

OXNARD (COMTE DE VENTURA) : un territoire représentatif de la Californie



Pour un plan de la ville avec des indications précises sur les populations et les activités cf <https://www.oxnard.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/2030-GENERAL-PLAN-30x40-08.2019.pdf>

Doc 1 : notice Wikipédia

Oxnard est une municipalité [américaine](#) qui a été fondée en [1903](#) et qui est située dans le [comté de Ventura](#), dans l'État de [Californie](#). Elle compte actuellement environ 200 000 habitants et est la plus grande ville de l'aire métropolitaine de Oxnard-[Thousand Oaks-Ventura](#) qui comprend près de 800 000 habitant

Histoire

Avant l'arrivée des colons européens, le site de Oxnard était occupé par des indiens [Chumash](#). Le premier européen qui arriva sur le site fut l'explorateur portugais [João Rodrigues Cabrilho](#) en [1542](#) qui revendiqua ce territoire pour l'[Espagne](#).

En [1850](#), lorsque la [Californie](#) devint un territoire américain, de nombreux colons américains vinrent s'installer dans la région pour profiter de la terre fertile. Henry Oxnard, qui possédait déjà une [sucrierie](#) à [Chino](#), décida d'en construire une autre dans la plaine près de [Port Hueneme](#). Vers [1897](#), une nouvelle ville émergea à côté de l'usine et en [1898](#), une gare fut construite pour desservir l'usine. Le [30 juin 1903](#), Oxnard devint officiellement une ville.

Avant la [deuxième guerre mondiale](#), les bases militaires de [Port Hueneme](#) et [Point Mugu](#) furent construites pour profiter des seules eaux profondes qui se trouvent entre le port de [Los Angeles](#) et la [baie de San Francisco](#). Ces bases ont permis le développement des industries de la défense, de l'aérospatiale et des communications.

Géographie

Selon le [United States Census Bureau](#), la surface de la ville est de 94,8 [km²](#) (dont 65,6 km² sur terre et 29,2 km² d'eau).

Oxnard se trouve dans la plaine d'Oxnard, une terre fertile. Aux environs de la ville se trouvent des plages, des dunes, des marais et le fleuve [Santa Clara](#).

La ville est soumise à de nombreux [séismes](#) due à la relative proximité de la [faille de San Andreas](#).

Économie

L'économie de la ville est basée sur l'agriculture ([betterave sucrière](#), [haricot de Lima](#), [fraise](#)), sur le tourisme et sur les industries manufacturières et de défense. Le port en eaux profondes de la ville assure des échanges commerciaux importants. Certaines entreprises ont leur siège à Oxnard : [Drum Workshop](#), [Haas Automation](#), [Seminis](#) et [Vivitar](#) par exemple. Oxnard abrite la [Collection Peter Mullin](#) qui est un des dix plus importants musées d'automobiles de collection rares de prestige du monde.

Démographie

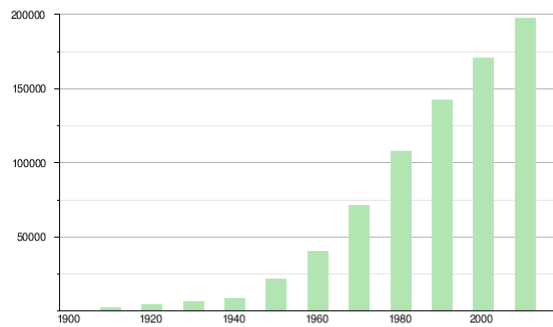
Évolution démographique

1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
2 555	4 417	6 285	8 519	21 567	40 265

émographique, suite (1)

1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	-
71 225	108 195	142 216	170 358	197 899	-

(Sources : [Recensement des États-Unis](#)¹)



Personnalités liées à la ville[Y sont décédés :

- [Walter Brennan \(1894-1974\)](#), acteur américain
- [Lee Van Cleef \(1925-1989\)](#), acteur américain
- [Tony Malinosky \(1909-2011\)](#), joueur américain de [baseball](#)
- [August Ames \(1994-2017\)](#), actrice pornographique

DOC 2 : 3 PHOTOS AERIENNES OBLIQUES DE OXNARD ET ET DE SES ENVIRONS





Doc 3 Agriculture and Farming History

Oxnard's roots in agriculture date back to founder Henry T. Oxnard's sugar beet enterprise. Farming persists to this day.

Source: site de la ville d' Oxnard, <https://visitoxnard.com/things-to-do/culture/agriculture-and-farming/>

You can't come to Oxnard without noticing the farmland throughout this coastal town. Agriculture has played a significant role in the development of Oxnard's diverse community. In the 1870s, groups of Germans, Irish, French, and other Europeans arrived in the area. Portuguese, Mexican, and Filipino workers followed during the two World Wars. When strawberries took over as the top harvest, the demand for a larger workforce led to a flourishing Latino community that continues to this day.

In this Oxnard Agriculture and Farming Guide, we'll explore

- The history of farming in Oxnard
- Where to shop for local fruits and veggies
- Farms in Oxnard

Grown in Oxnard

At the end of the 19th century, Oxnard was well on its way to becoming an agricultural powerhouse. With the development of the sugar beet factory, this area started to grow.

Here's how it all started:

In 1897, local ranchers Albert Maulhardt and Johannes Borchard started planting sugar beets throughout the region. Two years later, Henry T. Oxnard invested \$2 million to build the American Sugar Beet Factory, one of the largest sugar refineries in the continental U.S. Migrants from Mexico, China and Japan flocked to the area to work at the factory. The Southern Pacific Railroad built a station near the factory, bringing in more business and more workers. In 1958, the factory closed down, but Oxnard still produces avocados, lemons, and strawberries shipped across California and worldwide.

The City of Oxnard was named after Henry T. Oxnard.

Farming Families in Oxnard

In the 1800s, Christian Borchard and his son, John Edward "Ed" Borchard, [planted the first 30 acres of wheat and 30 acres of barley in Oxnard](#) - the first commercial crop on the Oxnard plain. Ed Borchard planted various sugar beets and partnered with Albert F. Maulhardt. The factory was developed in 1898.

Over a century ago, the McGrath family settled in Ventura County. The family farming legacy dates back to February 1876. The McGrath Family Farm in Camarillo is a sustainable farm that grows organic fruits and vegetables.

Shop Local: Oxnard's Farmers Markets

Sample some of Oxnard's locally grown fruits and veggies, nuts, and honey at Oxnard's Farmers Markets. The [Channel Islands Harbor Farmers Market](#) is held every Sunday from 10 am to 2 pm. Listen to live music and soak in the harbor views. On Thursdays, visit the [Downtown Oxnard Farmers Market](#) from 9 am to 1:30 pm on "B" Street. Stroll in the sunshine as you shop for fresh, local, farm-to-table food. at The Collection at RiverPark Farmers Market every Saturday from 8am to 2pm across from The Annex Food Hall.

Places to Visit

The [Oxnard Historic Farm Park](#) dates back to the 1870s and offers a slice of local history. The site is located on one acre of land containing vintage farm implements and historic crop samples. Stop by for a tour on Tuesdays and Saturdays.



Doc 4 Many Filipino Immigrants Are Dropping Anchor in Oxnard

Los Angeles Times Aug. 6, 2001

The economic heart of the local Philippine American community, the strip mall at Yucca Street and Saviers Road, reflects a growth spurt in the 1990s, when more Filipinos moved to Ventura County than any other Asian group.

"If there's any place where a lot of Filipinos go, it's there," said Tony V. Grey, 63, a retired Navy man who is chairman of the Filipino American Council.

Myda Garcia and her husband, along with two other couples, started the Philipinas Bakery two decades ago. They have fed generations of Philippine Americans such favorites as shrimp with jackfruit in coconut milk. Back when the bakery opened, all three families lived in the College Estates development. So many Philippine American families lived in the stucco bungalows of nearby San Juan Avenue that the area earned the nickname "Little Manila."

At the time, all three husbands were in the Navy. Philippine Americans in uniform are still a common sight at the business center at Saviers Road and Yucca Street--which includes the Oriental Mini Mart, the Little Manila Restaurant, the Oriental Spa, the Sing Along Plus karaoke studio, and an outlet for sending money to the Philippines.

The Philippine American community sprawls about a mile south, east and west of the commercial strip, including pockets such as College Estates and San Juan Avenue. This census tract is 27% Asian--and most of that is Philippine American, say community leaders.

Almost 9,000 Philippine Americans live in Oxnard. In recent years, many have left the southern part of the city to buy expensive homes in north Oxnard and Camarillo, only to be replaced in their old neighborhoods by new immigrants.

Only 193 Philippine Americans lived in Oxnard 30 years ago, and they gathered for parties and other events with the help of a club called the Filipino Community of Ventura County. Now more than 15,500 Philippine Americans live in the county, and support 22 clubs organized around themes from entertainment to mixed marriages.

Ventura County's Philippine American community is tiny compared with neighboring Los Angeles County, with 101,000 residents. California overall has 918,000 Philippine Americans, according to the 2000 census. Most Philippine Americans in Ventura County can trace their presence in south Oxnard to a family member who was employed, often as a clerk or cook, at the Naval Construction Battalion Center at Port Hueneme, said John Obispo, the president of the Filipino American Military Retired group.

Filipinos were allowed to join the Navy under an arrangement developed after the U.S. took control of the islands during the Spanish-American War. For years, however, they could hold only menial jobs.

Hundreds of thousands took the opportunity to immigrate and, years later, act as sponsors for other family members. Many immigrants were professionals, and a large number were nurses. Most of Oxnard's Philippine Americans hail from towns in the Philippines that are near U.S. naval bases.

On summer weekends, extended families hold picnics in College Estates Park. Religious holidays are celebrated at Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church, which includes about 1,000 Philippine American families in its parish.

At Channel Islands High School, most Philippine Americans--who make up 15% of the student body--go to college, officials said. Principal Peter Martinez said that Philippine Americans are well represented in honors classes and campus activities.

Young Philippine Americans briefly attracted negative attention for gang violence in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Police and community leaders held forums to educate parents on the threats of the American street. Youths were sent to live with relatives, sometimes as far away as the Philippines. Others were jailed. The gangs never came back as a significant force.

These days, a U.S.-born generation incorporates old-country traditions into south Oxnard lives.

Lew Soratorio Jr., whose father was a professional singer in the Philippines, tries to bring the passionate quality of Tagalog music to his R&B-funk band, InnerVoices.

Doc 5 UNBOXING AMAZON | Will the e-commerce giant deliver for Oxnard?

by Kimberly Rivers VCReporter (journal local de Ventura County) Dec 2, 2020

In the next year, the mega e-commerce corporation will be constructing a new fulfillment center on 430 acres of flat land along the 101 freeway in Oxnard. The project will reportedly bring over 1,000 jobs to the area, something local officials say is desperately needed. Depending on who you talk to, however, the promise of jobs may fall short and the economic activity may not have the local effects that officials anticipate.

WHAT IS PROJECT BRUIN?

Oxnard was vocal about its efforts in 2017 to woo Amazon into opening a facility in Oxnard. That effort was not fruitful.



A rendering by Rincon Consultants from the project files of the Amazon fulfillment center slated for Oxnard. July 2020.

Over the course of 2018-19, Oxnard officials continued their efforts to convince Amazon to come to town, but those also faltered in 2019.

Then on July 28, 2020, Jeffrey Lambert, community development director, approved “a resolution...approving planning and zoning permit” for “Project Bruin” at the empty Sakioka Farms site along Highway 101 between Rice Road and Del Norte. The property has been zoned industrial for many years.

The project approved by Lambert describes “a multistory e-commerce storage and distribution center,” and related structures, with parking for “1,796 vehicles, 40 motorcycles and 232 truck trailers,” along with landscaping and other related infrastructure improvements. Amazon was not mentioned once in the 48-page document.



Amazon site plan in Oxnard. Map from project files.

Environmental impact reports (EIRs) for Project Bruin and other assessments of the project were conducted, all without the Amazon name attached. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that the public be given an opportunity to review and comment on EIR documents and that accurate project descriptions are provided so the public is fully informed. Over several hundreds of pages of EIR documents, the project is referred to only as Project Bruin.

AMAZON DEAL ANNOUNCED OCT. 8

Amazon's involvement was not made public until Oct. 8, weeks before the election, when Tim Flynn, Oxnard mayor and a candidate for Ventura County Supervisor, announced that Amazon was coming to town.



Tim Flynn, mayor of Oxnard announcing the project on Oct. 8, 2020 via video. Screen capture of video.

"We have successfully landed Amazon," said Flynn in a video. He expressed his excitement at the 1,500 jobs it would bring. He pointed out the positivity of the news against the backdrop of the pandemic.

At the Oct. 20 Oxnard City Council meeting, City Manager Alexander Nguyen gave a report about the project and thanked staff, the Oxnard Planning Commission and Councilmember Brian MacDonald for assistance in getting the project through. He acknowledged concerns raised by some, but emphasized that Amazon fulfillment center jobs

serve a critical need for those “working class” residents who live in the city who do not have the education needed to get other types of employment.

CONCERNS OVER TRANSPARENCY, IMPACTS

Because the project was approved at the level of development director, it was not voted on by the city council, nor was the public ever made aware that the project with Amazon was moving forward until it was announced on Oct. 8.

The July approval documents called the proposal Project Bruin in an apparent effort to hide the fact that Amazon was behind the project. The proposal was submitted by Scott Irwin, vice president of the Southern California region for Seefried Industrial Properties, an Atlanta-based company with offices in Phoenix, Chicago, Dallas and El Segundo, California. Irwin declined to comment citing a confidentiality agreement Seefried Properties had signed with Amazon.

Eileen Hards, public relations specialist with Amazon operations declined to answer questions about how many people would be hired at the base \$15 an hour rate, and how many people would be in higher paid positions. She emphasized that full time employees do receive “comprehensive benefits, including full health, dental, and vision insurance, starting on the first day of employment.”

Since the community learned of the final project in October, many residents are asking about impacts and what other communities have experienced when Amazon comes to town.

“The recent announcement of the new Amazon fulfillment center in Oxnard left the community with questions about the impacts it will have on our environmental health, working conditions and city finances,” said Lucia Marquez, policy advocate with Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), a nonprofit organization building a grassroots base to bring social, economic and environmental justice to immigrant and working-class communities in the area.

CAUSE hosted an online panel discussion on Nov. 18 that examined local concerns and aimed to shed light on how the community can ensure Amazon’s arrival brings the benefits officials are promising. The panel included workforce advocates from the Inland Empire who described how the communities surrounding similar facilities were impacted by Amazon facilities.

People are “initially excited about the company coming to town and look to try and get those jobs,” said Sheheryar Kaoosji, executive director of Warehouse Worker Resource Center (WWRC), a nonprofit organization based in Ontario, Calif., that advocates for warehouse employees. “What is typical is that the [jobs with] lower wages are hired locally” but the more skilled, higher-paying positions tend to be filled by people from outside the community. “They don’t promote people from within...so it does add to the churn at the bottom of the workforce

“YOU HAVE TO WORK THERE TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY ARE LIKE”

“You have to work there to understand what they are like,” said Yesenia Barrera, organizer with WWRC. She described the focus on productivity with an automated system that tracks the employees all day, monitoring “time on task.” She said it can impact whether or not an employee will take a drink of water or go to the restroom for fear that it will impact their productivity and result in a reprimand from a supervisor.

Daniel Flaming, president of the Economic Round Table, a Los Angeles-based nonprofit whose mission is to create knowledge for the public good, said “the reality is that Amazon locates warehouses where land is cheap” and where there are “energized reliable workers” who will work for “comparatively low wages.” Those workers will move “goods, purchased by affluent communities,” much of which comes through local ports. Flaming said that Economic Round Table is seeing 21,500 diesel truckloads of merchandise coming in and going out. “There is an enormous amount, 15.5 billion tons, being moved through low income communities,” causing “damage to infrastructure,” such as wearing out freeways and bridges, and producing “diesel particulate matter that is carcinogenic...[and] causes global warming.” The study found about \$642 million “a year in uncompensated damages to the public by movement of trucks, GHG emissions.”

“This panel helped to shine a light on Amazon’s track record of dangerous working conditions, diesel truck pollution, and bad financial deals with cities,” said Marquez. CAUSE and its partners will be working to “get big corporations like Amazon to transition to zero-emissions trucks and to protect warehouse workers from unfair quotas and other poor working conditions.”

At the Oct. 20 city council meeting Nguyen mentioned the inevitable electrification of large trucks. Looking forward, the panelists said the public must insist on transparency and public hearings and that elected officials must press the company to reduce the social costs of this type of business model on local communities.