

September Facts of the Day 2014



DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

Dr. Richard Oliver Hope Human Relations Research Center
Directed by Dr. Daniel P. McDonald, Executive Director
366 Tuskegee Airmen Drive Patrick AFB, FL 32925
321-494-2747

Prepared by
Stacy Cochcroft, JHT Contractor



Observance Report No. 16-14

September Facts of the Day 2013		
Date	Fact	Source
1	Bartolomé de Las Casas (c. 1474–1566) was a Spanish historian and missionary who first went to the Western Hemisphere in 1502 to manage the land given to his father by Christopher Columbus. Inspired by a sermon he heard there, Las Casas relinquished his land holdings and dedicated his life to fighting for the rights and freedom of the indigenous people of the New World.	http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Bartolome_de_Las_Casas.aspx
2	In 1565, Spanish explorer Pedro Menéndez de Avilés founded St. Augustine, Florida, the first permanent European settlement in the continental United States. Castillo de San Marcos, a Spanish fort, was completed in 1672, and it symbolizes the Spanish heritage of St. Augustine and the U.S.	http://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/latino/Hispanic_CivWar.pdf
3	Spanish St. Augustine was the first of only three walled cities ever constructed in North America. The other two are (English) Charleston, South Carolina, and (French) Quebec City, Canada.	http://www.nps.gov/casa/index.htm
4	Following the arrival of Columbus in 1492, many explorers rushed to claim the New World for Spain, including mainland North America. By the 1700s, Spain had claimed much of the continent. On July 4, 1776, while the American colonies in the East declared independence from Britain, the Spanish were celebrating the founding of San Francisco.	http://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/latino/Hispanic_CivWar.pdf

5	<p>By the 1700s, Spain had claimed much of North America, but imperial rivalries and the emergence of the United States of America would take away from this huge empire. By the mid-1800s, most of Spain's land in North America had become part of the United States. The Hispanic population remained, most prominently in the Southeast and the Southwest.</p>	<p>http://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/latino/Hispanic_CivWar.pdf</p>
6	<p>After war with Mexico (1846–1848), the United States gained large portions of Mexico’s northern territories. More than 100,000 Mexicans who lived in this area consequently became U.S. citizens. These residents of Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico soon found themselves immersed in a national dispute over the expansion of slavery into the West.</p>	<p>http://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/latino/Hispanic_CivWar.pdf</p>
7	<p>During the Civil War, Northern states had a significant population of Hispanics, many of whom supported the Union. Most came from big cities like Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which attracted immigrants from Spain, Portugal, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Mexico. Many wanted to integrate into American society but faced racial prejudice. Becoming a U.S. soldier was considered the quickest and best way to be accepted as an American.</p>	<p>http://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/latino/Hispanic_CivWar.pdf</p>
8	<p>Many Hispanics fought on both sides in the U.S. Civil War. They came from all socio-economic levels, from the wealthy who fought to protect their way of life to poor laborers trying to improve their fortunes. By the end of the war, more than 20,000 Hispanics had served.</p>	<p>http://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/latino/Hispanic_CivWar.pdf</p>

9	<p>In 1903, Mexican and Japanese farm workers in the Oxnard, California, area came together to form the Japanese-Mexican Labor Association (JMLA) to protest low wages. On February 3, 1903, the JMLA workers, 500 of them Japanese and 200 Mexican, went on strike. By March, the union was comprised of 1,200 members, about 90 percent of the entire work force.</p>	<p>http://hispanicveterans.org/415/</p>
10	<p>When the Japanese-Mexican Labor Association (JMLA) applied to join the American Federation of Labor (AFL) in the early 1900s, the Mexican branch was told it would be accepted if it excluded Chinese and Japanese people from its membership. The Mexican branch's secretary refused, saying, <i>"We are going to stand by the men who stood by us in the long, hard fight that ended in a victory over the enemy."</i></p>	<p>http://hispanicveterans.org/415/</p>
11	<p>On May 23, 1943, in Alaska's Aleutian Islands, Private Joseph P. Martinez of Colorado became the first Hispanic-American to receive the Medal of Honor during World War II. His posthumous award was for the first act of combat heroism on American soil (other than the 15 at Pearl Harbor) since the Indian Campaigns.</p>	<p>http://www.cmoahs.org/medal-history.php</p>
12	<p>Mexican-American Cesar Chavez (1927–1993) was a prominent union leader and labor organizer. In 1962, he founded the National Farm Workers Association, which later became the United Farm Workers. Using nonviolent methods—such as boycotts, marches, and hunger strikes—Chavez secured raises and improved conditions for farm workers in California, Texas, Arizona, and Florida.</p>	<p>http://www.history.com/topics/cesar-chavez</p>

13	<p>In 1982, General Richard E. Cavazos assumed command of the U.S. Army Forces Command and earned his fourth star, making him the first Hispanic four-star general in the Army. He had previously earned the Distinguished Service Cross twice, first in the Korean War, then in Vietnam.</p>	<p>http://www.army.mil/hispanicamericans/english/profiles/cavazos.html</p>
14	<p>In 1988, Congress established National Hispanic Heritage Month by amending the 1968 law that created National Hispanic Heritage Week. Under this law, the president was asked to issue an annual proclamation designating the "31-day period beginning September 15 and ending on October 15" as National Hispanic Heritage Month. President George H.W. Bush issued the first such proclamation on September 14, 1989.</p>	<p>http://www.loc.gov/law/help/commemorative-observations/hispanic-heritage.php</p>
15	<p>On August 8, 2009, Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor became the first Hispanic person to serve as a justice in the United States Supreme Court.</p>	<p>http://www.supremecourt.gov/default.aspx</p>
16	<p>Immigration was the primary cause of Hispanic population growth between 1980 and 2000, when the population of Hispanic immigrants increased from 4.2 million to 14.1 million. Since 2000, native births have been the main source of population growth. From 2000 to 2010, there were 9.6 million Hispanic births in the U.S., while the number of immigrants who arrived during that time was 6.5 million.</p>	<p>http://www.pewhispanic.org/2014/04/29/hispanic-nativity-shift/</p>
17	<p>The Hispanic population increased by 15.2 million between 2000 and 2010, accounting for over half of the 27.3 million increase in the total population of the United States. Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew by 43 percent, more than four times the growth in the total U.S. population at 10 percent.</p>	<p>http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf</p>

18	<p>According to the 2010 Census, although people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban origin were the largest Hispanic groups, they grew at slower rates than the other groups. Between 2000 and 2010, the Spaniard population had the largest percent increase. In 2010, the Spaniard population was more than six times larger than in 2000, rising from 100,000 to 635,000.</p>	<p>http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf</p>
19	<p>The term Hispanic or Latino, refers to a person of Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. On the 2010 Census, people of Spanish, Hispanic, and/or Latino origin could identify themselves as Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or "another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin."</p>	<p>http://www.hispanicheritagemoth.org/</p>
20	<p>In 2010, 41 percent of Hispanics lived in the West and 36 percent lived in the South. The Northeast and Midwest accounted for 14 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of the Hispanic population.</p>	<p>http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf</p>
21	<p>In 2010, 62.2% percent of Hispanics 25 and older had at least a high school education, and 13% had a Bachelor's degree or higher.</p>	<p>http://hispanicveterans.org/category/facts-and-figures/</p>
22	<p>Hispanics have been consistently underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) employment. Although the Hispanic share of the workforce has increased significantly from 3 percent in 1970 to 15 percent in 2011, Hispanics were 7 percent of the STEM workforce in 2011.</p>	<p>http://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/acs-24.pdf</p>

23	<p>Of all Hispanic-origin people in the United States, 65 percent were of Mexican background in 2011. Another 9.4 percent were of Puerto Rican background, 3.6 percent Cuban, 3.8 percent Salvadoran, 3.0 percent Dominican, and 2.3 percent Guatemalan. The remainder was of some other Central American, South American, or other Hispanic or Latino origin.</p>	<p>http://www.hispanicheritagemonth.org/Fun_Facts.html</p>
24	<p>The population of U.S.-born Hispanics has increased faster than the Hispanic immigrant population since 2000. In 2012, among Hispanic adults, 49.8 percent were born outside the U.S., down from 55 percent in 2007. Among all Hispanics, 35.5 percent were foreign-born in 2012, down from about 40 percent earlier in the 2000s.</p>	<p>http://www.pewhispanic.org/2014/04/29/hispanic-nativity-shift/</p>
25	<p>The U.S. Navy christened the dry cargo/ammunition ship the USNS Cesar Chavez on May 5, 2012. The ship was named to honor the prominent Mexican-American civil rights activist, who served in the Navy during World War II.</p>	<p>http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=66959</p>
26	<p>Ellen Ochoa, a veteran astronaut, became the 11th director of the Johnson Space Center in 2012. Ochoa is the first Hispanic director and second female director. Ochoa became the first Hispanic woman to go to space when she served on a nine-day mission on the space shuttle Discovery in 1993. She has flown in space four times, spending almost 1,000 hours in orbit.</p>	<p>http://www.nasa.gov/centers/johnson/about/people/orgs/bios/ochoa.html</p>
27	<p>The National Council of Hispanic Employment Program Managers has selected Hispanics: A Legacy of History, a Present of Action, and a Future of Success as its theme for the 2014 National Hispanic Heritage Month.</p>	<p>http://www.hispanicheritagemonth.org/</p>

28	<p>On June 10, 2014, the 65th Infantry Regiment—a unit of soldiers who were mostly from Puerto Rico and were known as Los Borinqueneers—joined the ranks of groups like the Tuskegee Airmen and the Navajo Code Talkers by receiving the congressional gold medal, the highest civilian honor in the U.S.</p>	<p>http://articles.courant.com/2014-06-10/news/hc-borinqueneers-gold-medal-0611-20140610_1_los-borinqueneers-the-borinqueneers-congressional-gold-medal</p>
29	<p>There are 16 states with at least a half-million Hispanic residents—Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.</p>	<p>http://www.hispanicheritagemoth.org/Fun_Facts.html</p>
30	<p>Linking Hispanic Heritage Through Archeology is a program that uses regional archeology to connect urban Hispanic youth to their cultural history. Through participation in an archeological dig and artifact analysis, along with visits to national parks, local museums, and university archeology labs, students study Southwest archeology with an emphasis on Hispanic heritage.</p>	<p>http://www.nps.gov/heritageinitiatives/latino/LHHTA_Book_V_4.pdf</p>