

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.

1. Name of Property



Historic name: Brown Beret Headquarters

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County [primary]; and Latinos in Twentieth Century California [secondary]

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2639-41 East Fourth Street

City or town: East Los Angeles State: California County: Los Angeles

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this ___ 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:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> |
|---|---------------------------------|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> | |
| <p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> |

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | _____ | buildings |
| _____ | _____ | sites |
| _____ | _____ | structures |
| _____ | _____ | objects |
| <u>1</u> | _____ | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCIAL/ department store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCIAL/department store

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, wood, and stucco

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Brown Beret headquarters was located in a storefront of a two-story mixed-use building at 2639-43 East Fourth Street in the Boyle Heights neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. South of the building, directly across Fourth Street, are the athletic fields of Theodore Roosevelt High School. The building is situated on the corner of Mott Street with retail storefronts at the street level along Fourth Street and residential units at the second floor. Constructed in 1923, the building has a rectangular plan with a chamfered corner at the intersection of Fourth and Mott Streets. The brick exterior is covered with stucco at the street levels and storefront surrounds. Most of the storefront doors and windows are non-original, but the historic fenestration and entrance pattern is intact. At the second floor, contrasting tan colored terra cotta frames window openings. The building has been altered, but retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

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Narrative Description

The mixed-use building at 2639-43 East Fourth Street is located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Mott Streets in the Boyle Heights neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles. The adjacent blocks of Fourth Street are a mixture of commercial and residential buildings and the rear athletic fields of Theodore Roosevelt High School. The building was constructed in 1923 in a commercial vernacular style of the 1920s, with minimal decorative elements on the brick-clad exterior.¹ The building is flush with the sidewalk and features a chamfered corner facing the intersection. The rear of the parcel is occupied by a gravel parking lot with a mature pine tree at the northwest edge. A chain-link fence encloses the parking lot.

The primary elevation is oriented towards Fourth Street, with two storefronts opening directly onto Fourth Street and a third storefront entrance located in the chamfered corner of the building. The headquarters of the Brown Berets was located in the middle storefront with the address 2641 Fourth Street.² Painted brick delineates storefront openings. Storefront materials are a combination of aluminum and wood frames featuring large display windows. The bulkhead has been removed in the middle storefront and altered in the other storefronts. Transom openings have been covered with plastic backlit signage or in-filled with wood. Each storefront has security bars and doors. The elevation along Mott Street has one display window obscured by security bars. Brick along the Mott Street elevation is covered in stucco. Doors leading to the second floor residential units are located in recessed entrances at the westernmost bay on Fourth Street and northernmost bay on Mott Street.

A glazed terra cotta stringcourse delineates the first and second floors. Seismic anchor plates are also visible between first and second floors. At the second floor, contrasting tan colored terra cotta frames each window opening. All windows have been replaced with aluminum or vinyl sliders. The fenestration pattern does not align with the bays of storefronts below. At the Fourth Street elevation, the six windows repeat a pattern from west to east of two vertically oriented windows followed by one horizontal window. One window is in-filled with brick. Within the chamfered corner of the building is a vertical window. Along Mott Street, the fenestration follows the same two vertical, one horizontal pattern. Along the roofline, a flat parapet retains linear terra cotta inset detailing.

The rear elevation is six bays across. At the first floor, back entrances to storefronts have metal security doors set in rectangular or segmental arch shaped openings. An exterior staircase leads to a second floor entrance. Windows along the second floor vary in size, but are all aluminum or vinyl sash set in segmental-arch shaped brick openings with contrasting terra cotta sills.

The side (west) elevation is not fully visible from the public right-of-way, but appears to be brick with concrete seismic retrofitting along the vertical edges of the building.

Access to the interior was not granted, and therefore the interior cannot be described.

¹ "2641 4TH." City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, accessed June 29, 2015, <http://ladbsdoc.lacity.org/idispublic/>

² David Sánchez, telephone interview by Allison M. Lyons, June 29, 2015.

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Alterations

Alterations to the building since its construction in 1923 include the removal of a cornice in 1957;³ addition of a metal and plastic illuminated signage in 1966;⁴ seismic retrofit in 1988;⁵ and coating of exterior brick cladding with stucco at an unknown date. Interior stores were reconfigured frequently as retail tenants changed.⁶ The Brown Berets occupied space on the first floor along Fourth Street with an entrance corresponding to the middle storefront. It is not known when the windows on the second floor were replaced. Other than the seismic retrofit, there have been few documented changes to the exterior of the building since the 1960s. The condition of the interior is not known.

Integrity

The building at 2639-43 East Fourth Street retains sufficient integrity as the headquarters of a prominent organization to meet the eligibility requirements as outlined in the primary *Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County* Multiple Property Submission as well as the secondary *Latinos in Twentieth Century California* Multiple Property Submission. The building retains its integrity of location, as it has not been moved from where it was constructed in 1923 and is the location where the Brown Berets met from June 1969 to June 1970. The integrity of setting is intact, as the surrounding neighborhood is much the same as it was during the period of significance: a combination of one or two-story residential, commercial, and institutional (Theodore Roosevelt High School,) buildings. The location near the high school was important as many Brown Berets attended or were involved with student activism at the school. Changes to the street-facing elevations, including changes to cladding and second floor windows, have altered its appearance since 1970. Though the building does not retain a high degree of integrity of materials and workmanship dating to its construction in 1923, the pattern of storefronts remains intact and only the signage and some storefront material has been altered since the time the building served as the headquarters of the Brown Berets. The Brown Berets no longer occupy the first floor storefront; therefore, its integrity of association is compromised. Despite the alterations to the street-facing elevations, the building retains its integrity of feeling, as the overall height, massing, plan, structure, and fenestration pattern remain intact. The building and its physical characteristics still invoke the feeling of 1920s vernacular commercial building on a dense, mixed-use corridor. The building retains the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic significance as the site of a former headquarters located in the center of the Latino community.

³ City of Los Angeles Building Permit 62799, 1957.

⁴ City of Los Angeles Building Permit 25739, 1966.

⁵ City of Los Angeles Building Permit 06861, 1988.

⁶ "2641 4TH." City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety, accessed June 29, 2015, <http://ladbsdoc.lacity.org/idispublic/>

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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.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- 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.)

- 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
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Hispanic

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1969-1970

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Brown Beret headquarters at 2639-43 East Fourth Street is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic, Social History, and Politics/Government, with a period of significance of 1969-1970. The property meets the registration requirements for headquarters and offices of prominent organizations in the context of Making a Democracy: Latino Struggles for Inclusion in the primary *Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County* Multiple Property Submission as well as the secondary *Latinos in Twentieth Century California* Multiple Property Submission. The building was the headquarters of the Brown Beret organization and served as their meeting place during the Chicano Moratorium. The Brown Berets were an influential group of social activists and leading advocates of the Chicano movement in East Los Angeles during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Brown Beret headquarters meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration G. The *Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles County* Multiple Property Submission demonstrates that the events surrounding the Chicano Moratorium have been sufficiently studied by scholars to determine their exceptional importance to the County of Los Angeles.

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

The Brown Berets were a militant community group that advocated for equal opportunity for Chicanas/os by emphasizing equal treatment from government agencies, including school boards, draft boards, health and welfare programs, and law enforcement agencies. In Los Angeles, the group consisted of approximately 60 Chicanas/os between the ages of 14 and 35. The Brown Berets worked closely with the Chicano Moratorium Committee and were the leading advocates of the Chicano movement in eastern Los Angeles during the 1960s and 1970s. From June 1969 to June 1970, the building at 2639-43 East Fourth Street served as the headquarters of the Brown Berets.

Youth activism was a critical facet of the emerging Chicano movement in the late 1960s. Two influential factors in the development of the Brown Berets were the participation of the original members in the Camp Hess Kramer youth empowerment camp and in Mayor Sam Yorty's Youth Advisory Council. Both activities were efforts by the City of Los Angeles to promote civic engagement amongst marginalized Mexican American youths. Many of these youths were already on a trajectory of cultural assimilation. However, it was their experiences of being victimized by law enforcement agencies and marginalized by public schools that fomented a more militant sensibility. The Brown Berets were not born as a military organization, but due to their experiences of oppression as Young Citizens for Community Action, they became militant as a posture to defend themselves against the authoritative structures that violated their civil rights with impunity.

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Shortly after forming, Young Citizens for Community Action changed its name to Young Chicanos for Community Action, and later, the Brown Berets. David Sánchez served as the first leader, or prime minister of the Brown Berets.⁷ The organization took its name from berets Sánchez ordered to give the Young Citizens for Community Action a “psychological symbol of unity.”⁸

The Brown Berets met in several locations during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Their first meeting place was La Piranya, a coffee house in unincorporated East Los Angeles, which was sponsored by Reverend John Luce of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany in Lincoln Heights.⁹ La Piranya operated only briefly from September 1967 until March 3, 1968.¹⁰ Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputies frequently raided the coffee house, and La Piranya shut down due to inadequate licensing, curfew violations, insufficient funds, and police harassment.¹¹ After La Piranya closed, the Brown Berets met in several locations throughout Boyle Heights and East Los Angeles including:

- 4715 East Olympic Boulevard¹²
- 2941 East Fourth Street¹³
- 2641 East Fourth Street
- 3045 East Whittier Boulevard¹⁴
- 5014-18 East Whittier Boulevard (the El Barrio Free Clinic)
- 318 N. Soto Street¹⁵

The group rarely stayed in one place for long. Their headquarters at 318 North Soto Street were robbed and firebombed on Christmas morning in 1968, leaving one room burned, windows broken, and records vandalized throughout office.¹⁶ Although unverified, many members of the community believed that these attacks were carried out by agents of law enforcement. Spaces varied in size, but the storefront at 2641 East Fourth Street, directly across from Theodore Roosevelt High School, was large enough for the Brown Berets to practice marches and was situated conveniently for student members.¹⁷

Membership in the organization encompassed young people striving for social justice, seeking an ethnic identity, and rallying for direct action. To qualify for membership, a “recruit” had to be 18

⁷ Ruben Salazar, “Brown Berets Hail ‘La Raza’ and Scorn the Establishment,” *Los Angeles Times*, June 16, 1969, 3.

⁸ David Sanchez, *Expedition Through Aztlan* (La Puente: Perspectiva Publications, 1978), 2.

⁹ Ernesto Chávez, “¡Mi Raza Primero!”: *Nationalism, Identity, and Insurgency in the Chicano Movement in Los Angeles, 1966-1978* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002), 44. Dial Torgerson, “Reds Seek To Use Latin Youths As ‘Prison Fodder,’ Davis Says,” *Los Angeles Times*, January 15, 1971, 1.

¹⁰ Salazar, “Brown Berets Hail ‘La Raza’ and Scorn the Establishment,” 3.

¹¹ Marguerite V. Marin, *Social Protest in an Urban Barrio: A Student of the Chicano Movement, 1966-1974* (New York: University Press of American, 1991), 145.

¹² Marin, *Social Protest in an Urban Barrio*, 147.

¹³ Marin, *Social Protest in an Urban Barrio*, 147.

¹⁴ Marin, *Social Protest in an Urban Barrio*, 147.

¹⁵ David Sánchez letter, January 1, 1969, Folder 1, Series 1, Box 1, Gloria Arellanes Papers 1967-1979, Special Collections and Archives, John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, California State University, Los Angeles.

¹⁶ David Sánchez letter.

¹⁷ David Sánchez, telephone interview with Allison M. Lyons, June 29, 2015.

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years old, of Mexican descent, and pass a written and oral test on Chicano history. These qualifications were likely not enforced, as it is well known that many members were younger than 18 years. By 1969, membership was 45 percent female. The uniting force was a desire “to serve, observe, and protect”¹⁸ the Mexican American community along lines defined in a ten-point program written by Sánchez, while he was incarcerated for disturbing the peace.¹⁹

The Brown Berets presented themselves as the liberation army of the Chicano people. Inspired by the Black Panthers, a militant African American social justice organization with a national presence, the Brown Berets were committed to rectifying specific social problems, including police abuse. The Brown Berets also developed into a national organization with chapters all over California and other parts of the Southwest. Journalist Ruben Salazar described them as “constructive young activists with a cause.”²⁰ However, law enforcement agencies considered the organization dangerous, focusing on its anti-police rhetoric and disciplined marches in khaki and brown uniforms. Undercover law enforcement agents were assigned to infiltrate the organization.²¹ Specific infiltrators included LAPD officers Fernando Sumaya and Abel Armas, and Sheriff’s deputy Robert Acosta.

¹⁸ Motto elaborated:

- To Serve: To give vocal as well as physical support to those people and causes which will help the people of the Mexican-American Communities.
- To Observe: To keep a watchful eye on all federal, state, city, and private agencies which deal with the Mexican-American, especially law enforcement agencies.
- To protect: To protect, guarantee, and secure the rights of the Mexican-American by all means necessary. How far we must go in order to protect these rights is dependent upon those in power. If those Anglos in power are willing to do this in a peaceful and orderly process, then we will be only too happy to accept this way. Otherwise, we will be forced to other alternatives.

Folder 1, Series 1, Box 1, Gloria Arellanes Papers 1967-1979, Special Collections and Archives, John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, California State University, Los Angeles.

¹⁹ Ten-Point Program:

1. Unity of all of our people, regardless of age, income, or political philosophy.
2. The right to bilingual education as guaranteed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
3. We demand a Civilian Police Review Board, made up of people who live in our community, to screen all police officers, before they are assigned to our communities.
4. We demand that the true history of the Mexican American be taught in all schools in the five Southwestern States.
5. We demand that all officers in Mexican-American communities must live in the community and speak Spanish.
6. We want an end to “Urban Renewal Programs” that replace our barrios with high rent homes for middle-class people.
7. We demand a guaranteed annual income of \$8,000 for all Mexican-American families.
8. We demand that the right to vote be extended to all of our people regardless of the ability to speak the English language.
9. We demand that all Mexican Americans be tried by juries consisting of only Mexican Americans.
10. We demand the right to keep and bear arms to defend our communities against racist police, as guaranteed under the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution.

²⁰ Mario T. Garcia, *Ruben Salazar: Border Correspondent* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995), 28.

²¹ Salazar, “Brown Berets Hail ‘La Raza’ and Scorn the Establishment,” 3.

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The community activist agenda of the Brown Berets in the late 1960s included outreach and publicity to garner support for their cause. Among their projects was *La Causa*, a self-published magazine. Members engaged in outreach with other communities and activists throughout the southwestern United States, attending conferences and rallies that highlighted the unique problems faced by the Chicano community. Of particular concern were repeated attacks by law enforcement agencies and the judicial establishment.²² The Brown Berets also sponsored the creation of the El Barrio Free Clinic, managed by Gloria Arellanes.²³ The clinic was designed “to be continually responsive to the community,” as determined by members of the East Los Angeles Chicano community.²⁴

Around 1969, as protests of the Vietnam War increased throughout the United States, the Brown Berets became involved with the Chicano antiwar movement.²⁵ Mexican Americans played a significant role in the general antiwar movement, but eventually decided that they needed to form an all-Chicano group to oppose the war. Many members of the Brown Berets considered the national peace movement “... ‘institutionally racist’ because it was slanted toward helping middle-class Anglo youths avoid military service. This, they said, increased the number of ‘Chicanos and other poor people’ being drafted.”²⁶

Members of the Brown Berets were instrumental in the formation of the Chicano Moratorium Committee in December 1969, which focused on the disproportionately high death rate of Mexican American soldiers in Vietnam.²⁷ David Sánchez served as the co-chair of the Moratorium Committee with Rosalío Muñoz. Along with other Chicano movement organizations, the Brown Berets gathered in Denver for the Chicano Youth Liberation Conference in March 1970. The groups rallied around their shared cultural nationalism, articulated as *Aztlán*, “and the single issue on which most politically active Mexican Americans could agree—the Vietnam war...”²⁸ Chicano activists throughout the Southwest committed to attend a National Chicano Moratorium march to be held in Los Angeles in August 29, 1970.

The march ended in significant unrest, highlighting the tension between the Chicano community and law enforcement in Los Angeles. The Brown Berets and Moratorium Committee did not organize future events together, though both remained committed to active political agendas. The Brown Berets continued as a non-militant youth empowerment organization. The organization has several chapters through California and the Southwest and teaches its younger members leadership skills, discipline, and the history of the Chicano movement and cultural nationalism.

²² Folder 3, Series 1, Box 1, Gloria Arellanes Papers 1967-1979, Special Collections and Archives, John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, California State University, Los Angeles.

²³ Jaime Pelayo, “The Chicano Movement and the Vietnam War,” (unpublished senior thesis, Yale University, 1997), 23, located at Gloria Arellanes Papers, California State University, Los Angeles.

²⁴ Salazar, “Brown Berets Hail ‘La Raza’ and Scorn the Establishment,” 3.

²⁵ Jaime Pelayo, “The Chicano Movement and the Vietnam War,” (1997), 24.

²⁶ “Moratorium Unit Blames Violence on ‘Repression,’” *Los Angeles Times*, January 27, 1971, A3.

²⁷ Oropeza, *Raza Si! Guerra No!*, 67.

²⁸ Pelayo, “The Chicano Movement and the Vietnam War,” 8. At the March 1969 Denver Youth Conference, the poet Alurista presented a poem that first articulated the concept of *Aztlan*, which was integrated into the preamble of the “El Plan de Aztlan.” *Aztlan* is a mythical trope that psychologically empowers Mexican American youth to recognize that their indigenous ancestry makes them native to the Southwestern portion of the North American continent, unlike Anglo Americans, whose origins are foreign to the Western Hemisphere.

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There have also been off-shoot groups, such as the Brown Berets of Aztlan, which were not only even more militant in their nationalism, but also recruited ex-gang members as a means to provide them with an alternative to the streets.

2641 East Fourth Street was the headquarters of the Brown Berets while they were involved with the Chicano Moratorium that created national awareness of the issues of social injustice the Brown Berets sought to correct. The Brown Berets were a significant organization in the Chicano movement; they were unique among many movement organizations demonstrating against inequality during the 1960s and 1970s for their commitment to protest against an array of social injustices confronting the Mexican American population, injustices rooted in discrimination and poverty.²⁹ The Brown Berets demonstrated this commitment through health and welfare initiatives in addition to militant action.³⁰ Their mission was to “mobilize the Mexican American population not just against the war, but against the social injustices Mexican Americans faced on the home front.”³¹

²⁹ Oropeza, “The Making of the Chicano Moratorium Against the War in Vietnam,” 3.

³⁰ Marin, *Social Protest in an Urban Barrio*, 143.

³¹ Oropeza, “The Making of the Chicano Moratorium Against the War in Vietnam,” 12.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Camarillo, Albert. *Chicanos in California: A History of Mexican Americans*. San Francisco: Boyd & Fraser, 1984.

Chávez, Ernesto. “¡Mi Raza Primero!”: *Nationalism, Identity, and Insurgency in the Chicano Movement in Los Angeles, 1966-1978*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002.

Chavez, John R. *Eastside Landmark: A History of the East Los Angeles Community Union, 1968-1993*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1998.

City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety records.

David Sanchez, telephone interview by Allison M. Lyons, June 29, 2015.

Gloria Arellanes Papers 1967-1979. Special Collections and Archives, John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, California State University, Los Angeles.

Marin, Marguerite V. *Social Protest in an Urban Barrio: A Student of the Chicano Movement, 1966-1974*. New York: University Press of American, 1991.

“Moratorium Unit Blames Violence on ‘Repression,’” *Los Angeles Times*, January 27, 1971.

Oropeza, Lorena. ¡Raza Si, Guerra No!: *Chicano Protest and Patriotism during the Viet Name War Era*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2005.

Pelayo, Jaime. “The Chicano Movement and the Vietnam War” (unpublished senior thesis, Yale University, 1997), Located in: Folder 2, Series V, Box 3, Gloria Arellanes Papers 1967-1979. Special Collections and Archives, John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, California State University, Los Angeles.

Salazar, Ruben. “Brown Berets Hail ‘La Raza’ and Scorn the Establishment,” *Los Angeles Times*, June 16, 1969.

Sanchez, David. *Expedition Through Aztlan*. La Puente: Perspectiva Publications, 1978.

Torgerson, Dial. “Reds Seek To Use Latin Youths As ‘Prison Fodder,’ Davis Says.” *Los Angeles Times*, January 15, 1971.

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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
- University
- Other

Name of repository: California State University, Los Angeles; University of California, Los Angeles

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.039307 Longitude: -118.207863

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

Assessor Parcel Number: 5180012027, which corresponds to the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the land area historically associated with the building.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Allison M. Lyons, Associate Architectural Historian
organization: GPA Consulting
street & number: 617 S. Olive Avenue
city or town: Los Angeles state: California zip code: 90014
e-mail: allison@gpaconsulting-us.com
telephone: (310) 792-2690
date: August 16, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Brown Beret Headquarters
City or Vicinity: Los Angeles
County: Los Angeles
State: California
Photographer: Allison M. Lyons
Date Photographed: June 17, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

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CA_Los Angeles County_ChicanoMoratoriumMPS_BrownBeretHQ_01: South elevation at corner of East Fourth and Mott streets, camera facing north

CA_Los Angeles County_ChicanoMoratoriumMPS_BrownBeretHQ_02: South (left), corner, and east (right) elevations at corner of East Fourth and Mott streets, camera facing northwest

CA_Los Angeles County_ChicanoMoratoriumMPS_BrownBeretHQ_03: East (left) and north rear (right) elevations, camera facing southwest

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 100 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.

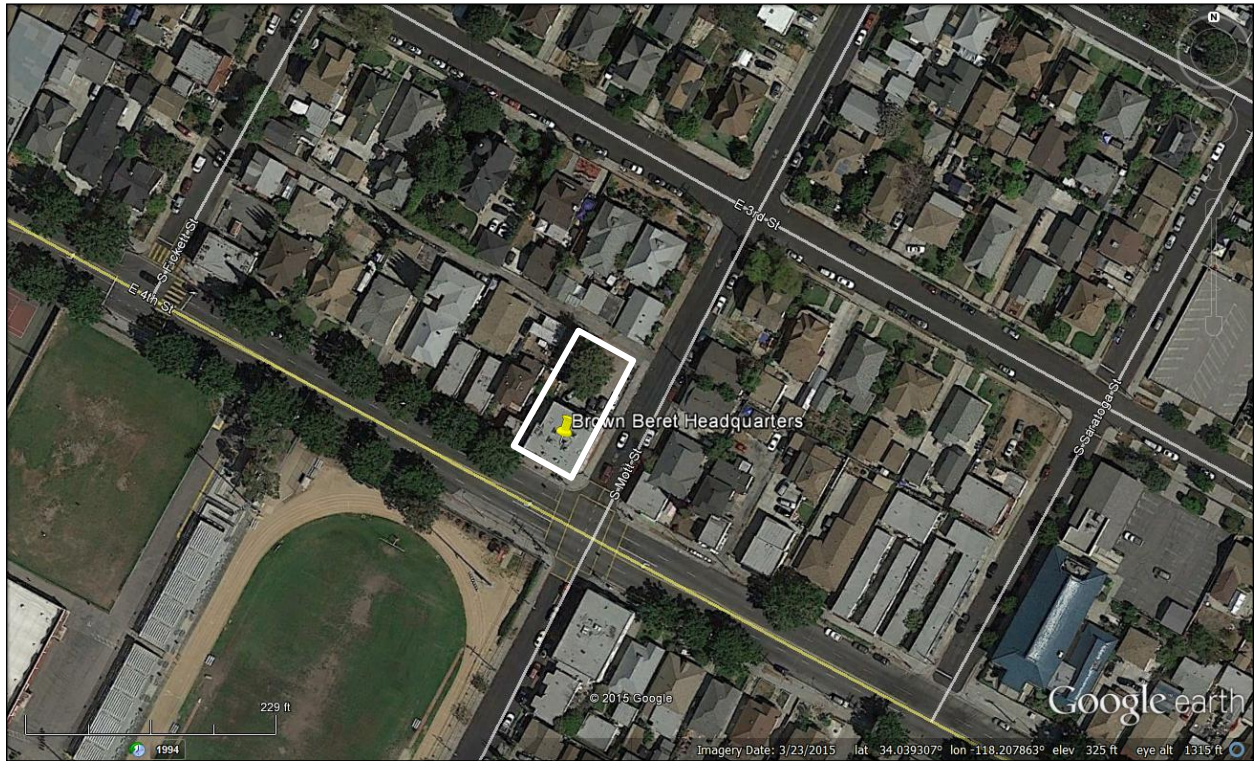
Brown Beret Headquarters
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
County and State

Location Map

Latitude: 34.039307

Longitude: -118.207863

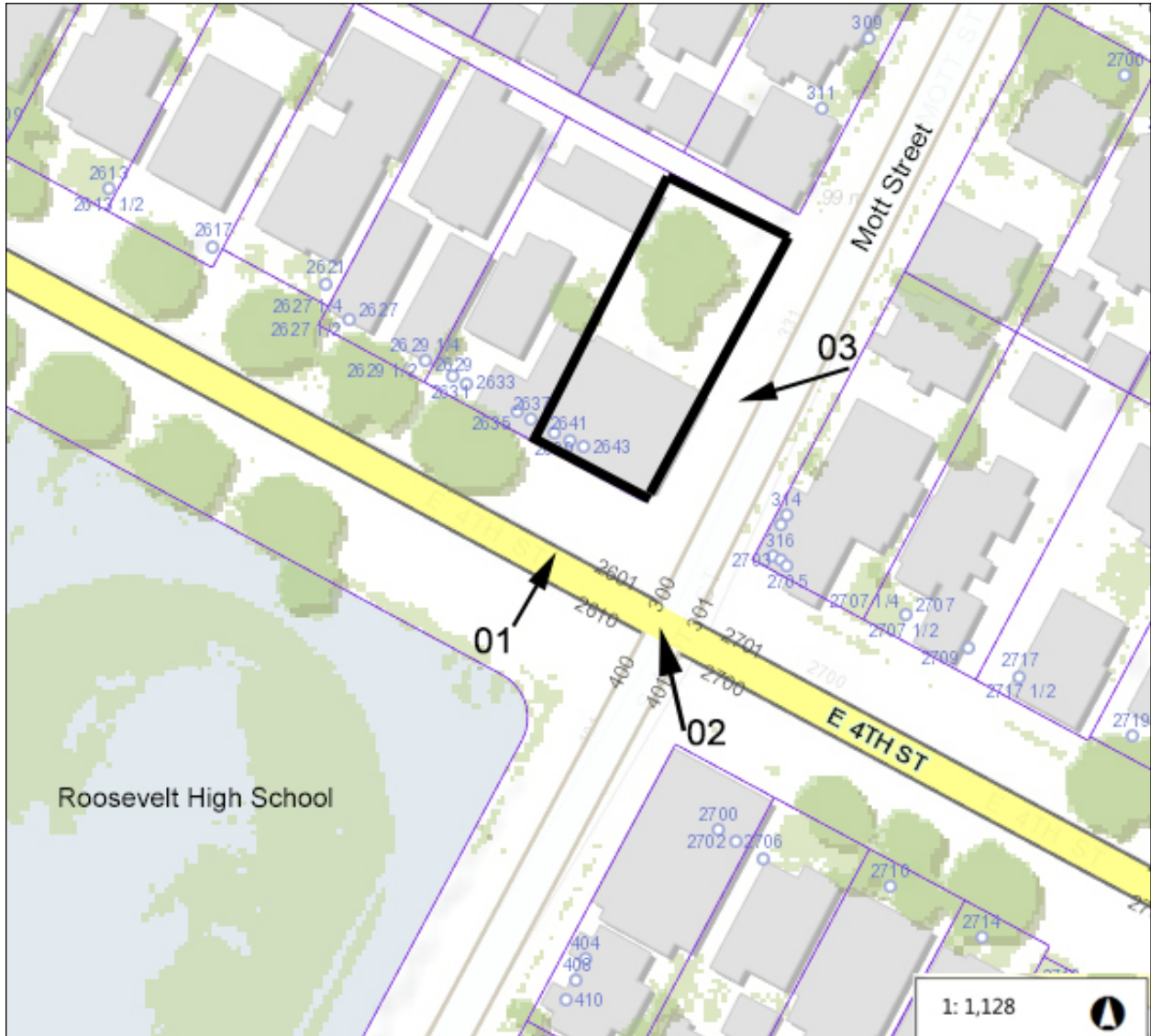


Base image courtesy of Google Earth, property boundary outlined in white.

Brown Beret Headquarters
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
County and State

Sketch Map/Photo Key



Base map courtesy of Los Angeles County Assessor

Brown Beret Headquarters
Name of Property

Los Angeles, CA
County and State



Figure 1: Four Brown Beret leaders, from left to right, Fred Lopes, David Sanchez, Carlos Montez, and Ralph Ramirez, 1968. Los Angeles Times Photographic Archive, UCLA Library Digital Collections.