

THIS
REFERENCE BOOK
of
STANDARD RULES and GUIDELINES
of
CABRILLO CIVIC CLUBS of CALIFORNIA, Inc.
is
Presented
to
STATE COUNCIL,
c/o STATE 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT Ken Costa,
and Succeeding Officers
on
October 19, 1996
by
STATE PRESIDENT Edward J. Brown

Edward J. Brown



Americanization



Scholarship

STATE COUNCIL OF
Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California
INCORPORATED



Civic Affairs



Heritage

AMERICANIZATION THROUGH ANCESTORY

We live in a modern world of conveniences and the luxuries one can obtain. But we forget all too quickly how this came about. No other than through Americanization. Let us turn back the pages of time and visualize our Ancestors of many nationalities, who fought the elements and faced the dangers in a strange land. They came from all walks of life and brought with them their skills of which they were most fitted.

The Farmers...who sustained the Nation.

The Weaver.....for warmth and protection of the body.

The Builder.....for safety from the ravishes of vocational changes.

Countless professions of each generation has contributed to the Prosperity of this Nation. Like "Alexander Graham Bell, John Muir and Albert Einstein."

To these alien born the United States gives each the opportunity to obtain Citizenship through Naturalization. They have the privilege to vote, hold public office of the highest degree, freedom of speech, unlimited education, choice of religion and a life of their choosing.

Like the tributaries that empty into one great body of water, these are the tributaries of Human Lives that immigrated to this land to be under one Nation and to Salute on Flag. So as they clutch that "Symbol" that makes them a Citizen of these United States and encases it in the folder a token of Friendship and Good Will from the "Cabrillo Civic Club of California."

May we feel a sense of pride that we played a part through Americanization. For this is one of the "Life Lines" of our organization. May it never be severed. For the alien born have had a major role in the Posterity of this Nation.

ORIGINAL BY MARGE PERRY

.....taken from the Americanization Folder

I am your



American Flag



*Believe me! At birth I bore a circle of only 13 stars. Today . . .
the fifty stars gleaming on my blue field.*

*I stand over a great land. . . I am seen in every land where your
soldiers guard the freedom of their people.*

I stand for your history. . . your principles. . . your government.

I stand for your hope of peace and your dream of brotherhood.

*I stand for still greater achievements here and throughout the
world.*

But. . . I have no power except that which you give me.

*My colors are bright and strong. . . they stand for your character
and your dedication to keep this a land of freedom.*

*I am your inspiration. I will always wave proudly as long
as you endow me with your courage. . . your faith. . . and
your strength.*

I AM YOUR AMERICAN FLAG!



FLAG HOLIDAYS

NEW YEAR'S DAY, January 1
INAUGURATION DAY, January 20
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, February 12
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, February 22
ARMY DAY, April 6
EASTER SUNDAY (variable)
MOTHER'S DAY, second Sunday in May
MEMORIAL DAY, May 30 (half staff until noon)
FLAG DAY, June 14
INDEPENDENCE DAY, July 4
LABOR DAY, first Monday in September
CITIZENSHIP DAY, September 17
COLUMBUS DAY, October 12
NAVY DAY, October 27
VETERANS' DAY, November 11
THANKSGIVING DAY, fourth Thursday in November
CHRISTMAS DAY, December 25
Other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States
BIRTHDAYS OF STATES (dates of admission)
STATE HOLIDAYS

ASK ABOUT DETTRA'S award winning, 16 mm, color, sound movie, "OUR U. S. FLAG" — available for schools, clubs.

DETTRA PRODUCTS

U. S. Flags • Church Flags • Flag Accessories • Yacht, Ship and Boat Flags • Golf Flags • Automobile and Danger Flags • Detco Process, centers, special designs • Decorations, Pennant strings, bunting • City, Red Cross, Community Chest, and Confederate Flags • Advertising and House Flags, Pennants • State Flags • Service Club, Fireman's, Fraternal Order Flags and Banners • Military Flags and Guidons • Bugle Banners • Patriotic Organizations, Auxiliary, Juniors Flags and Bugle Banners • School and Band Parade Flags and Banners.

"WE FLAG

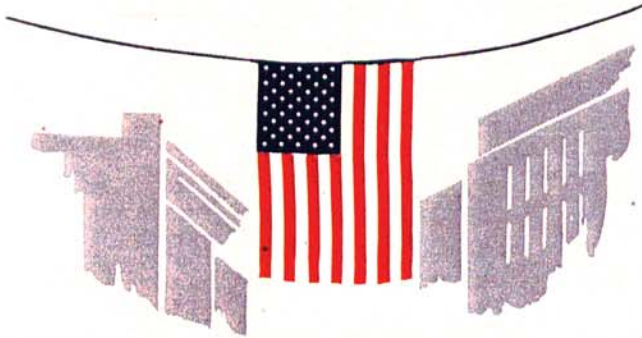


THE NATION"



OUR NATIONAL FLAG

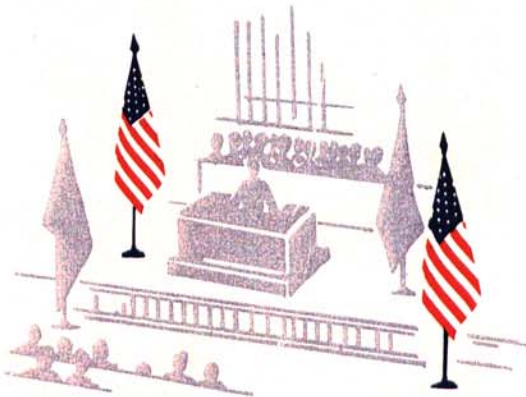
HOW TO DISPLAY AND RESPECT IT



When the flag is displayed other than from a staff, it should be displayed flat, or so suspended that its folds fall free. When displayed over a street, place the union so it faces north or east, depending upon the direction of the street.



The flag should form a distinctive feature at the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.



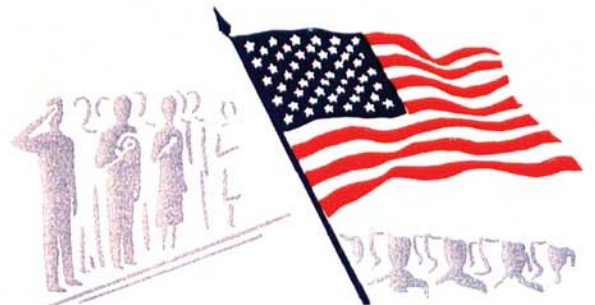
In the chancel of a church or on a speaker's platform the flag is placed to the speaker's right. Other flags to the speaker's left. When displayed elsewhere than on the platform, it should be placed at the right of the audience as they face the platform. Other flags to the left of the audience.



When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground. The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for a moment and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day.



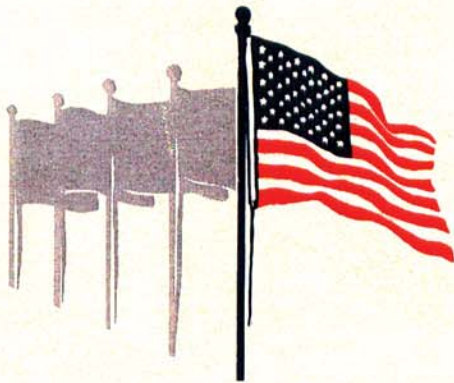
If displayed flat against the wall on a speaker's platform, the flag should be placed above and behind the speaker, the union of the flag in the upper left hand corner as the audience faces the flag.



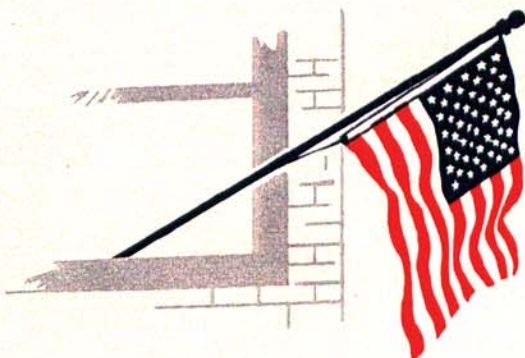
During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in parade all persons should face the flag, stand at attention and salute. A man should remove his hat and hold it with the right hand over the heart. Men without hats, and women salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.



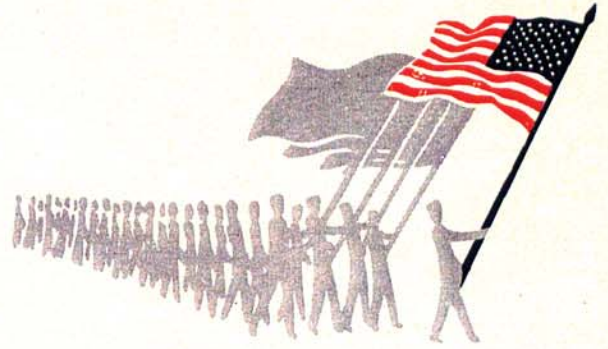
When other flags are flown from the same halyard, the flag of the United States should always be at the peak. When other flags are flown from adjacent staffs, our national flag should be hoisted first and lowered last. No flag may fly above or to the right of the flag of the United States (except flags of other nations; see below).



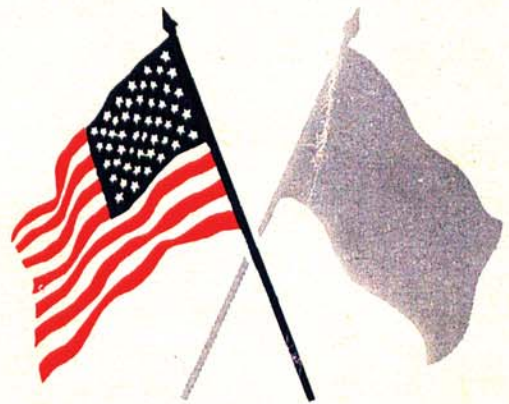
When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.



When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting from a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When suspended from a rope extending from the building to a pole, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.



The flag, when carried in a procession with another or other flags, should be either on the marching right (the flag's own right) or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line. Never display the flag from a float except from a staff, or so suspended that its folds fall free as though staffed.



The Flag of the United States of America, when displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.



The Flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

Things to Remember About Displaying the U.S. Flag

DO'S

It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open, but it should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement. The flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

Always hoist the flag briskly. Lower it ceremoniously.

Display the flag on all days that weather

permits but especially on national and state holidays and other days that may be proclaimed by the President of the United States. On Memorial Day, the flag should be half-staffed until noon.

The flag should be displayed on or near the main building of every public institution, during school days in or near every schoolhouse, and in or near every polling place on election days.

DON'TS

Never in any way should any disrespect be shown the Flag of the United States of America.

The flag should never be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are dipped as a mark of honor.

The flag should never be displayed with the union down except as a signal of dire distress.

The flag should never touch anything beneath it—ground, floor, water or merchandise.

The flag should never be carried horizontally, but always aloft and free.

Never use the flag as drapery, festooned, drawn back, nor up in folds, but always allowed to fall free. For draping platforms and decoration in general, use blue, white and red bunting. Always arrange it with blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below.

The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used or stored in such a manner as will

permit it to be easily torn, soiled or damaged in any way.

Never use a flag as a covering or drape for a ceiling.

The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature.

The flag should never be used for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything.

It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning, privately.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

IS IT A SIN TO BE PATRIOTIC?

Dear fellow-Americans:

Have you noticed that in recent years there seem to be fewer patriotic Americans flying "Old Glory" on Flag Day, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July?

Perhaps this moving article will stir others to action.

YOUR FLAG!

Helo. Remember me? Some people call me Old Glory, others call me the Star-Spangled Banner, but whatever they call me, I am your flag, the flag of the United States of America.

Something has been bothering me, so I thought I might talk it over with you....because it is about you and me.

I remember some time ago, people would line up on both sides of the street to watch the parade, and naturally I was leading every one, proudly waving in the breeze.

To-day, it is a different parade I see. The parades have many banners wavingbut I don't see Old Glory amongst them.

Yesterday, when your daddy saw me coming, he immediately removed his hat and placed it against his left shoulder so that his hand was directly over his heart....remember?

And you, I remember, were standing there, straight as a soldier. You didn't have a hat, but you were giving the right salute. Remember your little sister? Not to be outdone, she was saluting the same as you with her right hand over her heart....remember?

What happened? I'm still the same old flag. Oh, I've added a few more stars since, and a lot more blood has been shed since those parades of long ago.

But now, somehow I don't feel as proud as I used to feel. When I come down your street, you just stand there with your hands in your pockets. You laugh and talk loudly and lounge about. You may give me a small glance, and then you look away and continue talking.

I saw one man take his hat off, then he looked around, and when he didn't see anybody else take his hat off, he put his on again, looking guilty as if he did something wrong when he took off his hat.

Is it wrong and a sin to be patriotic today?

I am proud that I am YOUR FLAG.



*I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America,
and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God,
indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.*

**FORMATION
OF
CABRILLO CIVIC CLUB
WAS
ESTABLISHED
ON
JANUARY 29TH. 1934
IN
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

When the time came for the selection of a name for the club, Manuel Sylva suggested the name of "California Cabrillo Civic Club," to be known also by the abbreviation of "C.C.C.C." Objections to the name were raised by some of the members because of certain difficulties that had existed in connection with a social club previously formed under the name of "Joao Rodrigues Cabrillo." A compromise was reached and the name of "Dom Nuno Alvares Pereira," or simply "Dom Nuno" for short, was adopted by majority vote.

Manuel F. Sylva, the elected President, recorded his opposition to the name, and requested that the name he had proposed be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. He was supported in his objection by Manuel Reis and others who felt the name of Cabrilho was more suitable for the type of organization and more in keeping with the purposes of the club.

The club developed a large membership but the majority of the members seemed to be unprepared for the role they were required to play in a civic organization and soon channeled their energies into social activities which were more to their liking. By 1934 it became apparent that the club needed new direction and that to expand in California the name would have to be changed. Manuel F. Sylva, who had continued in the presidency, had conceived the idea of leaving the "Dom Nuno Club" and of founding a new club under the name of "Cabrillo," the name he and others desired from the start. This course of action was opposed by Manuel Reis and others who felt that the creation of another club might lead to a split in the Portuguese community that should be avoided at all costs. This led to a compromise whereby the by-laws of the "Dom Nuno Club" were to be revised and the name changed to Cabrillo Club.

At a meeting held on January 8, 1934 at the restaurant operated by Frank Silva, one of the members of the club, located at 5323 Geary Street, San Francisco, it was officially approved to change the name of the club to "Cabrillo Civic Club" and to have a new election of officers.

At a meeting held on January 29, 1934, in Room 450 of the City Hall of San Fran-

cisco, occupied at the time by Superior Court Judge Mogan, new officers were elected for the ensuing term of office, the first under the name of "Cabrillo Civic Club."

Manuel F. Sylva continued in the presidency; however, Manuel Reis relinquished the office of Secretary in favor of George H. Allen, and accepted the less demanding position of Treasurer.

Through this compromise, the club was

kept intact as originally formed and continued to function without interruption.

After one year of operation as Cabrillo Civic Club, it was resolved to form a Grand Council and obtain a new charter to permit the organization of other Cabrillo subordinate clubs throughout California. Under this new arrangement, the Cabrillo Club of San Francisco became the affiliate Club #1. Club #2 was established

Dom Nuno Club

"Alvares Pereira" NO. _____

Mr. _____

IS A MEMBER OF
Dom Nuno Club
WITH DUES PAID UNTIL _____



SECRETARY

OFFICE: 948 MARKET STREET.

SECRETARY: 66 JACKSON STREET

APPLICATION OF DOM NUNO CLUB
(Note change on application to
Cabrillo Civic Club)

Application for Membership of

to Cabrillo Civic Club

~~to Dom Nuno Alvares Pereira Club~~

The undersigned, hereby makes application for membership to the club, and if admitted, agrees to abide by its Rules, Regulations, Constitution and By-Laws.

Name _____

Occupation _____

Business _____

Residence Address _____

Signature of Applicant _____

Proposed by _____ Member.

in Martinez to serve Contra Costa County. This club was formed also with members of the A.P.P.B. affiliated to the Martinez Council 42, under the leadership of Manuel Reis, with the cooperation of A. Fidalgo, Joseph Light, Jr., M. D. Maciel, and John D. Pires.

At the time of his death in September, 1937, Manuel Sylva was President of both the San Francisco council and of the Grand Council. On the death of Manuel F. Sylva,

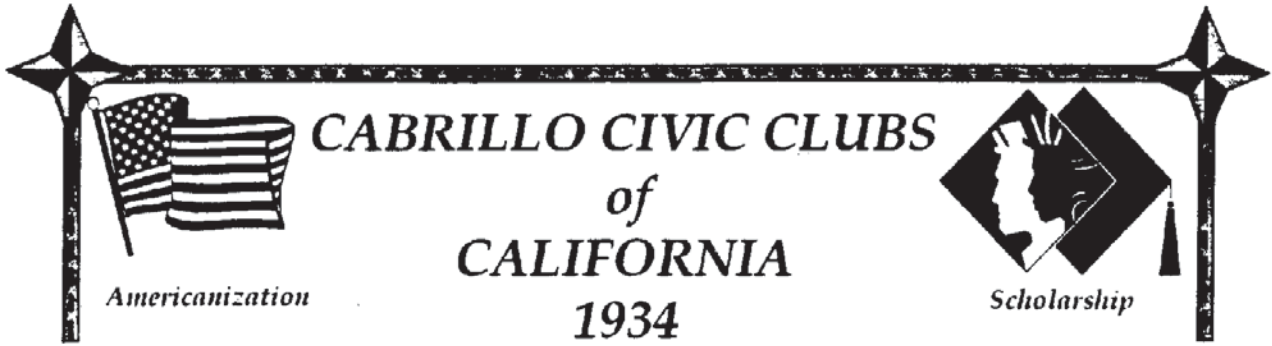
Manuel Reis, then first Vice-President, assumed the presidency of the San Francisco Council and John D. Pires of Martinez, the Vice-President of the Grand Council, became State President. Manuel Reis followed Dr. A. Almada of Sacramento as State President, and became the fourth State President in the year 1939-1940, and Francis X. Vieira, who is now legal counselor of the "UNLIS" became the State Secretary.

Since then the Cabrillo Clubs have expanded throughout the state and rendered great services to the civic progress of California, and have paid just tribute to the memory of John Rodrigues Cabrilho discoverer of California.



MEMBERS OF DOM NUNO CLUB ON OREGON

Left to Right: Back row: Jose Sousa, John Louzado, Frank Costa, Manuel Reis, Frank Bettencourt, M. T. Eugenio, Joseph R. Lewis, Armindo Justica, Joseph Brazil, Joe F. Avila, M. DeCosta, Augusto Motta. Front row: Antonio Pardal, Manuel Granja, M. G. Costa, Frank V. Seamas, Manuel F. Sylva, Jose Roldao, Antonio Branco, Antonio Resende, Augusto Perdigo, and Candido Vaz.



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
Cabrillo Civic Clubs Of California, Inc.



I, _____, hereby make application for membership in the Cabrillo Civic Club of _____, Subordinate Club No. _____. If accepted, I promise to uphold and abide by the Constitution and By-Laws of the State Council and Subordinate Club.

Eligibility for Membership by; Birth Marriage Adoption

Explain: _____

I am a Citizen of the United States of America; Yes No

I am a Resident of California; Yes No

Birthplace; _____ Birthdate; _____

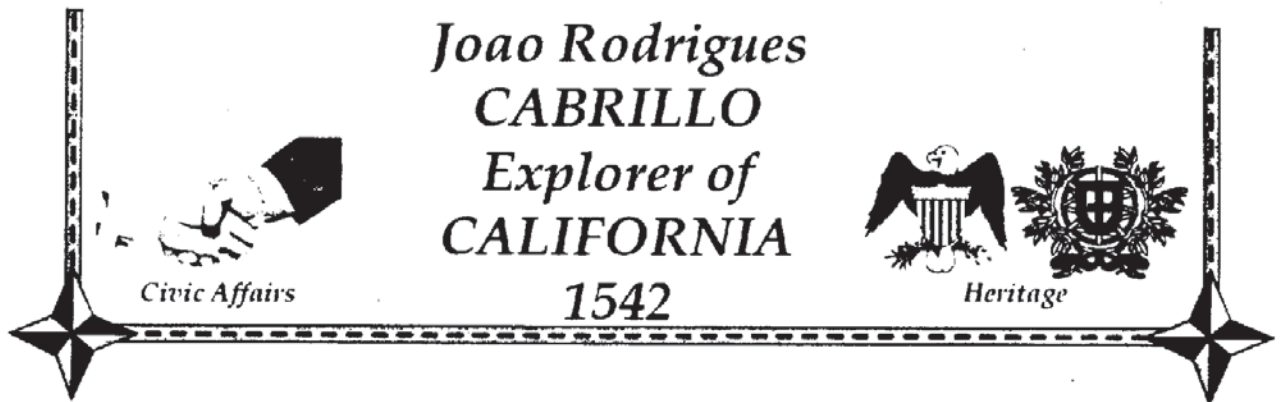
Occupation; _____ Telephone No. _____

Present Address; _____

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 19__

Signature _____

Recommended By _____



STAR SPANGLED BANNER

OH! SAY CAN YOU SEE
BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT
WHAT SO PROUDLY WE HAILED
AT THE TWILIGHT'S LAST GLEAMING
WHOSE BROAD STRIPES AND BRIGHT STARS
THRU THE PERILOUS NIGHT
O'ER THE RAMPARTS WE WATCHED
WERE SO GALLANTLY STREAMING
AND THE ROCKETS RED GLARE
AND BOMBS BURSTING IN AIR
GAVE PROOF THRU THE NIGHT
THAT OUR FLAG WAS STILL THERE
OH! SAY DOES THAT STAR SPANGLED
BANNER YET WAVE
O'ER THE LAND OF THE FREE
AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE

GOD BLESS AMERICA

GOD BLESS AMERICA

LAND THAT I LOVE,

STAND BESIDE HER

AND GUIDE HER

THRU THE NIGHT

WITH A LIGHT FROM ABOVE;

FROM THE MOUNTAINS

TO THE PRAIRIES,

TO THE OCEANS WHITE WITH FOAM,

GOD BLESS AMERICA

MY HOME SWEET HOME.

GOD BLESS AMERICA

MY HOME SWEET HOME.

"I LOVE YOU, CALIFORNIA"

THEME SONG CABRILLO CIVIC CLUBS OF CALIFORNIA

ARTICLE XII SECTION 7:

The Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California, being truly Californian, having been named after John Rodrigues Cabrillo, the first white man to enter California, the theme song of the Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California shall be the State Song of California, "I Love You, California."

I LOVE YOU, CALIFORNIA

Words by
F. B. SILVERWOOD

Music by
A. F. FRANKENSTEIN

Marziale

B

*) F7 Bb

1. I love you, Cal - i -
2. I love your red - wood
3. I love your old gray
4. I love you, Cat - a -

Musical notation for the first system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

for - ia, you're the great - est state of all I
 for - ests - love your fields of yel - low grain I
 Mis - sions - love your vine - yards stretch - ing far I
 lin - a, you are ver - y dear to me I

Musical notation for the second system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

love you in the win - ter, sum - mer, spring, and in the
 love your sum - mer breez - es and I love your win - ter
 love you, Cal - i - forn - ia, with your Gold - en Gate a -
 love you, Ta - mal - pa - is, and I love Yo - sem - i -

Musical notation for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment.

*) Tune Ukulele



fall I love your fer - tile val - leys; your dear
 rain I love you, land of flow - ers; land of
 jar I love your pur - ple sun - sets, love your
 te I love you, Land of Sun - shine, Half your



moun - tains I a - dore I love your grand old
 non - ey, fruit and wine I love you, Cal - i -
 skies of a - zure blue I love you, Cal - i -
 beau - ties are un - told I loved you in my



o - cean and I love her rug - ged shore .
 forn - ia; you have won this heart of mine .
 forn - ia; I just can't help lov - ing you .
 child - hood, and I'll love you when I'm old .



THE STATE FLAG

The Bear Flag was designated California's State Flag by legislative enactment in 1911. It is patterned after the historic flag flown at Sonoma on June 14, 1846, by a group of American settlers in revolt against Mexican rule in California. This short-lived revolution ended on July 9, 1846.

+

O CARANGUEJO

Roda, roda, roda
pé, pé, pé
palmas, palmas, palmas
caranguejo peixe é.

Caranguejo não é peixe
caranguejo peixe é
caranguejo só é peixe
quando anda na mané.

ROSA ARREDONDA A SAIA

Ó Rosa arredonda a saia
ó Rosa arredonda-a bem
ó Rosa arredonda a saia
olha a roda que ela tem.

Olha a roda que ela tem
olha a roda que ela tinha
ó Rosa arredonda a saia
arredonda-a redondinha.

Ó Rosa arredonda a saia
ó Rosa arredonda-a bem
ó Rosa arredonda a saia
olha a roda que ela tem.

A roda da minha saia
foi você que a queimou
foi fumando o seu cigarro
quando comigo dançou.

Ó Rosa arredonda a saia
ó Rosa arredonda-a bem
ó Rosa arredonda a saia
olha a roda que ela tem.



Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California

Declaration of Principles

Dedicated to the civic progress of California by Californians of Portuguese descent in memory of their famed compatriot John Rodrigues Cabrillo, discoverer of California on September 28, 1542; to observe September 28th of each year as 'Cabrillo Day'; to erect and maintain appropriate memorials, shrines and landmarks to the Portuguese navigators who discovered and explored California; to teach and foster Americanization so that it shall not perish from the face of the earth; to promote Scholarships and encourage better education and to perpetuate the achievements of their pioneer forefathers in California.

CABRILLO'S CALIFORNIA



The sails of their tiny caravels embracing the illusive westerly winds, they crossed the Atlantic from Spain and Portugal to the New World, lured by the tales of mariners Columbus and Vespucci, the discovery of the wondrous Pacific by Balboa and the whispered rumors of beautiful, Amazon-like women said to exist on the 'Isle' of California. In search of personal fame and private fortune, they marched into and conquered all the lands lying between Peru and Mexico.

One Portuguese mariner of fortune, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, landed in Mexico in 1520 and joined Cortés in his conquest of Mexico and Pedro de Alvarado in his conquest of Guatemala. His appetite whetted, he won the support of Governor de Alvarado to explore the uncharted coastline lying north of Baja California Sur. On the 27th of June 1542, commanding the *San Salvadore* and the *Victoria*, he sailed north from Navidad, Mexico.

For three months Cabrillo tacked up the coast, putting in occasionally for wood and water. On the morning of September 28, threatened by a gathering storm, his caravels beat past the tip of Point Loma, over Gammon Shoal between Ballast Point and North Island, and into a "closed and very good port"—San Diego Bay. When Cabrillo stepped ashore he became the first *European* to set foot on the Pacific coast of what is now the United States.

On October 3, Cabrillo upped anchor and headed northward. He explored San Miguel, Catalina and San Clemente Islands, Santa Monica Bay, San Buenaventura, and the Channel Islands. Sometime during October he fell and broke his arm, and within three months was dead of an infection. His crew buried him somewhere on steep, windswept San Miguel Island in an unmarked grave.

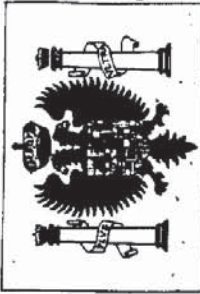
Cabrillo's ships pushed on northward, to about 42° north latitude. Then, storms and dwindling supplies forced them back southward to their home port of Navidad.

In the sum of human exploration, Cabrillo's expedition gets scant notice by historians. But his journey proved that a vast and fertile land lay north of Mexico, waiting only for those who would come seeking productive soil instead of illusive, imaginary gold.

And they did come; and they settled there; and they grew their crops and built their cities and peopled the Pacific coast in concert with the Atlantic. Now, those pathfinders who poured over from Europe in the following centuries had a goal to reach for as they plodded across the alien continent, along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails, or came around the Horn, following the same water path to California blazed by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. *—HM.*

THE EXPLOITS OF JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO

In the 1540's, Spanish treasuries bulged with the wealth of the Incan conquests in Peru and the Aztec victories in Mexico. Spaniards were further enticed by legends of cities to the north, inhabited by "strange and beautiful women of great proportions on the 'Isle' of California," a shorter route to the Orient's riches, the elusive western entrance to the Northwest Passage and the fabled Land of Quivera, the "Seven Cities of Cibola with roofs of pure gold."



Spain moved swiftly in 1542 to attempt the acquisition of these unknown Northern lands and engaged the talents of Portuguese shipbuilder and mariner, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. A man cast in the hard mold of his times, Cabrillo was courageous, loyal, religious and placed duty above all. He built two ships, the San Salvador and the Victoria, both caravels under 100-feet.

The tiny expedition sailed from Navidad on the West Coast of Mexico in June, 1542. After 3 months charting harbors, islands and mountains no white man had ever seen, Cabrillo's party reached the west coast of the United States and claimed all lands in the name of His Most Catholic Majesty, Carlos V of Spain.



Sept. 27, 1542—*Islas Desiertas* (Los Coronados Islands). The islands lie at 34° and are 3 leagues from the mainland; We see great smokes coming from what seems to be good land with great valleys and high mountains. Large creatures which the men call sea elephants, are sighted.

Sept. 28—San Miguel (San Diego). Today we went about 6 leagues NNW along the coast and found a very good, enclosed port, to which we gave the name San Miguel.

Sept. 29—We went further into the port of San Miguel, which was large. We caught two boys who understood

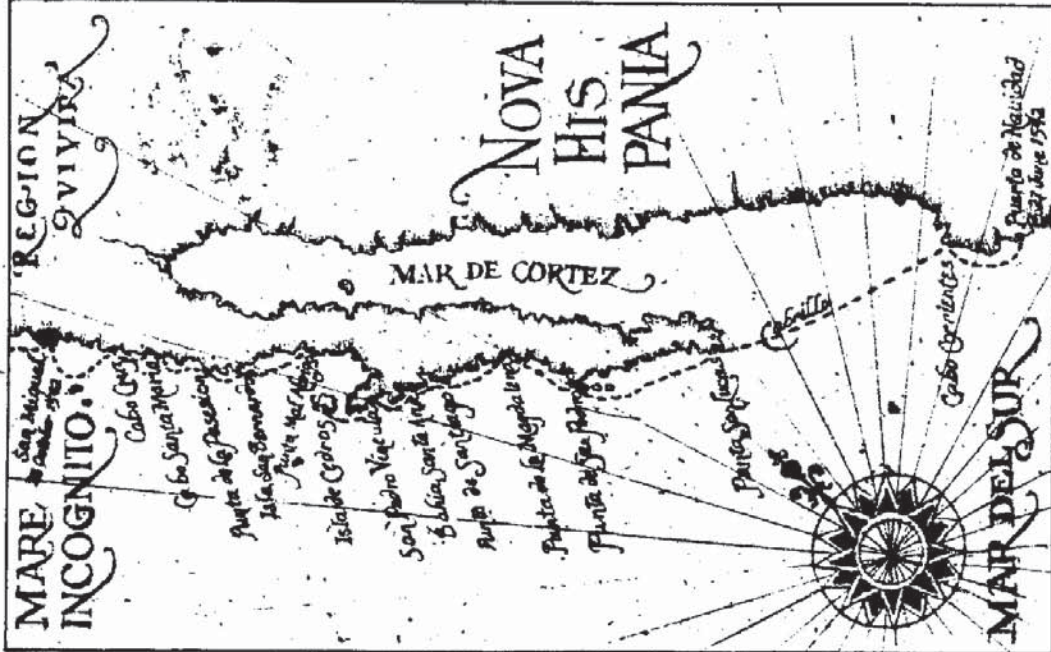
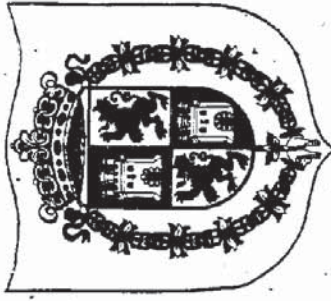
nothing, not even signs. We gave them shirts and sent them away.

Sept. 30—In the morning, three large Indians came to the ships and by signs told us how inland there walked men like us, bearded and dressed and armed like us. (These were probably part of the Coronado Expedition.) They showed that they had ballistas (crossbows). This seemed to have caused their fear of us. We reassured them that we did not come to harm them. These people were well proportioned and large. They covered themselves with the fur of animals. While in port, a large storm passed, but because the port was so good and well-protected, we felt nothing. The natives call us Christians "Guacamal."

The log goes on to describe the trip north, Cabrillo's untimely death due to a gangrenous broken arm and his burial in a windswept grave on an island he called Posesión. His dying command to his chief pilot, Bartolome Ferrello, was to continue for the glory of God and Spain.

During the harsh return trip south to Navidad, the two ships lost sight of each other. However, both caravels returned to Navidad, the spring of 1543.

Even though Cabrillo's party discovered none of the legendary wealth or great civilizations it had envisioned, it did serve as an important incentive to further Spanish exploration of California, and eventually, colonization.





Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California

EDITED BY: DONALD LEAL

On June 27, 1542, a man and two ships set sail to discover the fabled Seven Cities of the vast Empire to the north. Joao Rodrigues Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, distinguished himself in New Spain (Mexico) as a great fighter and commander because of this voyage. He also became an important name in California history, for it was on this voyage that he became the first European to set foot on California soil.

September 28, 1542, will remain an important and unforgettable day in the history of California. In 1934, a group of dedicated men from San Francisco provided a way for the name Cabrillo to also remain an unforgotten name in California history, for on January 29, 1934 before the Honorable Judge Morgan of San Francisco, the Grand Council of Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California was officially organized. These men, recognizing the fact that Joao Rodrigues Cabrillo was Portuguese and that they were of the same nationality and were proud of the ancestry that has glorified the world in navigation, exploration and colonization, felt that the discoverer of California should take his rightful place in the annals of history. Because of this first step, and the continued work of others like them this past 60 years, there are now 16 Cabrillo Clubs throughout the state with 3,500 adult members of Portuguese descent, and, September 28th is now an official State Holiday through State Legislation.

Through the years that followed those early days in 1934, many changes have taken place on the landscape of California. There are high schools, colleges, freeways, highways, parks and recreation areas that bear the name Cabrillo in honor of the discoverer of California. Also there are parades, fairs and festivals that use the name Cabrillo. The best known of these is the Cabrillo Festival held each year on September 28, in the City of San Diego. It is the direct result of the Cabrillo Civic Club of San Diego that cohost this event and makes it the amazing festival that it is.

The first President of the Grand Council of Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California, as it was known at that time, was Mr. Manuel F. Silva of San Francisco. He and the other forefathers of the Club set forth a very demanding and substantial "Declaration of Principles." These principles set a goal for the Clubs throughout the state that have either been equalled or surpassed in such a way, that only the very best service clubs in California can match their records of achievement. In fifty years, since their birth in 1934, the Cabrillo Civic Clubs have generously raised funds and donated over 3/4 million dollars to the Cancer Society, Heart Fund, Polio Foundation, Easter Seal Society, Mentally Retarded Children's Association, Children's Nutritional Home, Cerebral Palsy and many other worthy local charities. Above all, unlike militant minority organizations, the Cabrillo Civic Clubs welcome the opportunity to help in social and civic activities in the



ACTIVE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

ing line between races and religions.

On the community level, members have been encouraged to participate in various agencies, directorships and city activities. As a result of this volunteer work, many Cabrillo members have become accepted leaders in their various communities.

Another principle set forth in the by-laws of the Cabrillo Civic Clubs is to promote better education and perpetuate a scholarship program to encourage the children of future generations to obtain a college education. These scholarships offer many young people an opportunity to extend their education who otherwise would not have been able to do so. Throughout the year, all of the Cabrillo Clubs participate in fund raising programs to collect thousands of dollars that is then deposited in a special state scholarship fund. Each year, applications are received by a state scholarship committee from students of Portuguese descent from high schools throughout the state and are screened to find the best qualified students based on need, future desires and scholastic standards. Since the program was started, over 950 students have received scholarships in the amount of almost \$300,000.00.

Again, in the field of education, the Cabrillo Civic Clubs have persuaded many school systems in the state to provide bilingual teaching programs to a variety of children of all cultures, as well as the Portuguese speaking children. Also, a few universities in California are now beginning to offer Portuguese as a second language.

Americanization is also an important part of the Cabrillo Clubs. President Silva and his fellow officers felt that an organization like the Cabrillo Clubs was needed to instill the desire of the Portuguese people to become active citizens of the United States. Therefore, they actively sponsored citizenship classes and assisted in the trans-

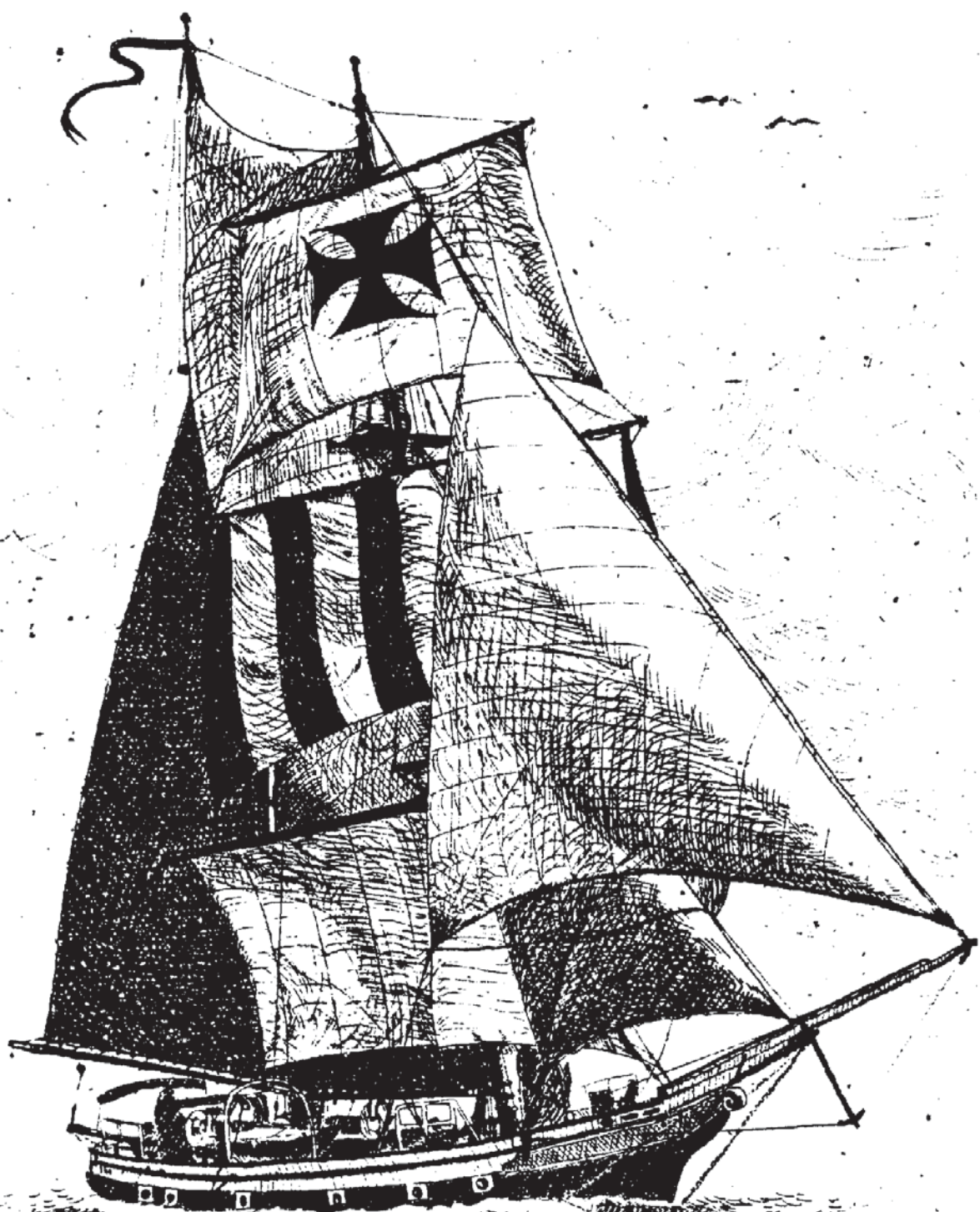
wise would have been unable to attend.

Throughout the years, since 1934, when these programs were first started, the various clubs throughout the state have developed and improved the program to the point that although no records are kept, they have helped thousands of Portuguese immigrants to obtain their citizenship. Also, the immigration department at the Federal Building in Los Angeles estimates that perhaps 50% of the naturalized Portuguese who receive their citizenship in California do so as a direct result of the Cabrillo Clubs.

The originating and founding Cabrillo Club was San Francisco Cabrillo Club No 1. Since that time 29 clubs have been organized. Unfortunately, only 16 remain active due to a variety of reasons such as community arrangement by the population growth throughout the state. The counties that have Cabrillo Clubs at the present time are: San Francisco, Contra Costa, Sacramento, Kings, Fresno, Alameda, Monterey, Tulare, San Luis Obispo, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Joaquin, Yolo, Stanislaus and Merced. The membership support of these clubs can only be expressed as amazing. Realizing that as separate individuals they can do only so much, but as a group combining their efforts, their results truly pyramid. As well as scholarships, americanization, education and charity drives, these members have donated their time and companionship to others who are less fortunate. Over the years, members have given blood to hospitals, patients and blood banks when needed. Not ten or twenty pints, but over 200 gallons. Their time is valuable too, for members of the Cabrillo Civic Clubs have donated over 150,000 hours of help and services to institutions, hospitals and community programs. Cabrillians have always served faithfully and with determination, and with enjoyable pride for they know they are not only helping their fellow man, but they too are giving something to the world as worthy as their compatriot John Rodrigues Cabrillo.

As it was stated earlier, all these accomplishments have taken place since 1934. In 50 years many shrines and memorials to Cabrillo have appeared in California because of the Cabrillo Clubs. Today the CABRILLO National Monument at Point Loma in San Diego, the site of the discovery of California, is the second most visited national monument in the nation, surpassed only by the Statue of Liberty. The Cabrillo Civic Clubs of California have also acted as ambassadors of good will to Portugal and to Portuguese representatives when they visit California.

In closing, to quote the Portuguese Journal of September 25, 1969: "...it is difficult to understand how a Club consisting of some 3500 members has been able to accomplish so much. To belong to such an organization and represent the principles for which it stands, and perform its functions, truly must be an honor and a



The San Salvador

The California State Legislature proclaimed September 28th Cabrillo Day to commemorate Joao Rodrigues Cabrillo's discovery of the West Coast of the United States of America, and remind Californians, and the rest of the world, of the many contributions by Portuguese descendants to American culture and history.



Landing of Cabrillo

On September 28, 1542, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his crew sailed into this harbor and became the first Europeans to set foot on what would later become the west coast of the United States. The exact landing site is not known, but many believe that Cabrillo came ashore on Buller Point, the small spit below you.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA



A PROCLAMATION
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, California's heritage is rich with many tales of adventure, heroism, and achievement that have helped shape our state's dynamic history; and

WHEREAS, one of the most interesting involves the voyage of discovery undertaken by the explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo; and

WHEREAS, a native of Portugal serving the Spanish monarchy, Cabrillo directed a seagoing excursion up the North American west coast that resulted in the claiming for Spain of numerous points along the California coastline, including Monterey Bay, Point Reyes, Santa Catalina Island, and San Diego Bay; and

WHEREAS, his accomplishments and discoveries are key milestones in the history of the Golden State, and September 28th marks the anniversary of the first time that Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay; and

WHEREAS, in commemoration of this event and in recognition of this courageous explorer, each year on September 28th citizens throughout our state celebrate the contributions Cabrillo made to the California we know today;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, PETE WILSON, Governor of the State of California, do hereby proclaim September 28, 1996 as Cabrillo Day in California.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 5th day of August 1996.

Pete Wilson

Governor of California

ATTEST:

Bill Jones
Secretary of State

