Landscape architect Dennis Dahlin designed and supervised the construction of the expanded memorial space in 2001.

4. Dormitory building (contributing building)
The dormitory building, the largest building on the property, is located near the southeast corner of the property, approximately 20 yards west of the visitor center. The building, originally constructed as the first dedicated hospital building on the property, consists of two T-shaped buildings attached side by side. The unbroken eastern façade (the tops of the two Ts) measures approximately 240 feet in length, and this section of the building is approximately 35 feet deep. The southern rear wing extends 40 feet further, and the larger, northern rear wing extends 50 feet further. The single story building sits on a concrete foundation, though the sloping terrain allows for rear entrances to the basement and sub-basement of the building. The wood-frame building is finished with stucco, and features a low-pitched, cross-gabled roof and more than 130 windows. The main entrances to the building are located on the eastern side, with additional entrances to the main floor located on the north and south sides and rear (accessible by stairs). Construction of the first T-shaped building was completed in 1927, and the second T-shaped building was attached to the north end of the original structure in 1932. The 55-bed building was renovated and expanded again during the 1950s; exterior walls on the west side of the building were moved outward (enclosing former porch spaces), a 40-foot addition was attached to the south end of the building, the roof was reconstructed, and the original board-and-batten exterior was replaced with stucco. The UFW converted this building into a dormitory during the early 1970s and used it for that purpose into the 1980s.

5. Financial Management building (contributing building)
The financial management building is located approximately 20 yards northeast of the dormitory building. Constructed during the early 1920s, the cross-shaped, single story building sits on an elevated wood foundation. The building measures approximately 60 feet from north to south, with one arm extending 10 feet to the rear and another arm extending 20 feet to the front. The wood-frame building shows Craftsman/California Bungalow influences, including board-and-batten exterior siding, a low-pitched roof, and overhanging eaves. The main entrance is located on the east side of the south arm (an exterior wall that also features 9 windows and an incomplete brick façade). Additional entrances are located on the west and north arms. The building was originally constructed as a children's hospital. The UFW located its financial management services in the building during the 1970s. The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

6. Trust Funds Management building (contributing building)
The trust funds management building is located approximately 20 yards northeast of the financial management building. Constructed in 1914, the rectangular, single story building sits on an elevated, wood foundation. The building measures approximately 35 feet by 20 feet. The wood-frame building shows Craftsman/California Bungalow influences, including board-and-batten exterior siding, a low-pitched roof with wide eaves, and a wrap-around porch on the south and east sides. Entrances are located on the south and east sides. Originally constructed as a single-family dwelling, the building served as a nurses' residence between the 1920s and the 1960s. The UFW located its trust funds management operations in the building during the 1970s. The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

7. Cafeteria building (contributing building)
The cafeteria building is located on level terrain approximately 40 yards north of the dormitory building. Designed by architect Robert N. Eddy of Bakersfield and constructed in 1954, the single story building is square in shape (measuring 42 feet on each side) except for a 28-foot-long front section (on the west side) that extends forward an additional 12 feet. The wood-frame building sits on a concrete foundation and shows influences of California Ranch style, with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof; overhanging eaves; a long, low roof line that emphasizes the building's horizontal reach; and a front façade dominated by two large banks of windows. The UFW completed an extensive interior remodel of the building during the early 1970s and continues to use it as a dining facility named "Pan Y Vino." The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

8. House (contributing building)
This house, constructed during the 1920s, is located approximately 40 yards west of the cafeteria building. The one-and-one-half story building sits on a concrete foundation. The original, rectangular section of the building measures approximately 15 feet by 20 feet; a smaller rectangular addition attached to the south side of the building during the 1950s gave the structure its present L shape. The wood-frame building shows Craftsman/California Bungalow influences, including a low-pitched, front-gabled roof and a wrap-around porch with square columns. Sited on a steep slope, the building has a main entrance on the east side and a basement exposed on the south and west sides. An addition was attached to south side of the building, and the entire structure was refinished with stucco, during the 1950s. The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

9. House (contributing building)
This house was constructed during the 1930s and moved to its current location, approximately 45 yards west of the cafeteria building, during the 1950s. The L-shaped, single story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 20 feet by 30 feet on its longest sides. The wood-frame building shows Craftsman/California Bungalow influences, including a low-pitched, cross-gabled roof and a covered patio. The building's board-and-batten exterior was replaced with stucco during the 1950s. The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

10. Storage unit (contributing building)
This building is located approximately 50 yards west of the cafeteria building. The rectangular, single story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 18 feet by 12 feet. The wood-frame building features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The building was constructed during the 1950s. The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

11. House (contributing building)
This house was constructed during the 1930s and moved to its current location, approximately 80 yards northwest of the cafeteria building, during the 1950s. The rectangular, single story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 12 feet by 20 feet. The wood-frame building features board-and-batten exterior siding, a low-pitched roof, and a covered patio on the front side.

12. House (contributing building)
This building was constructed during the 1930s and moved to its current location, approximately 70 yards northwest of the cafeteria, during the 1950s. The rectangular, one-and-one-half story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 40 feet by 30 feet. Originally constructed as a schoolhouse, the wood-frame building features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and a front porch. The building was converted into a residence, expanded with a front porch and side room (attached at the east side), and refinished with stucco during the 1950s. The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

13. House (contributing building)
This building was constructed in 1914 and moved to its current location, approximately 70 yards north of the cafeteria building, during the 1950s. The rectangular, one-and-one-half story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 40 feet by 30 feet. Originally constructed as an administration building (for the rock quarry operation), the wood-frame building features a cross-gabled roof and porches on the south and north sides. The building was converted into a residence and refinished with stucco during the 1950s. The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

14. Chavez house (contributing building)
This house, the residence of Cesar Chavez and his family, is located approximately 75 yards north of the cafeteria building. Constructed during the 1930s, the rectangular, single story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 32 feet by 20 feet (including an 8-foot addition attached to the north side of the building during the 1950s). The wood-frame building features a side-gabled roof, a front entrance on the east side, and large windows on the east, south and west sides, including a distinctive bay window at the southeast side. The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

15. Storage unit (contributing building)
This building is located approximately 85 yards northeast of the cafeteria building. Constructed by the UFW during the 1970s, the rectangular building measures approximately 10 feet by 15 feet.

16. Garage (contributing building)
This building is located approximately 90 yards northeast of the cafeteria building. Constructed during the 1930s, the rectangular building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 50 feet by 15 feet. The wood-frame building features a side-gabled roof and two large doors (for automobile access). The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

17. Garage (contributing building)
This building is located approximately 100 yards northeast of the cafeteria building. Constructed during the 1930s, the rectangular building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 70 feet by 15 feet. The wood-frame building features a side-gabled roof and four large doors (for automobile access). The building's roofing was replaced in 2004.

18. Administration building (contributing building)
The administration building is located approximately 150 yards north of the cafeteria building. Constructed in several phases during the 1970s and early 1980s, the rectangular, single story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 90 feet by 75 feet. The metal-frame building features metal siding, a front entrance on the south side, a flat roof (on the western portion of the structure), and a low-pitched, side-gabled roof (on the eastern portion of the structure).

19. Playground (non-contributing site)
This site, located approximately 100 yards northwest of the cafeteria building, was developed into a small playground (featuring a play structure, park bench, and boundary marked by recycled rubber tires) in 2003.

20. House (contributing building)
This house is located approximately 100 yards west of the cafeteria building. Constructed during the 1970s, the rectangular, single story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 30 feet by 25 feet. The wood-frame building features a low-pitched, side-gabled roof. The building's roof was replaced in 2004.

21. Manufactured housing unit (contributing building)
This manufactured housing unit is located approximately 140 yards northwest of the cafeteria building. One of more than twenty such units moved to the property during the 1970s, the rectangular, single-wide unit measures approximately 50 feet by 12 feet and features a porch attached to the south side.

22. Manufactured housing unit (contributing building)
This manufactured housing unit is located approximately 170 yards northwest of the cafeteria building. One of more than twenty such units moved to the property during the 1970s, the rectangular, double-wide unit measures approximately 50 feet by 24 feet and features a side-gabled roof.

23. Water tank (contributing structure)
The water tank, located on a hill north of the manufactured housing units, was installed during the 1970s.

24. Satellite dishes (contributing structure)
Two large satellite dishes, located west of the manufactured housing units, were installed during the late 1970s.

25. Telecommunications building (contributing building)
The microwave telecommunications building is located near the southwest corner of the property. Constructed during the late 1970s, the rectangular, single story building sits on a concrete foundation and measures approximately 25 feet by 15 feet. The concrete-brick building has a front-gabled roof and a metal door on the north side but lacks windows. A fence encloses a small area north of the entrance.

26. Swimming pool (non-contributing structure)
The in-ground swimming pool, located near the center of the property, was installed during the 1950s but fell into disuse during the 1960s. The pool was not used during the property's period of significance.

27. North Unit (contributing building)
The North Unit, recently renamed the Villa La Paz Conference Center, is located near the northeast corner of the property. It is situated amidst scattered oak trees on gently sloping terrain and separated from the main concentration of buildings by a half mile of hilly terrain. Designed by architect Charles H. Biggar of Bakersfield and constructed in 1929 as a 44-bed children's preventorium, the North Unit consists of four separate buildings. The main building is cross-shaped. The south and north arms measure approximately 40 feet by 50 feet, and each side arm measures approximately 100 feet by 35 feet. The center of this building has a second story, and the north arm includes a finished basement. Two small buildings, each measuring approximately 40 feet by 30 feet, are sited in the northwest and northeast quadrants created by the arms of the main building; these buildings are connected to the main by covered walkways. A smaller fourth building, sited near the northwest building and constructed during the 1950s, housed a boiler. The three large buildings are constructed of reinforced concrete and sit on concrete foundations. These buildings reflect Spanish Colonial Revival influences, including side-gabled roofs covered with red, ceramic clay, curved roof tiles; exposed roof beams (inside the side arms of the main building); large windows; covered patios; and a square water tower designed to resemble a bell tower. The UFW used this building for educational and administrative purposes during the 1970s and 1980s, but the building fell into disuse during the 1990s. A restoration project completed in 2010 now allows the building to be used as a full-service conference and retreat center. This project included a full interior renovation, the expansion of the staircase leading to the main entrance and the addition of an accessibility ramp, the addition of a staircase on the south side of the west arm, the addition of railings along the south side patios on the east and west arms, modest landscaping work south of the building, and the paving of a parking lot east of the building.

28. Road system (contributing structure)
The road system grew with each phase of the property's development but was generally in place by the 1970s. The road system connected the various buildings on the property, but the roads, most of which have remained unpaved, also defined the property's open spaces and provided pathways for walking.

The significance of Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz lies in its association with the productive life of Cesar Chavez and its association with the activities and achievements of the United Farm Workers union (and other affiliated organizations) between 1970 and 1984. In order to convey these associations, the property as a whole must retain its historic identity, meaning the majority of the resources that give La Paz its historic identity must retain integrity, and the relationships among those resources must be substantially unchanged since 1984.

In order for the individual resources to collectively convey the property's historic identity, it is essential that they retain six aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. The workmanship evident in individual resources helps convey the identity of the property prior to its period of significance, but evidence of workmanship is not as essential as the location of the resources and the property as a whole, the design of the resources and their spatial relationships, the natural setting of the resources and the property as a whole, the variety of materials of the resources and the property as a whole, the feeling that the resources collectively create, and the associations that the individual resources and the property as a whole convey.

The majority of resources that give La Paz its historic identity retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property as a whole thus retains integrity.

Individual resources at La Paz have undergone physical change since 1984, including, in some cases, renovation or removal. The former administration building (located where the Visitor Center building now sits) was demolished in 2003 and replaced with a near replica. Around the same time, a memorial garden and small playground were added to the property, and the roofing was replaced on twelve buildings. As many as eighteen manufactured housing units, moved to the property during the 1970s, have been removed since 1984. The former North Unit has been renovated and reopened as Villa La Paz Conference Center. Other buildings, most notably the dormitory building, have begun to show signs of deterioration (including and exacerbated by broken windows).

Despite these changes, the property as a whole retains integrity. The location of the property and the majority of its resources are unchanged. The design of the individual resources remains unchanged, as do their spatial relationships. The natural setting of the property, a key to its appeal to Chavez, remains substantially unchanged. The materials and workmanship that characterize the property's resources remain substantially unchanged. The property thus evokes a historic feeling and clearly conveys its associations with Chavez and with the United Farm Workers from 1970 to 1984.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz began in 1970, when the National Farm Workers Service Center Inc. acquired the property and made its facilities available to members and supporters of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (renamed the United Farm Workers of America in 1971). Cesar Chavez permanently relocated the UFW's administrative offices and his own residence from Delano, California, to La Paz in 1971.

The period of significance ended in 1984. Although important transitions within the UFW, and a decline in UFW organizing successes, began during the late 1970s and early 1980s, 1984 was a year in which Chavez's broadening focus on poverty, racism, and enviromental justice issues became pronounced, and it was a year in which the UFW fully embraced new technologies of mass communication (including computer-generated mailing lists and modern offset-printing).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz achieved significance less than fifty years ago, but historical scholarship, much of it produced since Cesar Chavez's death in 1993, has firmly established the exceptional importance and national significance of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers union. Therefore the resource meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration G (Refer to narrative statement of significance for discussion.).

The period from 1970 to 1984 marked a distinct phase in Chavez's productive life and in the larger history of the farm worker movement. It was the period during which the farm worker movement transitioned into a modern labor union, secured unprecedented gains (including passage of the first law in the continental United States that recognized agricultural laborers' collective bargaining rights), but also struggled with certain aspects of the transition itself. Historical scholarship has firmly established that Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz has exceptional importance as the property tied most closely to this phase. (Refer to narrative statement of significance for discussion.)

Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)

The county suspended the quarry's operations in 1917. The following spring, Edythe Tate Thompson, head of the California Bureau of Tuberculosis, began to convert the property into a tuberculosis sanatorium. Thompson thought that the remote property's location, high altitude (2,600 feet), clean air, cool temperatures, and abundant sunshine were ideal.[1] She also decided that the four buildings on the property were suitable for conversion to hospital use.[2] Work crews turned the bunkhouse into an infirmary with separate wards for men and women, they converted the administration building into an office and living quarters for the superintendent, they converted the single-family house into a nurses' residence, and they increased the capacity of the dining hall. Thompson named the new institution "Stony Brook Retreat."[3]

By 1922, fifty patients were in residence at the sanatorium, and a new wood-frame building had been constructed to house young children (resource no. 5).[4] Like the four pre-existing buildings, the children's unit showed Craftsman/California Bungalow influences, including board-and-batten siding and a low-pitched roof. As demand for admission continued to increase, the sanatorium's superintendent, Edward Schaper, authorized the

[1] Mary Wilson, "Early History of Stony Brook," *Keene Courier* 1 (Nov. 1933), 1; *Bakersfield Californian*, March 18, 1918.
[2] Thompson quoted in *Bakersfield Californian*, March 18, 1918.
[3] Wilson, "Early History"; *Bakersfield Californian*, March 18, 1918.
[4] E. A. Schaper, "A Short History of Kern's Two Institutions at Keene," *Keene Courier* 1 (July 1933), 1.

construction of a 25-bed hospital building in 1927 and a 30-bed addition in 1932 (resource no. 4).[5] This hospital building was designed to harmonize with the other buildings on the property.

Seven additional buildings had been constructed by 1927 (see Fig. 1). One of these buildings (resource no. 8) is extant in its original location. The single-story, wood-frame house showed Craftsman/California Bungalow influences, including a low-pitched, front-gabled roof and a wrap-around porch with square columns. A second building, originally a schoolhouse (resource no. 12), was later converted into a residence and relocated. This single-story, wood-frame structure had a low-pitched, side-gabled roof and a porch with square columns. Five other buildings constructed prior to 1927 are non-extant.

In 1928, Schaper decided to construct a substantial facility for children with tuberculosis (see Fig. 2). He purchased 100 acres of land immediately north of the sanatorium—increasing the property's size to 187 acres—and supervised the construction of a 44-bed preventorium (resource no. 28).[6] Designed by Charles H. Biggar of Bakersfield, the preventorium was conceived as a separate institution. It was isolated from the sanatorium proper by a half mile of hilly terrain, its architecture showed a stylistic departure, and its design accounted for independent function. Described upon its completion in 1929 as "one of the finest institutions for its purpose in the United States," the preventorium was built at a cost of $110,000 ($1.2 million in 2011).[7] Sited amidst oak trees on gently sloping terrain, the preventorium was comprised of three buildings constructed with reinforced concrete. The design of the buildings reflected Spanish Colonial Revival influences. The exterior walls were finished with earth-toned stucco and the side-gabled roofs were covered with red, ceramic-clay, curved tiles.

Schaper supervised the continued expansion of the sanatorium's facilities during the 1930s (see Fig. 3).[8] Two small, wood-frame houses were built north of the infirmary (resource no. 14, resource no. 9). A third house was sited east of the infirmary and later relocated (resource no. 11). Other additions to the property during this period included two wood-frame, multi-vehicle garages (resource no. 16, resource no. 17).

A final period of expansion occurred during the 1950s, coinciding with the sanatorium's period of peak activity.[9] The largest addition to the property was a cafeteria building completed in 1954 (resource no. 7). Designed by Robert N. Eddy of Bakersfield, the building showed the influences of California ranch style, including a long, low roof-line that emphasized the building's horizontal reach and a front façade dominated by two large banks of windows.[10] Other additions included a Quonset hut (resource no. 1), a swimming pool (resource no. 27), and a storage building (resource no. 10).

Modifications to many of the buildings were completed during this period. The main hospital building underwent the most notable changes. External walls on the west side of the building were moved outward, enclosing former patio spaces and eliminating the overhang of the eave, and a 40-foot addition was attached to the south end of the building. Four other buildings also were expanded: the original administration building, the original children's unit,

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[5] Schaper, "Short History," 2.
[6] *Bakersfield Californian*, Feb. 9, 1929; Schaper, "Short History," 2.
[7] *Bakersfield Californian*, Feb. 9, 1929; Charles H. Biggar, "Preventorium, Stony Brook Retreat, for the County of Kern, California," building plans dated June 2, 1928, copy on file at Stony Brook Corporation offices, Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz, Keene, Calif.
[8] Pablo Pasente de Riachuela de las Piedras, "Survey of Stony Brook," *Keene Courier* 10 (Jan. 1942), 1; Pablo Pasente de Riachuela de las Piedras, "On Don Pablo: Further Survey of Stony Brook," *Keene Courier* 10 (March 1942), 1; "The Map of Stony Brook Retreat," *Keene Courier* 10 (May 1942), 1.
[9] The sanatorium admitted 353 patients during fiscal year 1952-53 and discharged 364 patients, beginning a trend of annual net losses in population. See "Stony Brook Retreat Making Great Strides in Cure of TB," *Tehachapi News* (Dec. 31, 1953), unpaginated copy in "Keene" vertical file, Jack Maguire Local History Room, Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield, Calif.
[10] Robert N. Eddy, "Kitchen Facilities Building, Stony Brook Retreat," building plans dated March 17, 1954, copy on file at Stony Brook Corporation offices, Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz, Keene, Calif.

and two houses. Four buildings were relocated: two houses originally located on the site of the cafeteria building, the original administration building, and the original schoolhouse. Four structures constructed prior to 1927 were razed, including the dining hall.

Despite these modifications, the property's character had changed little since the 1920s. The population of Keene grew, Highway 58 carried more traffic, and passing trains punctured the bucolic quiet, but the property retained a degree of isolation. Changes in the natural environment were imperceptible. Oak trees grew and erosion became more noticeable, but the mountain setting that Edythe Tate Thompson thought ideal in 1918 remained much the same. The buildings, of course, helped to define the property's character. Edward Schaper's decision to preserve the primary concentration of buildings around the infirmary building bore considerable influence over the character of Stony Brook Retreat. His decisions were informed by contemporary thinking. As historian Susan Craddock has shown, sanatorium superintendents across the United States deemed architectural design and building placement "essential factor[s] in incorporating the proper treatment regimen and the necessary degree of supervision over the patient."[11] The prevailing models for sanatorium development emphasized the construction of single story buildings in close proximity to a central administrative building. Close proximity ensured that tuberculars would not have far to walk for examinations or meals, but it also fostered a sense of communal (if regimented) living among a constantly shifting population of reluctant patients. Despite certain departures, the main cluster of buildings—with their harmonious architectural styles, white walls, and green trim—retained and reinforced this character through the 1960s.

As a result of declining admissions, Stony Brook Retreat closed in 1967. The National Farm Workers Service Center Inc. (NFWSC) acquired the property three years later, and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee began to use it— naming it "Nuestra Señora de La Paz Educational Retreat Center" and organizing weekend training conferences.[12] Chavez moved his own offices and residence from Delano, California, to La Paz in the spring of 1971, and a small number of union employees and their families moved with him. A few months later, federal agents uncovered a plot to assassinate the union leader, and they advised Chavez to leave La Paz while they conducted their investigation.[13] By December, Chavez had decided that he would not allow death threats to impede his work. He returned to his home at La Paz (resource no. 14), and his family soon joined him.[14]

Upon Chavez's return, the union decided to transfer its administrative operations to La Paz. The union also began to adapt the property to its needs, rehabilitating extant buildings as much as possible and remodeling interiors as necessary. "[When] we moved up there officially," Richard Chavez recalled, "we knew [that the property] had a lot of possibility. . . . Some of those buildings . . . were old buildings. Some of them were built very well, others not so well." Before joining the union's staff, Richard had worked as a carpenter. He agreed to quit his building job if he could take any carpentry work that might come along. "That was my thing, . . . so that was the agreement," he explained. "Anytime there was a little carpentry work to do, I would do it. I still had my tools and all of that." Richard began to make the buildings "workable" again.[15] At the same time, Cesar agreed that the original character of the property fit what he had been looking for. "The old wood-frame hospital buildings are scattered in one corner of a

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[11] Susan Craddock, *City of Plagues: Disease, Poverty, and Deviance in San Francisco* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2000), 170. See also Katherine Ott, *Fevered Lives: Tuberculosis in American Culture Since 1870* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1996), 111-34.

[12] The NFWSC is a non-profit organization affiliated with the UFW. On the organization's acquisition of the property see Richard Chavez, interview with author (Sept. 16, 2004), tape in author's possession; Edward Lewis interview in *César: The Oral History of César E. Chávez* [video] (Los Angeles: César E. Chávez Foundation, 2004), Part II; *Bakersfield Californian*, March 17, 1970; and *Bakersfield Californian*, May 20, 1970.

[13] Jacques E. Levy, *César Chávez: Autobiography of La Causa* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1975), 443-46; Susan Ferriss and Ricardo Sandoval, *The Fight in the Fields: César Chávez and the Farmworkers Movement* (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1997), 176-77.

[14] *César: The Oral History of César E. Chávez* [video] (Los Angeles: César E. Chávez Foundation, 2004), Part II.

[15] Richard Chavez, interview with author.

rolling . . . plot," an observer wrote in 1972. "The white buildings with green roofs blend into the forest around them, and the pine-studded Tehachapi foothills give La Paz a sense of quiet isolation."[16] Reflecting on the property, Richard spoke for Cesar and others when he told a Bakersfield reporter, "we just love it."[17]

The modifications begun in 1972 included the razing of two buildings constructed prior to 1927: a building located north of the Quonset hut and a house located nearby.[18] Richard rehabilitated most of the other buildings and remodeled interiors as his schedule permitted.[19] Larger projects included the construction of a front-gabled roof on the south arm of the children's preventorium and an extensive remodeling of the cafeteria building interior.[20] As the union adapted the buildings to its needs during the early 1970s, the infirmary building became the union's administration building (non-extant), with Cesar's office located in the northwest corner (see Fig. 4). The nurses' residence became the trust funds building (resource no. 6). The children's unit became the financial management building (resource no. 5). The main hospital building became a dormitory (resource no. 4). The Quonset hut became the security headquarters (resource no. 1). The preventorium housed classrooms, conference meetings, legal offices, religious services, and social events and became known as the "North Unit" (resource no. 28).

The only buildings constructed on the property before the late 1970s were a small, metal-frame structure sited 150 yards north of the cafeteria building and originally used as a graphics shop for the production of shirts, hats, and buttons (resource no. 18) and a storage unit immediately south of the two long garages across from the Chavez home (resource no. 15). The union also installed a new water tank (resource no. 24) and moved more than twenty manufactured homes to the property, siting them in a concentrated area 120 yards northwest of the administration building (resource no. 21, resource no. 22, resource no. 23).

The final changes to La Paz associated with its period of significance (1970-1984) occurred during the late 1970s and early 1980s. The union expanded the building that housed the graphics shop, adding a large section to the west side of the building and then another large section to the east side (resource no. 18). The union constructed a microwave telecommunications building (resource no. 26) and installed two satellite dishes (resource no. 25). The union also finished developing the road system (resource no. 30), bringing it to its current condition. Most of the roadways through the main cluster of buildings were paved with concrete or gravel; the remainder are unpaved.

La Paz has remained in continuous use by the UFW and affiliated organizations since 1984. Thus many of the buildings and structures on the property have undergone changes associated with routine maintenance, including the replacement of windows and roofing materials and the repainting of walls. The interiors of the current administration building (resource no. 18) and one house (resource no. 12) have been remodeled. Other buildings have fallen into limited use or disuse, including the dormitory building and the microwave telecommunications building, both of which show minor signs of neglect such as peeling paint and broken windows. The satellite dishes and the swimming pool (a non-contributing resource, not used since the 1960s) also show signs of disuse.

More significant changes to the property include the removal of all but three manufactured homes, the creation of a memorial garden around Chavez's gravesite, the demolition of the union's original administration building, and, most recently, the restoration of the North Unit.
The NFWSC (working with the César E. Chávez Foundation) began an effort to transform the property into the "National Chávez Center at Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz" in 2001. The first phase of this effort began with the development of a memorial garden around the gravesite of Cesar Chavez. Upon his death in 1993, Chavez was

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[16] *Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 14, 1972.
[17] *Bakersfield Californian*, May 21, 1970.
[18] Paul Chavez, interview with author (Sept. 16, 2004), tape in author's possession.
[19] *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 12, 1973.
[20] Rudy Delgado, interview with author (Sept. 17, 2004), tape in author's possession; Richard Chavez, interview with author.

buried in a rose garden sited immediately east of the former administration building. Eight years later, landscape architect Dennis Dahlin oversaw the construction of memorial space that incorporated the gravesite and garden and added elements such as perimeter walls, stone fountains and sculptures, an arbor constructed with redwood beams, and native vegetation (resource no. 3).[21] Associated landscaping work included the pavement of pathways north of the garden, the repavement of the parking lot south of the garden, and the creation of a picnic area south of the parking lot. An ancillary project resulted in the development of a playground area 40 yards north of the cafeteria building (resource no. 19).

In 2003, the NFWSC demolished the former administration building and constructed a replica on the same site (resource no. 2). The demolition of this building diminished the integrity of the property as a whole, but the new building preserves the overall design and feeling of the property associated with its period of significance, preserving valuable opportunities for historical interpretation.

In 2010, the NFWSC finished restoring the North Unit, converted it into a full-service conference and retreat center, and renamed it Villa La Paz Conference Center. The restoration project included a full interior renovation, the expansion of the staircase leading to the main entrance and the addition of an accessibility ramp, the addition of a staircase on the south side of the west arm, the addition of railings along the south side patios on the east and west arms, modest landscaping work south of the building, and the paving of a parking lot east of the building.

Historic Context
Part I. National Significance of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers of America

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz has exceptional historical significance at the national level because of its association with Cesar Chavez (Criterion B) and its association with the United Farm Workers of America (Criterion A).

Cesar Chavez is recognized as the most important Latino leader in the history of the United States during the twentieth century. Chavez emerged as a civil rights leader among Latinos during the 1950s. During the 1960s, he became more widely recognized as the charismatic leader of the farmworker movement and the United Farm Workers union, but he also assumed major roles in the broader labor movement, the Chicano movement, and the environmental movement. As a result, Chavez earned a higher degree of national prominence and significance during his lifetime than any other Latino in U.S. history.[22]
During Chavez's lifetime, a long list of political and social leaders recognized his importance, including Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Kennedy, and Jerry Brown but also Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon. Labor leaders such as George Meany and Walter Reuther saw Chavez as an important force for reform within the labor movement. Religious leaders ranging from the National Conference of Catholic Bishops to activist Dorothy Day acknowledged Chavez's leadership and influence. Mexican American activists such as Bert Corona and younger

[21] Dennis Dahlin, "Grassroots Design at the National Chávez Center," *Landscape Online* (June 2005), http://www.landscapeonline.com/ research/article/5274 (accessed January 23, 2011).
[22] Key works on Cesar Chavez include Cletus E. Daniel, "César Chávez and the Unionization of California Farm Workers," in *Labor Leaders in America*, ed. Melvin Dubofsky and Warren Van Tine (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1987), 250-82; Richard Griswold del Castillo and Richard A. Garcia, *César Chávez: A Triumph of Spirit* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995); Richard Griswold del Castillo, "César Estrada Chávez: The Final Struggle," *Southern California Quarterly* 78:2 (1996), 199-214; Ferriss and Sandoval, *The Fight in the Fields*; John C. Hammerback and Richard J. Jensen, *The Rhetorical Career of César Chávez* (College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1998); Richard W. Etulain, ed., *César Chávez: A Brief Biography with Documents* (New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2002); Richard J. Jensen and John C. Hammerback, *The Words of César Chávez* (College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 2002); Dan La Botz, *César Chávez and La Causa* (New York: Pearson Longman, 2006); and Randy Shaw, *Beyond the Fields: Cesar Chavez, the UFW, and the Struggle for Justice in the 21st Century* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008). Additional works on the larger farmworker movement, its participants, and the United Farm Workers of America are cited below.

Chicano activists such as Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales recognized Chavez's national stature and embraced him as a leader. Upon Chavez's death in April 1993, President Bill Clinton noted that Americans had lost "a great leader." Recognizing that Chavez was "an authentic hero to millions of people," Clinton encouraged all Americans to take pride in the fact that Chavez brought "dignity and comfort" to "so many of our country's least powerful and most dispossessed workers." Clinton concluded that Chavez "had a profound impact upon the people of the United States."[23] President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico remembered Chavez for his courageous leadership and constant efforts to improve the lives of all workers of Mexican descent. Pope John Paul II praised Chavez for his spirituality, his courage, and his untiring efforts to improve the lives of the working class and the poor.[24] In August 1994, Chavez posthumously received the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In January 1999, the U.S. Department of Labor made Chavez the first Latino member of the Labor Hall of Fame. In April 2003, the U.S. Postal Service issued a stamp that honored Chavez and recognized his national significance. In November 2008, the U.S. Department of Interior affirmed Chavez's national significance when it designated "the Forty Acres" (the original UFW headquarters in Delano, California) a National Historic Landmark.

Even before his death, Chavez became the subject of more published work than any other Latino leader, past or present. Since his death, historians and other scholars have continued to affirm Chavez's national significance. In 1994, historian Richard Griswold del Castillo observed that "Cesar Chavez's place as a major figure in American history is assured." Chavez "changed the way a whole generation thought about farm workers." Chavez, moreover, "was responsible for changing the nation's consciousness about the social and economic problems of Mexican Americans."[25] In 1995, Richard Griswold del Castillo and Richard García explained that Chavez was "a well-known labor and union leader of the farm workers" and "a spiritual leader of the Chicano movement." He was, more fundamentally, "an American reformer."[26] In 2002, scholars Richard Jensen and John Hammerback noted that Chavez "built the first successful farm worker union in the history of the United States" and that this success "vaulted him into national prominence, making him a hero to many people."[27] The same year, historian Richard Etulain stated that Chavez "belongs among the most important Americans of the second half of the twentieth century." As "a leading reformer, a major activist, and a well-known minority leader," Chavez "became the . . . best-known Chicano" in the U.S.[28] In 2006, historian Dan La Botz explained that Chavez represents to Mexican Americans what Martin Luther King, Jr., represents to African Americans. As a result of Chavez's efforts during the 1960s and 1970s, La Botz noted, "the concerns of Mexican American and other Latino peoples in the United States were, for the first time, brought into the national political debate." By the 1980s, Chavez's involvement in an array of reform movements made him the most important Latino leader in the history of the United States. "Decades later," La Botz concluded, "no other figure has emerged to rival him."[29] In 2008, writer Randy Shaw affirmed that Chavez "remains America's most famous Latino." Shaw's closer examination reveals, more importantly, that Chavez's imprint on twenty-first-century political and social movements is inescapable, "from the reshaping of the American labor movement to the building of state and national Latino political power, from the growing national struggle for immigrant rights to the transformation of California politics, and ultimately to the push to improve social conditions and life opportunities for tens of millions of Americans."[30]

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[23] Clinton cited in Griswold del Castillo, "César Estrada Chávez," 200.
[24] Griswold del Castillo and García, *César Chávez*, xiii.
[25] Griswold del Castillo, "César Estrada Chávez," 200.
[26] Griswold del Castillo and García, *César Chávez*, xiv.
[27] Jensen and Hammerback, *The Words of César Chávez*, xiv.
[28] Richard Etulain, "Preface," in Etulain, ed., *César Chávez*, vii. For a sampling of other writers' assessments see Griswold del Castillo, "César Estrada Chávez," 213 n. 1; and Meta Mendel-Reyes, "Remembering César," *Radical History Review* 58 (Winter 1994), 144.
[29] La Botz, *César Chávez*, xi-xii.
[30] Shaw, *Beyond the Fields*, 4-5.

This recognition of Chavez's national significance is grounded in the historical record of his achievements. During the 1960s, Chavez led a movement of thousands of farmworker families and their supporters as they created the nation's first permanent agricultural labor union. As president, Chavez steered that union to a series of unprecedented victories, including contracts that covered more than 100,000 farmworkers, raised farmworkers' wages above the poverty level, replaced a labor-contracting system with union-run hiring halls, established grievance procedures, funded health care and pension plans for farmworkers, mandated the provision of clean drinking water and restroom facilities in the fields, regulated the use of pesticides in the fields, and established a fund for community service projects. The UFW directed this fund, in large part, toward the development of service centers that provided an array of goods and services for farmworkers—including gasoline and groceries, health care, banking services, legal assistance, child care, automobile repair, and low-income housing. Chavez's advocacy helped secure the passage of the first law in the U.S. that recognized farmworkers' rights to organize and engage in collective bargaining (the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975). The ALRA promised to remedy a forty-year injustice—the exclusion of farmworkers from the protections of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. The ALRA recognized the rights of farmworkers in California to organize unions, participate in secret-ballot elections to determine union representation, receive certification of election results, appoint representatives to bargain with their employers for better wages and working conditions, and authorize their representatives to sign contracts with their employers reflecting their agreements.[31]

Recognition of the national significance of the United Farm Workers union (UFW) springs, in part, from its status as the first permanent agricultural labor union established in the history of United States.[32] During the 1960s, the broader farmworker movement attracted support from a wide array of individuals, including members of other unions, religious leaders, civil rights activists, high school students and college students (including young Chicanos and Filipinos), environmentalists, and justice-minded consumers across the country and abroad. Backed by this support, the UFW secured the achievements for which Chavez also deserves credit, including scores of contracts that raised industry standards for wages and working conditions, allocated funds for community service projects, and thus improved the lives of farmworkers across the U.S.; contracts that brought attention to the dangers of pesticides, regulated their use, and thus protected the health of consumers across the U.S.; and the passage of the first law in the continental U.S. that recognized farmworkers' rights to organize and collectively bargain with their employers (the California ALRA). As writers Yolanda Alaniz and Megan Cornish pointed out in 2008,

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[31] This synthesis draws on key works previously cited.

[32] Key works on the broader farmworker movement and the United Farm Workers of America (in addition to works on Chavez previously cited) include Carey McWilliams, *Factories in the Field: The Story of Migratory Farm Labor in California*. (1935; Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999); Donald H. Grubbs, "Prelude to Chávez: The National Farm Labor Union in California." *Labor History* 16 (Fall 1975), 453-69; Ernesto Galarza, *Farm Workers and Agri-business in California, 1947-1960* (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1977); Cletus E. Daniel, *Bitter Harvest: A History of California Farmworkers, 1870-1941* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1981); Linda C. Majka and Theo J. Majka, *Farm Workers, Agribusiness, and the State* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982); J. Craig Jenkins, *The Politics of Insurgency: The Farm Worker Movement in the 1960s* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1985); Vicki L. Ruiz, *Cannery Women, Cannery Lives: Mexican Women, Unionization, and the California Food Processing Industry, 1930-1950* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987); Margaret Rose, "Women in the United Farm Workers: A Study of Chicana and Mexicana Participation in a Labor Union, 1950 to 1980," Ph.D. dissertation (University of California-Los Angeles, 1988); Devra Weber, *Dark Sweat, White Gold: California Farm Workers, Cotton, and the New Deal* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994); Philip L. Martin, *Promises to Keep: Collective Bargaining in California Agriculture* (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1996); Laura Pulido, *Environmentalism and Economic Justice: Two Chicano Struggles in the Southwest* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1996); Greg Hall, *Harvest Wobblies: The Industrial Workers of the World and Agricultural Laborers in the American West, 1905-1930* (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 2001); Philip L. Martin, *Promise Unfulfilled: Unions, Immigration, and the Farm Workers* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2003); Miriam Pawel, *The Union of Their Dreams: Power, Hope, and Struggle in Cesar Chavez's Farm Worker Movement* (New York: Bloomsbury Press, 2009); and Marshall Ganz, *Why David Sometimes Wins: Leadership, Organization, and Strategy in the California Farm Worker Movement* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2009).

"the UFW has remained the best known, most widely supported, and most firmly established farmworker union in the United States."[33]

The inspirational aspects of Chavez's legacy are evident in the countless schools, community centers, parks, and streets named after him, but Chavez's legacy and that of the UFW also live on among younger generations of labor leaders, political and social leaders, community organizers, and social reform advocates who have fought for the changes that Chavez and the UFW sought, often using strategies and tactics that Chavez himself developed or refined. As writer Randy Shaw recently noted, "Chavez and the farmworkers movement developed ideas, tactics, and strategies that proved so compelling, so original, and ultimately so successful that they continue to set the course for America's progressive campaigns—and will likely do so for decades to come. Chavez and the United Farm Workers also developed a generation of progressive leaders who are reshaping the American labor movement, building the nation's immigrant rights movement, revitalizing grassroots democracy, and are at the forefront of the struggle to transform national politics in twenty-first-century America."[34]

The list of Latino leaders whose careers were launched, shaped, or inspired by the UFW includes, for example, Antonio Villaraigosa and Eliseo Medina. Villaraigosa, who in 2005 became the first Latino mayor of Los Angeles in more than 130 years, volunteered to help the UFW grape boycott when he was fifteen years old, and he continued to support the movement throughout his years as a student at UCLA and then as an organizer for the United Teachers of Los Angeles. Medina, the current International Secretary-Treasurer of the Service Employees International Union, joined what became the UFW in 1965 and worked alongside Chavez for thirteen years. This list also includes Lupe Sánchez, founder of the Arizona Farm Workers Union, Antonio Orendain, founder of the Texas Farm Workers Union, and Baldemar Velásquez, founder of the Ohio-based Farm Labor Organizing Committee. Yet Chavez's legacy and that of the UFW extend well beyond Latinos. Chavez and the UFW worked to improve the lives of *all* farmworkers—be they Latino, Filipino, white, black, Arab, or Asian Indian. Moreover, Chavez and the UFW sought to inspire all men and women to respect the dignity of labor, the importance of community, and the power of peaceful protest. Here, they found immeasurable success.[35]

Historic Context
Part II. Association Between Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz and Cesar Chavez

The years between 1970 and 1984 constituted a distinct chapter in the productive life of Cesar Chavez and the history of the United Farm Workers union. Chavez had begun to work as a community organizer and civil rights advocate during the early 1950s, and he became executive director of the Community Service Organization in 1959. He left that position in 1962 and moved to Delano, California, to establish a farmworkers' union. When Filipino members of a union affiliated with the AFL-CIO voted to go on strike against table-grape growers in 1965, Chavez's union voted to join them. The unions would merge to form the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in 1966 and fight for contracts until their historic victory in 1970. The following decade brought new battles—against growers in other parts of the state, against rival unions, and against conservative politicians in California and beyond. At the same time, the union faced several internal challenges, including the need to administer contracts, organize new workers, and manage its own growth. By the early 1980s, these external battles and internal challenges had begun to change Chavez and the UFW in fundamental ways. Yet even as the union's power began to wane, efforts to modernize the union provided new reasons for optimism.
In the spring of 1970, a property in Delano known as "the Forty Acres" served as the national headquarters of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (forerunner to the UFW), but by then it was clear that the property could not offer Chavez all that it had once promised. Located just a few miles away from Chavez's home in

[33] Yolanda Alaniz and Megan Cornish, *Viva La Raza: A History of Chicano Identity and Resistance* (Seattle: Red Letter Press, 2008), 179.
[34] Shaw, *Beyond the Fields*, 1-2.
[35] Ferriss and Sandoval, *The Fight in the Fields*, 263; and La Botz, *César Chávez*, 180.

Delano, the Forty Acres became the headquarters of the UFWOC in 1969. It also become a service center for farmworkers themselves—a place where they could find employment assistance, health care, a credit union, legal assistance, and other services. As Richard Chavez has explained, local farmworkers "would come in and we would help them [with paperwork and other needs], and many times Cesar *personally* would sit down with a person." But soon enough "everybody that came to the Forty Acres wanted to talk to Cesar," and the union leader found himself stretched too thin.[36]

At the same time, Delano itself remained in the spotlight as the center of the union's nearly five-year strike against table-grape growers in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Despite victories elsewhere, the union's efforts often were associated only with the area around Delano. Chavez began to think that a move away from the area might allow the union to broaden its profile and thus improve its ability to serve farmworkers in other parts of California and the U.S.[37] Chavez also recognized a need for a personal refuge. As he told writer Jacques Levy in 1970, he needed a place "to reflect on what was happening, to shed all of those million little problems, and to look at things a little more dispassionately."[38] After much deliberation, he decided to move his own office and residence away from Delano. He sought a place where he and other leaders, members, and supporters of the farmworker movement could retreat when necessary but also find the sense of renewal that would energize new campaigns.[39]

The effort to acquire the land to develop such a place reflected the UFWOC's resourcefulness. In the spring of 1970, LeRoy Chatfield (director of the National Farm Workers Service Center Inc.) learned that the Kern County Board of Supervisors was considering an investor's offer of $200,000 for a 187-acre property that the county owned in Keene, a small town located in the foothills of the Tehachapi Mountains. County officials quietly advertised for competing bids, but they had decided to sell the property to the investor. When Chatfield expressed interest in the property, county officials refused to show it. Chavez thus solicited the support of Edward Lewis, a film producer who had offered to help the union acquire land in order to develop an educational retreat center. Concealing his association with the union, Lewis contacted county officials and expressed his own interest in the property. He accepted an offer to tour the property, but he was not sure what to look for. Richard Chavez volunteered to accompany him under the guise of a chauffeur. Relishing the opportunity to outmaneuver county officials, Richard made discrete observations and hid his growing excitement over the potential of the undervalued property. After a spirited bidding war, Lewis bought the property for $231,500 ($1.2 million in 2011). He donated the down payment to the NFWSC and leased the property to the organization with intent to sell.[40]

Richard thought that the property could become exactly what Cesar sought. With its residential buildings, administrative spaces, maintenance shops, water supply system, sewage treatment plant, and boiler plant, the property could support a year-round community of UFW officers and employees—and a fluctuating population of union members and supporters—almost immediately. The property's distance from Delano (sixty miles) seemed ideal as well; it was short enough to drive whenever necessary, but long enough to discourage social visits. The bucolic setting had its own appeal, one that would resonate with members of the UFW in ways that an urban campus would not. In the spring of 1971, Cesar announced his decision to move his office and residence from Delano to the new property, named "Nuestra Señora de La Paz Educational Retreat Center." The transfer of the UFW's national headquarters and central administrative functions would become official in January 1972.
Not everyone thought that the move was a good idea. Larry Itliong, a longtime movement leader and UFW officer, worried that the move would create too much distance between the UFW's officers and its members—especially

[36] Richard Chavez, interview with author.
[37] Paul Chavez, interview with author.
[38] Cesar Chavez quoted in Levy, *César Chávez*, 377.
[39] Paul Chavez, interview with author.
[40] Richard Chavez, interview with author; Lewis interview in *César*, Part II; *Bakersfield Californian*, March 17, 1970; and *Bakersfield Californian*, May 20, 1970.

its Filipino members.[41] Helen Chavez was reluctant to move to La Paz for other, more personal reasons. "I had been there as a child at that [preventorium] . . . for a year," she later explained. "And they treated us really bad. . . . I hated the place. So when [Cesar] told us that we were going there I said, 'I'm not going to follow you.'" Helen stayed in Delano with the couple's eight children, but the family reunited on weekends. She finally relented in December 1971, when Cesar decided to return to the property despite the FBI's discovery of a plot to assassinate him: "One day he said, 'I'm not going to run. . . . I don't care if they kill me. If that's God's will, let it be.' And so then I said to myself, 'Helen, you're being selfish. If he's willing to give his life for what he believes in, something that you vowed to help him with, you should go back.' So I did." Helen and the children joined Cesar at La Paz. The family lived in the modest, two-bedroom house north of the cafeteria building. (Helen still lives there in February 2011.)[42]

During the 1970s, Chavez endured countless stretches of several months in which he would spend only a handful of days at La Paz. It seemed he traveled constantly, meeting with union members, labor leaders, public officials, community organizations, church groups, and industry representatives. Thus he made the most of his time at La Paz. To be sure, he spent long hours in his office, with its bare floors and secondhand furniture. He also spent long hours in strategy sessions, conferences, and meetings. But he also made time to be with his family, to walk the dirt roads, to climb the mountainsides and meditate, to read and reflect, to work in the gardens, to train his German Shepherds, to attend weekly Mass, and to join in celebrations, all of which he did outside of his office.[43] Indeed, Chavez's presence outdoors—hiking, sharing meals, gardening, thinking, and praying—helped define La Paz, just as La Paz helped Chavez define himself. "For my dad, La Paz was . . . a refuge," Paul Chavez has explained. "He used to get up early in the morning and go up on the hills across from his office and meditate and watch the sun come up. And it would give him strength and give him the ability to establish a calm. I think . . . a lot of people . . . got burned out during the struggle, because they didn't have the ability to disengage, [and] when things become too frantic you can lose your center." For Cesar, La Paz was a place where he could disengage from the constant conflict, restore his sense of perspective, and "recharge his batteries."[44]

But La Paz was not just a place that allowed Chavez to retreat and recharge; it was a place that helped him envision new directions for the UFW (Fig. 5). He spoke of this effort in 1975. "After we've got contracts, we have to build more clinics and co-ops," he told writer Jacques Levy. "Then there's the whole question of political action, so much political work to be done taking care of all the grievances that people have, such as the discrimination their kids face in school, and the whole problem of the police. . . . We have to participate in the governing of towns and school boards," he continued. "We have to make our influence felt everywhere and anywhere. It's a long struggle that we're just beginning, but it can be done because the people want it."[45] Chavez viewed La Paz as a place in which to prepare farmworkers and their allies for this struggle. It was a place where he could bring people in and "put them in a new surrounding where he could work with them to develop the skills necessary to move things forward," Paul Chavez explained. "And so he always had conferences here to pull people in. You could get [them] out of the heat, and I'm not talking just about the temperature, I'm talking about the *battle* of fighting. . . . You pull them up here and give people a chance to really disengage and take a deep breath . . . and look at things more strategically." For Cesar, La Paz was a great place "to bring people and to work with them, and to teach them, prepare them, and inspire them. . . ."[46]

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[41] Ronald B. Taylor, *Chávez and the Farm Workers* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1975), 267; and Anne Meister and Dick Loftis, *A Long Time Coming: The Struggle to Unionize America's Farm Workers* (New York: Macmillan, 1977), 176.
[42] Helen Chavez interview in *César*, Part II.
[43] Paul Chavez, interview with author.
[44] Ibid. See also Arturo Rodríguez, interview with author; and Paul Chavez, "Remarks from Chairman Paul. F. Chávez, César E. Chávez Foundation, April 24, 2004—National Chávez Center," copy in author's possession.
[45] Cesar Chavez quoted in Levy, *César Chávez*, 537.
[46] Paul Chavez, interview with author.

Chavez's attachment to La Paz only grew stronger over the years. La Paz remained a refuge and a training ground, but it also was a place where he engaged in his life's work for more than twenty years. It was a place where he celebrated victories and mourned losses. It was a place where he watched his union endure and modernize. It was a place where he watched his children grow up, marry, and begin to raise children of their own. That Chavez wished to be buried at La Paz upon his death is an enduring testament to the strength of his association with the property.

Historic Context
Part III. Association Between Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz and the United Farm Workers of America

The acquisition of La Paz reflected the full emergence of the UFW as a permanent labor union. As Richard Chavez has explained, La Paz became significant "because that's where we moved when we really had arrived. We were really a serious union and we had arrived." He associated the acquisition of La Paz with the arrival of the UFW but also with the beginning of far-reaching changes in the union. "We started changing. Our lives changed and everything changed, [including] our way of doing things."[47] Many of these changes turned La Paz into the crossroads of the UFW. Hundreds of men, women, and children called La Paz their home, but thousands more came from around California and the rest of the country to learn how to operate their union and increase their own capacity to affect political and social change. As Richard's comments indicate, La Paz became the new symbol of the UFW. It became associated with past achievements but also new horizons, including the modernization of the UFW.

A community began to form at La Paz by the spring of 1972. "When we moved in . . . there were some families living here already," Paul Chavez recalled. "And so I remember when we moved in it was 'home' right away, because we were around people that were working for the movement. It was a real community."[48] All of the UFW's central administrative staff moved to La Paz during the 1970s: the board of directors and their offices, the accounting department, the trust funds (health care and pension plans) management department, the membership department, the contract negotiation department, the boycott organization department, the records department, the training department, and, in 1979, the legal department. Other organizations opened offices at La Paz as well, including the NFWSC, the union newspaper (*El Malcriado*), the *huelga* school for younger children, the Fred Ross School for training labor-contract negotiators, and the radio station (Radio Campesina).[49]

All of this activity produced a diverse population of year-round residents that hovered around two hundred. "[T]here were people from all over," Paul Chavez explained. "There were priests and nuns, and there were ex-nuns that were married now, and there were a lot of folks from the Bay area with real long hair, kind of hippie-ish, and there were Chicano militants here, and there were farmworkers here, and there were Anglo supporters here. There was just a whole bunch of different people working here."[50] Many of the residents brought their spouses and children. For them, the decision to relocate was perhaps more difficult. Susan Drake, Cesar's personal secretary, expressed some of her anxieties in free verse: "César is moving all central administration / to the mountains. / I must move up or give up / the job that all my other jobs / have prepared me for. . . . / I don't want to move but / Matthew and Tommy see / rocks to climb, rattlesnakes to torment, / rivers in the creek bed, / a salvageable swimming pool, / abandoned buildings complete with bats."[51] Although they might not have faced the same anxieties, as many as two dozen young families made the same decision to relocate. The NFWSC accommodated these families by converting some of the houses into duplexes and then creating a residential area filled with

[47] Richard Chavez, interview with author.
[48] Paul Chavez, interview with author.
[49] For a window into the operations at La Paz on a typical day in the 1970s see *Los Angeles Times*, March 19, 1979.
[50] Paul Chavez, interview with author.
[51] Susan Samuels Drake, "*Nuestra Señora de La Paz* (Our Lady of Peace)," in *Fields of Courage: Remembering César Chávez and the People Whose Labor Feeds Us* (Santa Cruz, Calif.: Many Names Press, 1999), 84.

manufactured housing units. At the same time, the NFWSC converted the main hospital building into a dormitory for scores of unmarried residents and for those visiting La Paz for meetings, conferences, and training.[52]

This year-round community constantly evolved, but it also gave La Paz a constant energy that fueled Chavez and other leaders, members, and supporters of the UFW. "It *was* a community," Chris Hartmire, a longtime union supporter, explained, "and that's what Cesar loved. It was part of his stamina and his spiritual strength, just having the elements of people just living and working together and worshipping together on Sundays and having community meetings on Fridays."[53] It was a community that cohered through shared work and shared life—not only the routines of office work but also the work parties to make flags for a march, the Saturday mornings spent in the gardens, the meals shared in the cafeteria, and the weekend celebrations that took place at the North Unit, including first communions, *quinceañeras*, and weddings. "The movement is not just work," Arturo Rodríguez has observed. "The movement involves doing a number of different things simultaneously." According to Rodríguez, Chavez believed that "you don't just appeal to people by trying to change their lives and improve their lives and better their situation by what you do everyday in the office. It's much more than that."[54] Thus Chavez and other movement leaders constantly reached out to farmworkers and their allies and found ways to bring them to La Paz, and they found ways to engage each other throughout the property.

By the mid-1970s, La Paz had replaced the Forty Acres as the most important crossroads of the UFW. Thousands of union members and labor organizers from California and other parts of the country came to La Paz for meetings, conferences, and training sessions (Fig. 6). To be sure, a visit to La Paz for most farmworkers occurred less frequently than a visit to a union field office or service center. But such visits had a different purpose. Farmworkers went to field offices and service centers to receive assistance with their immediate problems. They went to La Paz to receive the training they would need to solve problems themselves—and to help their farmworkers do likewise.[55] For supporters of the UFW such as volunteer Margie Coons, "a trip to La Paz [was like] . . . a journey to Mecca." As Coons explained to a Los Angeles reporter in 1972, La Paz was "so peaceful. And once you visit it you just feel . . . more tuned in to the whole movement."[56] Over the years, thousands of men and women shared Coons's experience. As Paul Chavez remembered, La Paz was an exciting place in the 1970s and early 1980s because interesting, hard-working, and socially-engaged people were constantly passing through.[57]

As Margie Coons's comments indicate, La Paz became more than a place to visit during the 1970s and early 1980s—it became a powerful symbol of what the UFW had become and still hoped to achieve. It was at La Paz during these years that leaders, members, and supporters of the UFW planned their strategies in campaigns against the growers of Salinas, Delano, Coachella, and elsewhere; against the Teamsters who sought to raid the UFW's territory; against the executives of corporations whose subsidiaries refused to recognize farmworkers' rights; and against the politicians of California, Florida, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, and other states who sought to thwart the union's agenda through legislation. It was at La Paz that leaders, members, and supporters of the UFW celebrated victories in these campaigns. It was at La Paz that the UFW orchestrated its own legislative push for the first law in the continental United States that would recognize and protect farmworkers' rights to organize a union and negotiate contracts with their employers. And it was at La Paz that leaders, members, and supporters of the UFW celebrated the passage of the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA) in June 1975, the union's greatest political victory.

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[52] Paul Chávez, interview with author.
[53] Chris Hartmire interview in *César*, Part II.
[54] Arturo Rodríguez, interview with author.
[55] *Los Angeles Times*, March 19, 1979.
[56] *Los Angeles Times*, April 6, 1972.
[57] Paul Chavez, interview with author.

La Paz also became a symbol associated with what the union hoped to achieve in the future and how it hoped to achieve it. The passage of the ALRA allowed Chavez and other union leaders to focus first on modernizing the UFW. As Chavez observed in 1977, "much of the fight is being transferred from the picket lines and the boycotts to the courts and the hearing rooms [of the new Agricultural Labor Relations Board]."[58] Union leaders calculated that they could shift much of their own energy from organizing in the fields to gaining greater leverage within the political system. They would intensify their efforts to train farmworkers themselves to recruit new members and administer contracts. They also would invest in new technologies that would enhance the union's ability to reach supporters and to operate within the political arena. These initiatives manifested at La Paz in the Fred Ross School housed in the North Unit, in the $900,000 microwave telecommunications system installed in the southwest corner of the property (to link twenty field offices and service centers directly with La Paz), in the $300,000 computer system that would enable the creation of a database of members and supporters across the country, in the massive printing press used for direct mailings, and in the radio broadcasting studio installed in the basement of the southern rear wing of the dormitory building.[59]

The passage of the ALRA in 1975 and two subsequent victories—the Teamsters' decision to withdraw from the fields in 1977 and the signing of new contracts with lettuce growers in 1979—allowed Chavez and other UFW leaders to begin broadening the union's focus as well. Chavez believed that the union's battles with particular growers and industries, its battles in the courts and the hearing rooms of the ALRB, its efforts to target new supporters, and its alliances with sympathetic politicians were worthwhile, but he had long believed that these efforts were only a beginning. In order to affect social change, the union would have to confront the fundamental problem of economic inequality. "Effective political power is never going to come, particularly to minority groups, unless they have economic power," he had concluded. "As a continuation of our struggle, I think that we can develop economic power and put it into the hands of the people so they can have more control of their own lives, and then begin to change the system."[60] La Paz became associated with this broader struggle through its training facilities and programs, some of which were funded through federal grants. These programs trained farmworkers and other men and women to work as union organizers and contract administrators but also paralegals, credit-union workers, cooks, mechanics, and in other occupations that would enable them to earn better incomes, educate their children, and contribute to the forces of progressive social change.

Writing for the *Los Angeles Times* in 1979, Harry Bernstein and Ronald B. Taylor summarized the transitions and accompanying tensions that characterized the UFW during the 1970s and early 1980s. These transitions and tensions emerged at La Paz more clearly than any other property associated with Chavez or the UFW during this period. "La Paz in its isolation seems to symbolize the UFW's determination to remain a social protest movement," Bernstein and Taylor explained. The UFW, for example, continued to cultivate "its connection with churches and especially the Catholic Church, which is the religion of most of the state's farm workers. But the computerization of La Paz is the reality of the UFW's attempt to make itself into an efficient, modern organization, basing decisions on research and hard facts instead of emotions." The union's "ultimate success in achieving both goals may be in doubt, but its ability to survive as it makes the effort now seems unquestioned."[61] The union faced a difficult transition during the 1970s and early 1980s, but it did survive. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, its evolution still continues.

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[58] Cesar Chavez quoted in *Los Angeles Times*, Aug. 27, 1977.
[59] Rudy Delgado, interview with author; *Los Angeles Times*, March 19, 1979; and *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 25, 1981.
[60] Cesar Chavez quoted in Levy, *César Chávez*, 538.
[61] *Los Angeles Times*, March 19, 1979.

Historic Context
Part IV. Areas of Significance

As this narrative statement of significance suggests, the historic association between La Paz, on the one hand, and Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers, on the other, has given the property connections to four areas of significance: Industry, Social History, Hispanic Heritage, and Politics/Government.

The property's association with Cesar Chavez and the UFW connects it to the agricultural industry in the U.S. West and beyond. During the twentieth century, agriculture was one of the most important industries in California and other western states. The complex process of producing agricultural commodities, moving them to markets, and making them available to consumers relied on the difficult, poorly paid, seasonal labor provided by farmworkers. By the 1970s, Chavez and the UFW had secured contracts that increased farmworkers' pay and improved their working conditions. Growers and investors in this industry, including those who had not yet faced a UFW strike, were forced to take notice. From California to Florida, across the Midwest, and north to Washington, the agricultural industry adapted to a new era of labor organizing.

The property's association with Cesar Chavez and the UFW connects it to the social history of the United States. Chavez and the UFW sought to promote the welfare of farmworkers and their families, but this vision grew during the 1970s and early 1980s to include all workers and all consumers as well as the victims of poverty and racism. Even as the UFW continued to wage traditional campaigns for contracts, Chavez and other union leaders at La Paz began to focus their efforts on expanding the union's service centers, raising awareness of the dangers of pesticides, developing educational strategies, and experimenting with community gardening.

The property's association with Cesar Chavez and the UFW connects it to the ethnic heritage of Hispanics in the United States. Chavez disavowed leadership of the Chicano movement, and the UFW always embraced the full racial and ethnic diversity of its membership. Nevertheless, Hispanics during the 1970s and early 1980s pointed to Chavez and the UFW with a particular sense of pride. By the 1970s, Chavez had appeared on the cover of Time Magazine and was, arguably, the most famous Hispanic in the U.S. Likewise, the UFW—with its visible ties to Mexican roots, Hispanic culture, and Catholicism—signaled the coming political, social, and economic power that Hispanics would begin to claim.

The property's association with Cesar Chavez and the UFW connects it to politics and government. The most famous battles that Chavez and the UFW fought, especially during the 1960s and early 1970s, were for contracts that would increase wages and improve working conditions. But many battles were fought further from the headlines, especially in the capitals of California and other western states. The most significant fallout from these battles was the Agricultural Labor Relations Act passed in California in 1975, but political campaigns waged in Arizona and other states had their own impact on voter participation, Democratic Party successes, and farmworkers' growing sense of political empowerment.

Historic Context
Part V. Exceptional Importance of Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz

The years between 1970 and 1984 constituted a distinct chapter in the productive life of Cesar Chavez and the history of the United Farm Workers union. Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz derives exceptional importance from the fact that no other property is connected to this chapter more closely or more clearly.

Other properties are associated with Chavez's productive life and the history of the UFW during these years, including the Forty Acres in Delano, California. Certainly, that property is associated with the years 1967 to 1970, arguably the most important in the life of Chavez and the history of the UFW. Chavez's decision to relocate his office from the Forty Acres and his home from Delano to La Paz, however, reflect the ascendance of La Paz after

1970. The Forty Acres retained symbolic importance as "the cradle" of the farmworker movement; it also retained strategic importance as the Delano field office of the UFW. Yet La Paz became the headquarters and home of the UFW and its leader. Indeed, if the Forty Acres is the property most closely associated with the emergence of the farmworker *movement* under Cesar Chavez during the 1960s, La Paz is the property most closely associated with the emergence and modernization of the United Farm Workers *union* during the 1970s.

The national historical significance of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers union are well established. Scores of writers and scholars have affirmed the contributions that Chavez and the UFW had made to the fabric of U.S. history, and their place in our history books will only continue to grow. To be sure, Chavez and the UFW have been subjected to criticism, but recognition of historical significance does not require unanimous praise or even a preponderance. However historians might ultimately judge Chavez and the UFW, the fact that judgments will continue to be made attests to Chavez's and the UFW's historical significance.

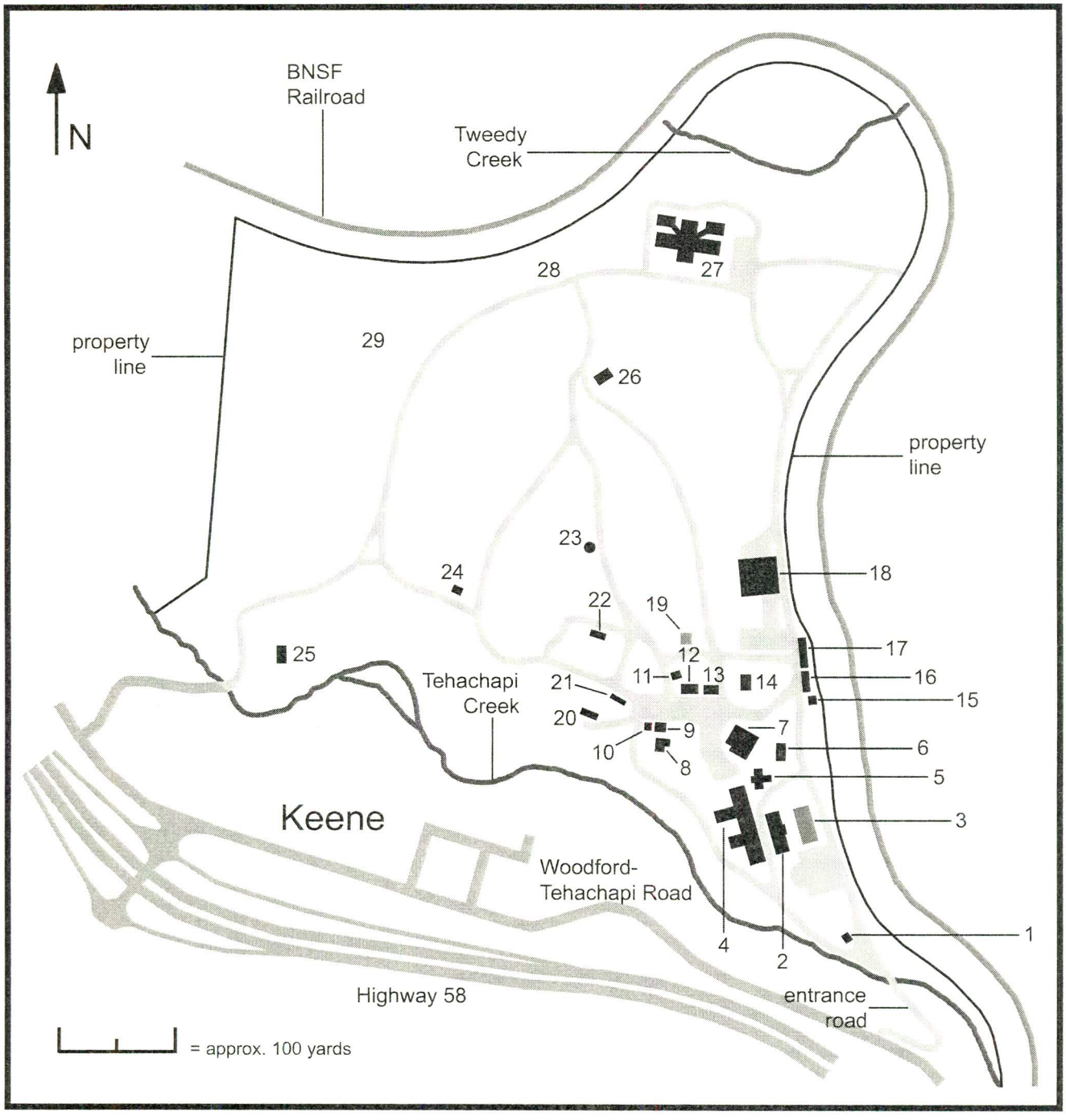
La Paz retains integrity sufficient to convey its close connection to the productive life of Cesar Chavez and the history of the United Farm Workers union between 1970 and 1984. Although some resources have undergone physical changes since 1984, the property as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship; it thus evokes a historic feeling and clearly conveys its associations with Chavez and the UFW.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
Name of Property
Kern County
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Sketch Map Page 1



1. Quonset hut
2. Visitor Center
3. Chavez burial site
4. Dormitory bldg.
5. Financial bldg.
6. Trust Funds bldg.
7. Cafeteria bldg.
8. House
9. House
10. Storage unit
11. House
12. House
13. House
14. Chavez house
15. Storage unit
16. Garage
17. Garage
18. Admin. bldg.
19. Playground
20. House
21. Manufactured housing
22. Manufactured housing
23. Water tank
24. Satellite dishes
25. Telecom. bldg.
26. Swimming pool
27. North Unit
28. Road system
29. Open space

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
Name of Property
Kern County
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 1 Page 1

Other names/site number National Headquarters, United Farm Workers of America; Nuestra Señora de La Paz Educational Retreat Center; Stony Brook Retreat

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
Name of Property
Kern County
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Log of Photographs Page 1

Information for all photographs:

Name of Property:	Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
City or Vicinity:	Keene
County:	Kern County State: California
Photographer:	Monica Parra
Date of Photograph:	April 2011
Location of Original Digital Files:	COPH, Cal State Fullerton, 800 N. State College Blvd., Fullerton, CA 92834

Photograph 1 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0001
Quonset hut, south façade (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing north.

Photograph 2 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0002
Visitor Center, east façade (left) and north elevation (right), camera facing south.

Photograph 3 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0003
Chavez burial site and memorial garden, camera facing southeast.

Photograph 4 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0004
Dormitory building, east façade, camera facing southwest.

Photograph 5 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0005
Financial Management building, east façade and south elevations, camera facing northwest.

Photograph 6 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0006
Trust Funds Management building, east façade (right) and south elevation (left), camera facing northwest.

Photograph 7 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0007
Cafeteria building, west façade (right) and north elevation (left), camera facing southeast.

Photograph 8 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0008
House, east façade, camera facing west.

Photograph 9 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0009
House, north façade, camera facing south.

Photograph 10 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0010
Storage unit, north façade, camera facing south.

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Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
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Log of Photographs Page 2

Photograph 11 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0011
House, west façade (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast.

Photograph 12 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0012
House, south façade, camera facing northwest.

Photograph 13 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0013
House, south façade (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest.

Photograph 14 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0014
Chavez house, east façade (left) and north elevation (right), camera facing southwest.

Photograph 15 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0015
Storage unit, west façade (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing north.

Photograph 16 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0016
Garage, west façade (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast.

Photograph 17 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0017
Garage, west façade, camera facing northeast.

Photograph 18 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0018
Administration building, south façade (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest.

Photograph 19 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0019
Playground, camera facing north.

Photograph 20 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0020
House, south façade (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest.

Photograph 21 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0021
Manufactured housing unit, south façade (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest.

Photograph 22 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0022
Manufactured housing unit, south façade (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest.

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CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0023
Water tank, camera facing north.

Photograph 24 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0024
Satellite dishes, camera facing northwest.

Photograph 25 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0025
Telecommunications building, north façade (right) and east elevation (left), camera facing southwest.

Photograph 26 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0026
Swimming pool, camera facing northeast.

Photograph 27 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0027
North Unit, south façade, camera facing north.

Photograph 28 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0028
Roads, camera facing north.

Photograph 29 of 29
CA_Kern County_Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz_0029
Open space, camera facing southwest.

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Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
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Figure 3 of 6
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Former Administration Building, 1972 (photographer unknown), Farmworker Movement Documentation Project (www.farmworkermovement.org)

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Figure 6 of 6
Graduates of Fred Ross Labor School class, 1980 (Patrick Bonner, photographer) Farmworker Movement Documentation Project (www.farmworkermovement.org)

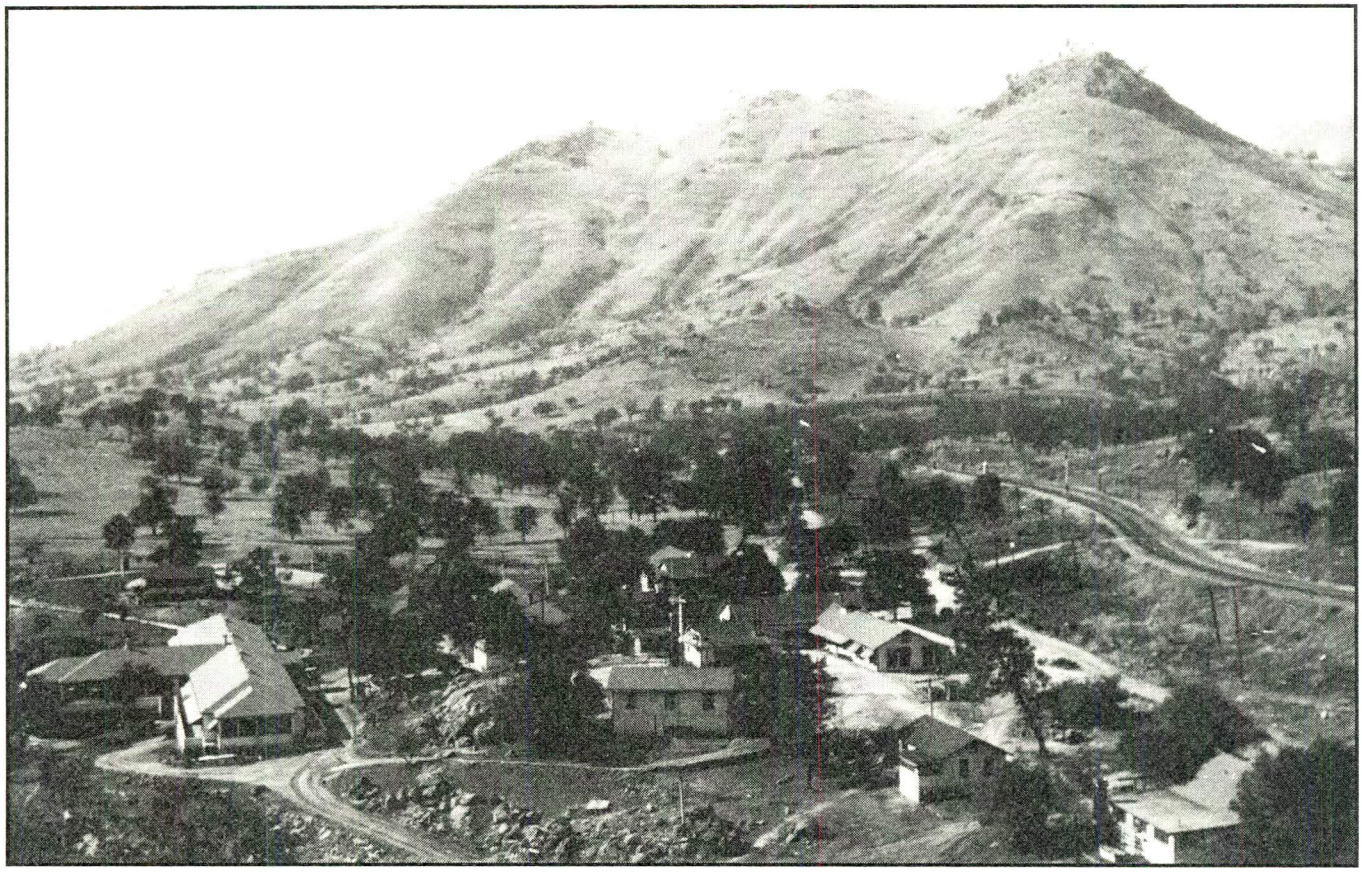
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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
Name of Property
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Figures Page 1

Figure 1



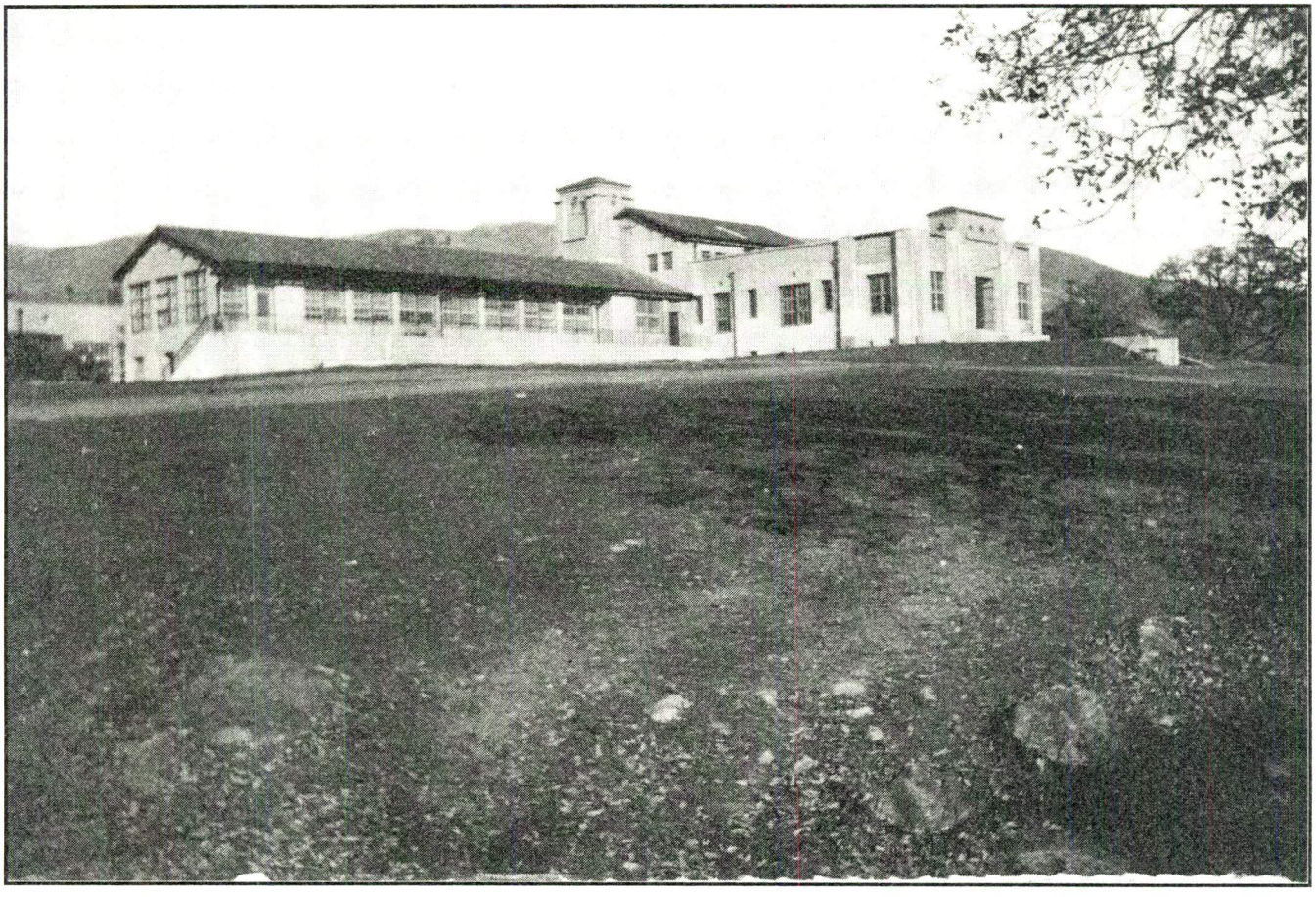
Stony Brook Retreat, ca. 1928 (Seymour Strongin, photographer), Stony Brook Retreat Collection, Jack Maguire Local History Room, Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield, California

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Continuation Sheet

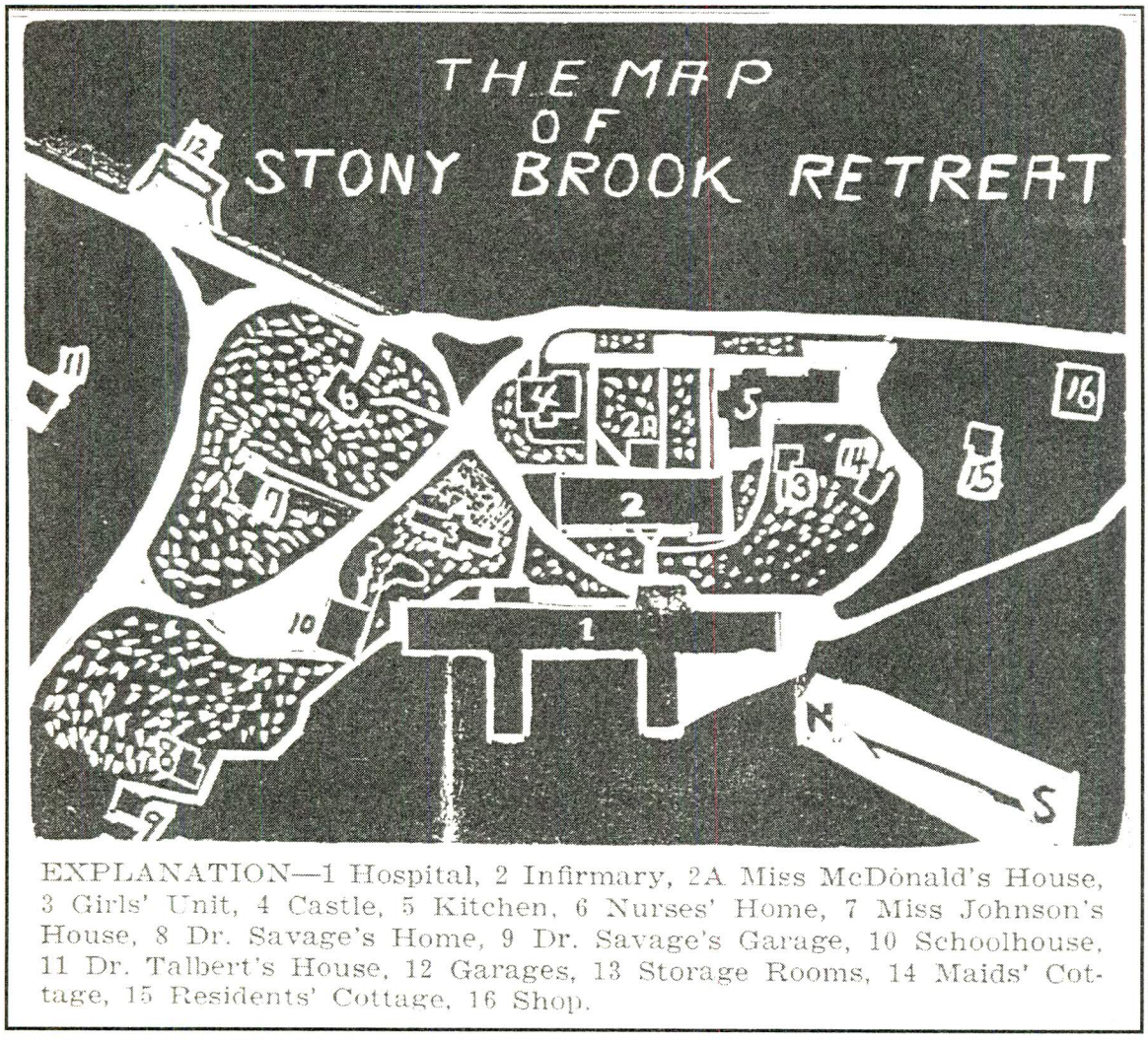
Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz
Name of Property
Kern County
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Figure 2



Children's Preventorium (North Unit), ca. 1929 (Seymour Strongin, photographer), Stony Brook Retreat Collection, Jack Maguire Local History Room, Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield, California

Figure 3



Map of Stony Brook Retreat published in *The Keene Courier*, May 1942, 1, clipping in Stony Brook Retreat Collection, Jack Maguire Local History Room, Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield, California

Figure 4



Former Administration Building, 1972 (photographer unknown), Farmworker Movement Documentation Project (www.farmworkermovement.org)

Figure 5



California Governor Jerry Brown and Cesar Chavez walking at La Paz, 1975 (Cathy Murphy, photographer), UFW Collections, Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan

Figure 6



Graduates of Fred Ross Labor School class, 1980 (Patrick Bonner, photographer) Farmworker Movement Documentation Project (www.farmworkermovement.org)



































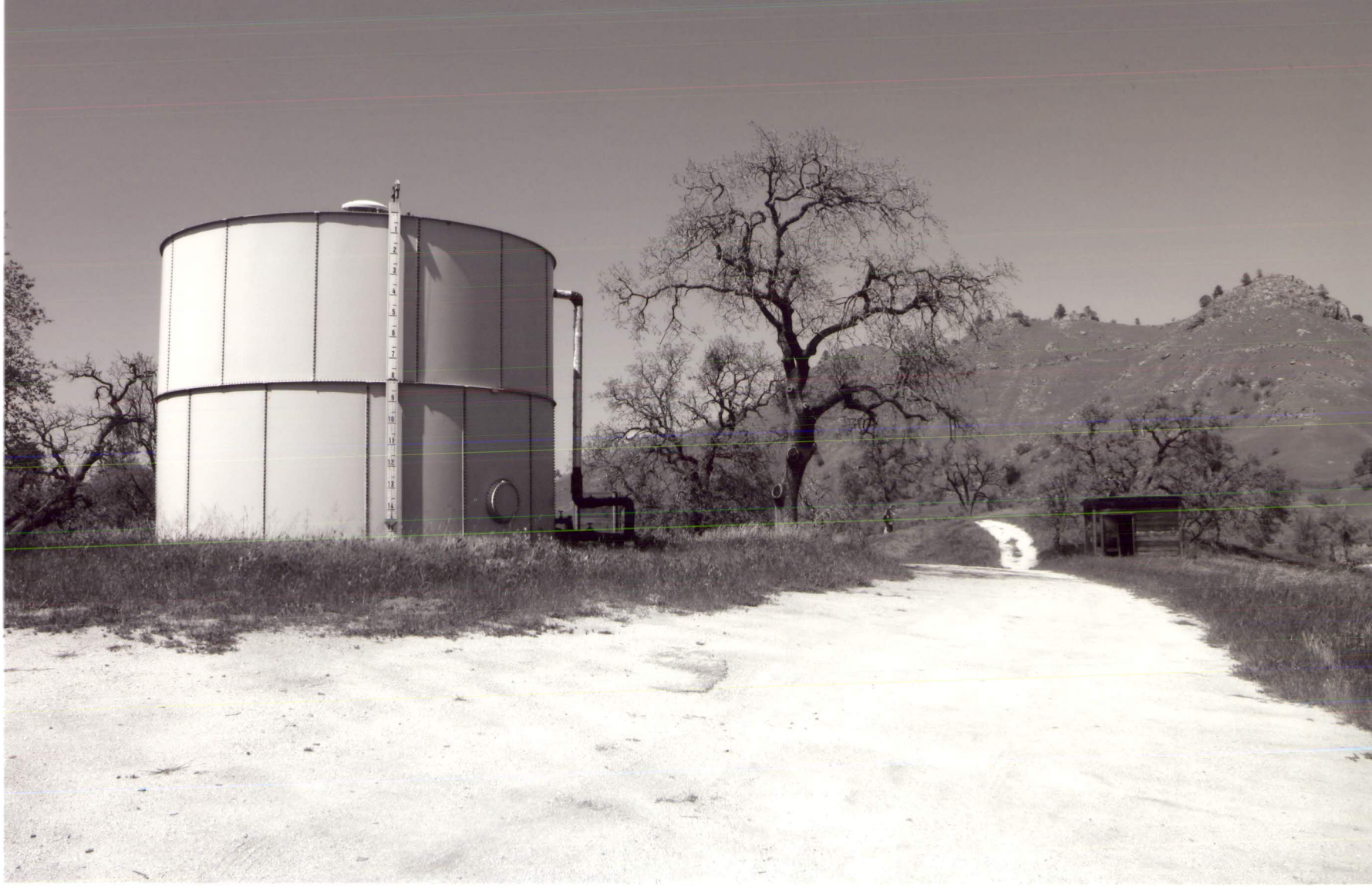






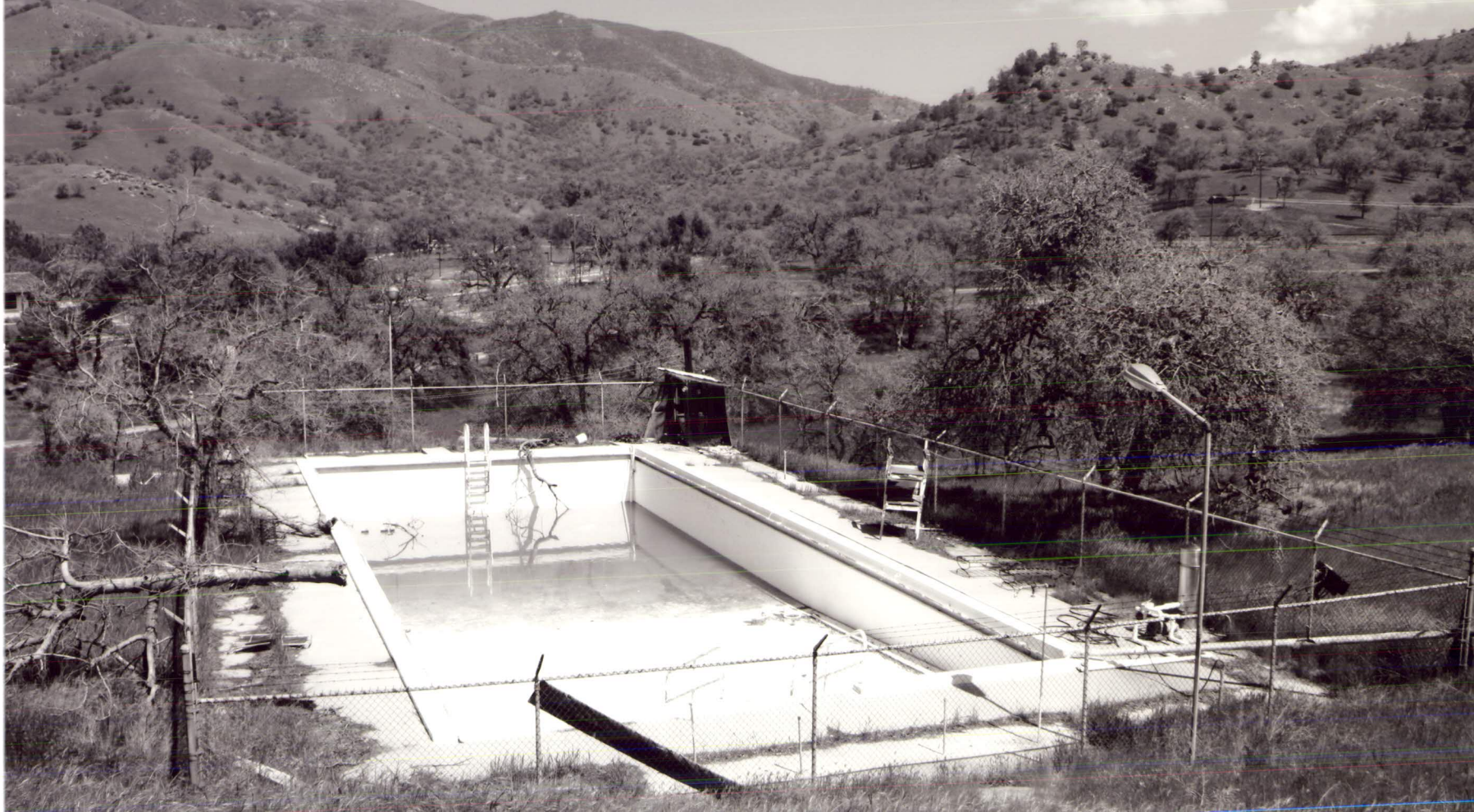

JERRY
BROWN
Governor 2010

















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UTM References

1	5	358300	3899900
2	5	358280	3898710
3	5	357420	3899290
4	5	357520	3899700

The National Map

NUESTRA SEÑORA REINA DE LA PAZ
Keene, Kern County, CA

