Borders, Bandits, and One Revolting Plan

by

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Historical Paper

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From 1915-1919, racial tension along the Texas-Mexico border ignited violent exchanges between Anglos, Tejanos, and Mexicans, impacting social, economic, and political stability in the region. Inspired by a manifesto called the Plan de San Diego, Mexican and Tejano social revolutionaries answered the call for an "army of all races" to liberate Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and California from the United States. The Plan resulted in revolting atrocities carried out by both Anglos and people of Mexican descent, redefining Anglo-Mexican relations in Texas for the remainder of the twentieth century. Its impact on the Mexican-American border still affects United States foreign policy today.

**Exploration stirs rebellion**

The Plan de San Diego was rooted in the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which exchanged 55% of Mexico's northern territory for peace to end the Mexican-American War. Over the next fifty years, Anglo-Americans settled in the Nueces Strip, marrying landed Tejanos, blending ethnic traditions, and dividing political offices and labor equally. Tejanos ranched, fanned, and ran the cities while Anglos engaged in commerce and controlled the counties. From 1860-1904, Anglos commercialized ranching, driving cattle from South Texas to markets in Kansas and Colorado. Large ranchers like Richard King pioneered barbed wire, closing off watering sites that all ranchers had utilized as common property. When the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad connected the area to outside markets in 1904, large ranchers invested in irrigation or sold tracts of fertile land to Anglo farmers from the Midwest. Taxes on increased land values forced cash-poor Tejano ranchers to sell and enter the growing labor

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1 To differentiate between citizens or Texas and Mexicans in Texas, I use the term Tejano to refer to people of Mexican origin who lived in South Texas at the beginning of the twentieth century.
force. Although new Anglo immigrants hired Tejanos/Mexicans for labor, they had no interest in learning Mexican customs and language. (See Appendix A). Seasonal labor requirements further marginalized Tejanos who became migrant workers to survive. By November 1910, Tejano newspaper, La Cronica, equated Tejano status to that of Ew·ope’s Wandering Jew. Rebel, a Texas based Anglo paper, claimed that "Mexican immigration [would] ruin Texas." Peaceful coexistence rapidly changed to Anglo versus Mexican.

In Mexico, President Victoriano Huerta had assassinated former leader, Francisco Madero, who had usurped power from American sympathizer Pancho Diaz. When Madero campaigned for land reforms, the United States backed Huerta to protect American interests in Mexico. Backlash from rebels like Francisco "Pancho" Villa, leader of Division del Nolie, and Emiliano Zapata, commander of the Liberation Army of the South, stirred rebellion in Mexicans who wanted to reclaim Mexican land owned by Americans and territory Mexico had ceded to the United States in 1848. Inspired by Mexican revolutionaryties, disenfranchised Tejanos/Mexicans in Texas began to contemplate rebellion in the Nueces Strip.

**Early rebellions foreshadow the Plan**

Racial tension increased in the borderlands as Tejanos clashed with Anglo settlers, Texas Rangers and local law enforcement. The first rebellion began in 1859 when Tejano Juan Cortina murdered an Anglo city marshal for pistol-whipping Cortina’s employee. Two months later, Cortina led armed rebels into Brownsville, executing four Anglo citizens complicit in Tejano

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murders. Texas Rangers retaliated, punishing anyone suspected of following Cimtina. This encounter inspired another 500-600 men to join "Cortina's War."\(^9\) Cortina's bandits razed 120 miles of the Nueces Strip before federal forces defeated them. To stop Cortina, who orchestrated subsequent rajds from Mexico, Anglo elites bankrolled Porfirio Diaz, whose first act after seizing Mexico's presidency in 1876 was to jail Juan Cortina.\(^10\) In 1891, a second rebellion occurred to protest Diaz's dictatorship and the Anglo politicos who supported him. Catarina Garza crossed into Mexico, declaring revolt and soliciting Mexican recruits. Within months he commanded over 1,000 men. Supported by Mexicans and Tejanos on both sides of the border, neither Texas Rangers nor federal forces could catch him, escalating ill's popularity to that of Tejano folk hero.\(^11\) These rebellions provided a pattern for the Plan de San Diego that followed.

**Encountering the Plan**

On January 23, 1915, authorities in McAllen, Texas, arrested Mexican national Basilio Ramos with an encrypted manifesto called the Plan de San Diego and a small cipher. The Plan revealed a scheme set for February 20 calling for genocide to Anglo males over age sixteen and a revolution to liberate territory lost by Mexico in 1848. The Plan solicited people of all races to join a social revolution with Augustin Garza leading the assault.\(^12\) (See Appendix B). This plan was so bizarre that Hidalgo County Sheriff A. Y. Baker questioned Ramos' sanity, yet he notified Deputy U.S. Marshal T. B. Bishop. Both regarded this manifesto and a subsequent, more radical version as jokes when deadlines passed without noticeable activity. After charging


Ramos with "conspiracy to levy war," authorities reduced his bail. Ramos promptly paid and then disappeared.  

In July, apathy abruptly changed when forty armed bandits raided ranches in Cameron and Hidalgo counties, stealing horses, equipment, food and ammunition and killing several Anglo ranchers. July–September, raiders expanded their targets to railroads, telegraphs, and itTigationoo systems. Many Anglo ranchers moved to town. See Appendix C). Texas Governor James Ferguson appointed Hemy Ransom, Paul West, and Bill Sterling as Texas Rangers with orders to "clean up a bad disease" on the border by killing "every man connected with the trouble." Vigilante groups formed to stop the raids by killing or hanging suspected bandits. (See Appendix D). Tejanos soon found themselves in an untenable situation. Bandits would kill them for refusing assistance. Rangers would kill them for assisting. Aniceto Pizana was one such Tejano.

The Plan gains international attention

A follower of anarchists Ricardo and Enrique Flores Magón and the Mexican Liberal Party, Pizana had organized a group of like-minded Tejanos but refused to risk his family by joining the rebellion. Actions on August 3, 1915, changed his stance. Suspecting Pizana of harboring sedidosos (social bandits), deputies and federal troops stormed Pizana’s Tulitas

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14 James A. Sandos, Rebellion in the Borderlands. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1992), 86-87; Telegram from J. J. Sanders to Adjutant General, July 17, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 550-15), Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.; Letter to Tom J. J. Sanders to Hon. Henry Hutchings, Adj. Gen., July 22, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box. 550-15), Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX; Telegram from W. T. Vann to Adjutant General, September 2, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 551-10), Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX; Telegram from Sheriff W. T. Gardner to Hutchings, September 4, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 551-12), State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX; Telegram from Sheriff W. T. Gardner to Hutchings, September 5, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 551-12). Texas State Librmy and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.
15 DeLeon, 67.
Ranch, injuring his twelve-year-old son. Ranch hands in the dozen or more were killed, and one soldier died before Pizana escaped to Mexico, joining his closest friend, Luis de la Rosa, and Plan leader Augustin Garza. To retaliate, de la Rosa's bandits raided Las Norias, a division of the King Ranch, motivating Ranger Ransom to initiate a "reign of terror" against Mexicans and Tejanos in Texas. As mass murders began, Texas Rangers became to Tejanos what the Ku Klux Klan represented to Blacks, except Rangers were legal. (See Appendix F). These violent exchanges caused Pizana to intensify Plan objectives by initiating a recruiting campaign called "Basta ya!" (enough is enough). Adhering to the Plan's proposal to include "individuals of the black race," Pizafia solicited Blacks to join Tejanos in the struggle against Anglo oppression? (See Appendix G). One month after the attack on his ranch, Pizafia's men attacked soldiers and Anglo citizens near Brownsville, Harlingen, and Ojo de Agua. By October, Pizafia's and de la Rosa's forces controlled the southern half of the Nueces Strip.

Mexican newspapers from Monteney to Vera Cruz published the Plan in its entirety and glorified the revolt, inspiring Mexicans to assist Tejanos across the border. (See Appendix H). So many newspapers printed sedicio so manifestos, that the Postal Service banned them in the United States. From 1915-1916, killings along the Texas border became so commonplace that newspapers like the San Antonio Express no longer considered them newsworthy. Encountering such terror motivated many Tejanos to return to Mexico, causing a severe labor shortage in the region. Over 30,000 Anglos migrated north or returned to the Midwest, leaving

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17 De Leon, 69-70; Harris and Saddler, The Plan, 94.
18 Montejano, 119.
20 Harris and Saddler, The Plan, 2.
21 Sandos, 94-95.
the area vio\1ally deserted.\textsuperscript{23} King Ranch manager Robert Kleberg suggested martial law and concentration camps along the 100 mile border.\textsuperscript{24}

Major General Frederick Funston confronted Texas Rangers and vigilantes on one side and Tejanos and Mexicans on the other. On August 30, his telegram to President Woodrow Wilson requested reinforcements since an uprising on the border would be impossible to defend with limited troops. By September, 85\% of all U. S. troops patrolled the Texas-Mexico border. \textsuperscript{25} (See Appendix I). Funston also asked Texas Governor James Ferguson for restrictions on Texas Rangers to prevent additional killings.\textsuperscript{26} (See Appendix J). To curtail Mexican involvement in the rebellion, President Wilson initiated diplomatic exchanges with Venustiano Carranza. To secure Cananza's cooperation, President Wilson endorsed Cananza as legitimate heir to Mexico's presidency. Without Mexican support, neither Pizana nor de la Rosa could continue their revolt in Texas and sought refuge in central Mexico, ending any possibility that rebels could reclaim Mexico's lost territory. However, U.S. endorsement of Carranza caused backlash from anti-Carranza factions in Mexico, exacerbating already tense relations between the two countries.\textsuperscript{7}

100 years- Encountering the Plan's effects

The Plan de San Diego not only failed to liberate lost territory, but also dissolved former Anglo-Mexican ties, bringing genocide and disenfranchisement to the very people it was designed to benefit. The U. S. Government closed the Mexican-American border and dismantled

\textsuperscript{24} Johnson, "Sedition," 166; Telegram from Caprain H. L. Ransom to Adjutant Henry Hutchings, September 19, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 551-17). Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.
\textsuperscript{25} Bruscino, 32-38; \textit{Border Bandits; HatTis and Saddler, The Tews Rangers and the Mexican Revolution}. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2004), 247.
\textsuperscript{26} Letter to Governor James Ferguson, November 16, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 552-13). Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.
\textsuperscript{27} Trinidad Gonzales. Interview by author. March 14, 2016.
the 40-60 ferries operating in Brownsville and Roma, which had transported people and goods across the Rio Grande River for 160 years. Federal forces became the U. S. Border Patrol in 1924. The Plan triggered revolting atrocities on both sides of the border that exchanged fifty years of social equality for an Anglo mindset that Tejanos and Mexican immigrants were a danger to state and national security. That mindset paved the way for "Juan Crow" segregation, furthering Tejano disenfranchisement. Exchanges in economic and political power placed Anglos in control of most businesses and politics at both the local and county levels. The majority of Tejanos and Mexicans supplied the labor force for the burgeoning citrus industry. Although State Representative Jose Canales launched a Texas Ranger investigation in 1919, no significant changes occurred, and Ranger presence continued to intimidate laborers. Poll tax requirements prevented the majority of Tejanos from voting. Schools throughout South Texas segregated Anglos from Blacks and children of Mexican decent. Until 1954, Texas counties suppressed Hispanic selection for juries. Organizations like the League of United Latin American Citizens, the G. I. Forum, and the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund formed to protect and pursue Hispanic rights.

Though the Plan de San Diego died a violent death in 1916, its impact still resonates every time Mexican immigration resurfaces in the news. In June 2006, U.S. forces returned to the border to stop illegal immigration once again. Texas, along with other border states, is petitioning Washington's leaders to send Border Patrol agents and National Guardsmen to control modern-day drug and human trafficking bandits who breach the Mexican-American

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28 Montejano, 125-126.
1 Montejano, 220-254. *I* change from Tejano to Hispanic when I shift to CUITtent events, using the modern-day term for anyone of Hispanic descent.
border. This new class of bandit reinforces old stereotypes generated by the Plan that all Mexicans are an alien threat. That mindset still prevails in southern border-states and is earning national attention in hotly contested political debates, though two initial candidates have Hispanic roots. Consequently, the Plan's effects continue to influence U.S. foreign policy and may hamper the exchange of goods the United States now enjoys with Mexico if American leaders continue to explore the building of a fence on the Mexican-American border.
Appendix A: Advertisements like this enticed Anglo Farmers from Kansas and Nebraska to South Texas. Some ads promoted Mexican labor which provided a mindset for Anglos moving to Texas that Mexicans and Tejanos were laborers and not equal in status to their Anglo counterparts.

33 Montejano, 137.
Appendix B: This letter (below) from Augustin Garza (right) authorized Basilio Ramos to recruit Tejanos and Mexicans in Texas to join the rebellion proposed by the Plan de San Diego. While authorities decided what to do with Basilio Ramos, County Sheriff A. Y. Baker attempted to locate and arrest Augustin Garza. The cipher disk (right) found on Basilio Ramos decoded the Plan de San Diego.

TRAHEJTION!

U. B e l l o a c o l ,
Brownv il l e , T ex .

E t o e d r i n d l c o n l o a m -

I = in roo 0 o p . o r y o r c l o t t e T o 1 ' h l t , b o , i n o t , r d - d l t o h .

Ith ? a t h n d - l t h j l o n e u r o . I r o M y o u r l e t t e r , o r it w a s v u r y r o u m a n b ) g re c t e d t h a t m t t 8 1 l f i 0 0 . t h e L E G I B R A K N ' A R A T E b a s M . I n
t h e l a n c h m a t i b l o f o r i m a r n c r n c n i t r o m n o d a . t r o n c t d e t f o r n a c n n r a n g e d .

Th o r o t o r o , d e a r B a s i l i o , I t h i n k t h a t G e n e r a l H a t a r a t a i a o n e of them t a l k t o a l l o f u s. I w e n t o r l e a n d t o t e d t h e C u n t o m i t h J o u r n a l e d .

P L E A S E n t e s s t o G E F A L i a z a R a t t a . " 7 S H C = A D M I N I S T R A T I O N "

N o r a m r t o y o u r T e x a s , t h a t I a e n d y t i n a d t 0 . I b e e I c a w o t o

S h o w t a b u r _ c h i t , I h a v e b ' m u n i r , a n d t e m . U a t h e c r i v e l y

B e f o r e O t h o c l a s s e s c l o s e d o n t h e h o r i z o n , p r e p a r e d t i t h e o t h e r i of
de v e n . I l o c i t e d t h e r u f t t w o r l d . W a t e r . I h a d e s c r i t h t o r i c e
g a r l e t h e n c o u n t r y ; b e f o r e u s I t o t h e h o m e - a i o k b e d r o r t h e o k M d

Appendix C:\ J. J. Sanders, Captain of the Texas Ranger Company A Force, notified Texas Adjutant General Henry Hutchings about bandits killing an Anglo boy, stating that Texas Rangers are in pursuit. His letter on July 22, 1915 explains that conditions have gotten so bad that Anglos are leaving their ranches to find safety in town.

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Company A, Texas Rangers
STATE OF TEXAS
Del Rio, Texas, July 22, 1915,

Hon, Henry Hutchinga, Adjt, Gen,
Austin, Texac,

Dear Sir:-

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I will go to San Eentio to-

Yours respectfully,
J. J. Sanders
Capt Co A Ranger Force.

\35 Sanders Telegram, July 17, 1915; Sanders Letter, July 22, 1915.
Appendix D\textsuperscript{36}: Vigilante groups retaliated against bandits by executing anyone suspected of being a bandit sympathizer.

\textsuperscript{36}Bodies of Mexicans with Observers. Item1999.74.1 0ss. Banditry Photographs Collection. Margaret H. McAllen Memorial Archives, Museum of South Texas History, Edinburg, TX.
Appendix E. Luis de la Rosa had already become a leader in the Plan De San Diego rebellion when Aniceto Pizana joined him in Mexico. Together they caused chaos in South Texas that led to federal intervention.

Appendix F: 

Ranger attacks on Mexicans and Tejanos in South Texas caused a massive migration from South Texas to Mexico. Estimates range from 500 to 5000 Mexican and Tejano deaths during this time. Images like these below were printed as postcards and used for propaganda to solicit Plan de San Diego recruits in Mexico.

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Appendix G. The vigilante attack on Pizafia’s home created one of the Plan de San Diego’s most formidable leaders. True to the original manifesto, Pizana invited Blacks to join the struggle against Anglo oppression (below left). He also stirred anti-Anglo sentiment in Mexico and South Texas by distributing recruitment flyers that called for direct action (below right).

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Appendix H: Newspaper articles like the one below one glorified the Plan de San Diego raids, which inspired more Mexicans and Tejanos to join the cause. So many Mexicans joined the Plan De San Diego sediciosos that U. S. officials began to fear these raids would evolve into another Mexican-American war. In *State of Texas v. Jose Antonio Arce* (1918), the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals retroactively declared 1916 South Texas in a "state of war."

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Appendix 1: October 18, 1915, De la Rosa and his raiders derailed and robbed a passenger train north of Brownsville that belonged to the St. Louis, Brownsville, and Mexico Railroad, killing three and wounding three more (top). This raid caused the Texas Rangers to initiate a massive ethnic cleansing program in the area. On June 18, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson issued orders for 110,000 National Guardsmen to patrol the U.S.-Mexico border in order to stop the violence caused by sediciosos, Texas Rangers, and Anglo vigilantes (bottom).
Appendix J\textsuperscript{42}: This letter to Governor Ferguson asks for his approval on the changes Major General Funston requested to deal with the Texas Rangers. Funston wanted to prevent Rangers from executing Mexicans and Tejanos because such atrocities escalate rebel activities in the area. The stipulations on the Rangers (below) also suggest that Funston wants to hold Rangers accountable for their actions and to prevent further operations that act outside of the law.

\textit{16 November} 1916.

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\end{center}

\begin{center}
\textit{Jan. 13, Ferguson,}
\end{center}

Governor.

Su13j:je

Sir:

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(a) To promptly report to this department all casualties, with names of witnesses.

Very respectfully.

\textsuperscript{42} Letter to Governor James Ferguson, November 16, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 552-13). Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.
Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Reports


This report covers appeal of *The State of Texas v. Jose Antonio Arce* case of 1916. Arce was part of a raiding party that entered Texas and killed American citizens, and a lower court sentenced him to death. However, the appeal reversed the decision because the court declared that South Texas was in a state of war at the time. I used this information to explain the chaos occurring along the Texas Mexican border during the Plan de San Diego raids.

Government Documents


This Treaty ended the Mexican American War in 1848, causing Mexico to lose 55% of its territory to the United States. This document helped me understand the initial exchange of land that later inspired *The Plan of San Diego.*

Correspondence


This is a typewritten carbon of a letter, written in English, from Agustin Garza, leader of the Plan de San Diego, to Basilio Ramos, the man who had the encrypted plan on him when authorities arrested him and discovered the plot. I used a photo of this letter in my appendix to show that Ramos had been sent to South Texas to recruit members for the planned rebellion.


This letter from Ranger Sanders explains bandits are in the country and that conditions have gotten so bad that many Anglos are leaving their ranches and moving to town. I used this in my appendix to show the effect that the raids had on Anglo ranchers.
Telegram from Captain H. L. Ransom to Adjutant Henry Hutchings, September 19, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 551-17). Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.

This telegram shows that many Tejanos and Anglos are leaving the Nueces Strip because of the bandit raids. Captain Ransom reports that he travelled over 200 miles and visited a number of ranches and small towns that are entirely deserted. I used this to show that Tejanos and Anglos left the area during the raids.

Telegram from J. J. Sanders to Adjutant General, July 17, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 550-15). Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.

This telegram notified Adjutant General Henry Hutchings that an Anglo boy had been killed in one of the bandit raids. I used this in my appendix to show that Mexicans and Tejanos were targeting Anglos during the bandit raids.

Telegram from Sheriff W. T. Gardner to Henry Hutchings, September 4, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 551-12). Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.

This telegram is asking Henry Hutchings to station two Texas Rangers in Carrizo Springs, Texas. Although there has been no violence, Sheriff Vann is concerned that towns in this area are vulnerable. He cannot control such a large portion of the border and needs help in case violence breaks out. This telegram helped me understand how alarmed Anglos in Texas border towns became during the bandit raids.

Telegram from Sheriff W. T. Gardner to Hutchings, September 5, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 551-12). Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.

This telegram explains that Sheriff Gardner is concerned about Mexicans in his area acting suspiciously and moving about at night. He worries that violence will break out and says the town has organized a home guard. This telegram helped me explain how Anglo reacted to the news that bandits were conducting raids in South Texas.

Telegram from W. T. Vann to Adjutant General, September 2, 1915. (AG Correspondence, Box 551-10). Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX.
This telegram reports that bandits in Cameron County burned a railroad bridge. One bandit and two citizens were killed, and authorities captured 100 pounds of dynamite. Sheriff Vann requested cavalry which is now camped just north of Brownsville but he expects more the next day. This telegram shows how law officials and townspeople reacted to bandit raids. I used this information to show that raids were occurring in South Texas during July and September of 1915.

Photos


This is a photo of derailed train after a bandit attack in Brownsville. I used this photo in my appendix to show violent attacks by bandits during the Plan de San Diego raids.

Bodies of Mexicans with Observers. Item 1999.74.10ss. Banditry Photographs Collection. Margaret H. McAllen Memorial Archives, Museum of South Texas History, Edinburg, TX.

This is a photo of Anglos looking at the bodies of Mexicans. I used this photo in my appendix to show how vigilantes dealt with Mexicans they suspected of being bandits.


This is a photo of the cipher disc found on Basilio Ramos and used to decipher the Plan de San Diego. I used this in my appendix to show what authorities used to break the coded manifesto they found on Basilio Ramos when they arrested him.

Federal Troops in Edinburg, 1916. Margaret H. McAllen Memorial Archives, Museum of South Texas History, Edinburg, TX

This is a photo of federal troops stationed outside Edinburg in 1916. I used this photo in my appendix to show the national response to Plan de San Diego raids.


This is a photo of a December 1915 article from La Cronica. I used this photo in my appendix to show that Mexican and Tejano newspapers glorified the revolution to recruit Mexicans to cross the border and join the Plan de San Diego revolution.

Although this draft is undated, it is hand written on the back of propaganda literature dated May 31, 1916. Trus draft is urging Negros to join with Mexicans against Anglos so they can win back territory from the United States and create their own republics. I used this letter in my appendix to show that Plan de San Diego organizers solicited help from other minorities in order to achieve their goal.

110,000 National Guardsmen patrol the U. S.-Mexico Border. Robert Runyon Collection, University of Texas at Austin. On display at Bullock Museum, Austin Texas.

This is a photo of National Guard troops on the streets of a South Texas town. I used this photo in my appendix to show the mass amount of troops sent to the Nueces Strip because of the Plan de San Diego raids.

Pile of Bodies. Item 1996.74.10Tt. Banditry Photographs Collection. Margaret H. McAllen Memorial Archives, Museum of South Texas History, Edinburg, TX.

This is a photo showing the stacked bodies of dead Mexicans who Texas Rangers called bandits. I used this in my appendix to show the mass killing of Mexicans in South Texas during the raids after the Plan de San Diego began.


This is a photo of Augustin Garza with an unidentified man. I cropped the original photo and used it in my appendix to show the designated leader of The Plan de San Diego.


This is a photo of three Texas Rangers and the bodies of the Mexicans they killed. I used it in my appendix to show how Rangers carried out the orders they were given from Texas Governor Ferguson.

Secondary Sources

Interviews

Dr. Cantrell is the Erma and Ralph Lowe Chair for Texas History at Texas Christian University. He has written several books on Texas History, including *Stephen F Austin, Empresario of Texas*. He coedited *Lone Star Past: Memory and History in Texas*, coauthored *The History of Texas*, and is past president of the Texas State Historical Association. He currently teaches courses in Texas and American history. Dr. Cantrell had limited knowledge of the Plan de San Diego, but he was able to explain how South Texas differs from other parts of the state because of the border it shares with Mexico. I used information from this interview to show how the encounters between Anglos and Mexicans along the border helped shape the attitudes that developed during and after the border wars.


Dr. Neil Foley is a professor of history at Southern Methodist University in Dallas and specializes in South Texas Mexican history, the borderlands and Mexican immigration. He has written several books, including *The White Scourge: Africcans, Blacks, and Poor Whites in Texas*. Dr. Foley suggested several good sources on the Plan de San Diego and was able to help me make connections between border issues today and those that occurred in the early 1900s. I used information from this interview to explain how exploration of the borderlands in South Texas led to a clash between Anglos and Mexicans that altered their relations for the rest of the twentieth century.


Trinidad Gonzales is a history professor at South Texas College. His articles have appeared in the books *War Along the Border: The Mexican Revolution and Tejano Communities*, and *Hybrid Identities*. He is an authority on the Plan de San Diego and the colonization of Mexicans in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and coordinates the Mexican American Studies degree at South Texas College. His interest in the Plan de San Diego stems from his family’s direct involvement in the revolt that occurred. He emphasized that the failure of the Plan de San Diego ended any hopes for reclaiming the 1848 territory Mexico ceded to the United States. His information...


John Gonzalez is an Associate Professor in the English Department at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of *Border Renaissance: The Texas Centennial and the Emergence of Mexican American Literature* and *The Troubled Union: Expansionist Imperatives in Post-Reconstruction American Novels*. He also serves on the Advisory Board for the Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage Project and acted as an advisor on the Bullock Museum’s exhibit on the Plan de San Diego. He toured the exhibit at the Bullock Museum with me and explained the importance of each of the museum displays in the context of the Plan de San Diego. This information helped me prioritize the information in my paper.

Grace Suarez grew up in Sharyland Plantation in Mission, Texas. She explained how the Shary Fanns developed in the Rio Grande Valley, changing the area from ranching to fanning. By 1924 there were over two million citrus trees in the Valley. I used this information to discuss some of the Anglo immigrants who came to South Texas in the early 1900s.

Theses


This dissertation focuses on the life of Catarina Garza and explains that he became a symbol of resistance in South Texas. Anglo injustice caused him to recruit a small army in Texas which raided a village in Mexico. He wanted to inspire a major rebellion against Porfirio Diaz in Mexico. I used information from this dissertation to show how Catarina Garza became a symbol of resistance to Tejanos in South Texas.


This dissertation goes into extensive details about the Plan de San Diego and its leaders. I emailed Ben Johnson for information about the plan, and he was kind enough to send his whole dissertation. I used several sections in my research, particularly those about the Texas Rangers and the Plan de San Diego raids. This dissertation helped me with the timeline for my paper as well and led me to several invaluable resources at the Texas State Library and Archives Commission in Austin, Texas.

Books


This book covers the history of James B. Wells, Archer Parr, Manuel Guerra and John Nance Gamer and the political machines they controlled during the first half of the twentieth century in South Texas. This book helped me understand how county bosses controlled all of the politics and ran the counties. Most of the bosses were Anglo, but Tejanos played an important role in the machine by bringing in the votes for the candidates that the political bosses wanted in office. I used this information to show the roles Anglos and Tejanos played in politics in South Texas at the time of the Plan de San Diego revolt.

This book contains articles written by scholars on Mexican American history in South Texas. It helped me understand how the Mexican Revolution affected Tejano communities in South Texas, especially the people who came across the border to recruit support. I used information from this source to explain what was happening in leadership in Mexico and the United States and how the chaos for power in Mexico created rebels who then affected Texas.


When I met with Dr. Foley, he suggested this book for information on how Mexican immigration was viewed before and after the Plan de San Diego. I used information from his book to discuss how Mexican immigrants were viewed as a result of the Plan de San Diego raids.


This book covers The Plan de San Diego from the perspective that Mexican President Venustiano Carranza was the person behind its design. It explained that the rebels had a flag that represented equality and independence and called their army the Liberating Army for Races and Peoples. They wanted to reclaim all of the territory Mexico had lost in 1814 and create a Hispanic Republic. It also included Negroes, Indians, and other groups, not just Mexicans. I used information from this book to cover the basic history of The Plan and to show its impact on South Texas.

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This book covers the history of South Texas between 1910 and 1920. Their coverage of "The Plan de San Diego helped explain how the violence during the Mexican Revolution inspired the plan. They also presented evidence to show that Mexican President Venustiano Carranza created the plan of violence along the border so he could attract the attention of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson. I used information from this book to explain what occurred when Mexicans and Tejanos in South Texas encountered the Texas Rangers as a result of the Plan.


John Hart used sources from Mexican archives to write a newer version of the Mexican Revolution. This book helped me understand why Mexicans were dissatisfied with dictator Porfirio Diaz. His arrangement with the United States gave American businesses priority over Mexican interests. This caused anti-American sentiment among Mexican who wanted land returned to Mexican citizens. I used this information to give a brief
sununary of the Mexican Revolution since it inspired revolution in Texas, and many Mexicans supported or joined Plan de San Diego bandits.


This book mainly covers the city of Laredo, Texas, but it does compare Laredo to other communities which helped me understand the relationship between Anglos and Mexicans prior to the Mexican Revolution. I used information from this book to explain Anglo-Mexican relations before the Mexican Revolution and The Plan de San Diego.


This book covers the violence in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas during 1914 and 1915. He explained that violence that occurred upset the racial, social, political, and economic relationship between Anglos and Mexicans that had established a peaceful atmosphere up until the 1900s. It helped me understand that encountering the railroad and irrigation significantly changed the area and created a powder keg that *sediciosos* used to attack Anglos. The response was the creation of a special unit of Texas Rangers who killed all Mexicans they "suspected" of being bandits. I used information from this book to show the encounters between bandits and Anglos and the response from the Rangers.


This book covers the relationship between Anglos and Mexicans from the time Texas became a state. I used information from the early periods to understand the peaceful interaction between the groups and then the chaos that occurred during the Mexican Revolution that changed that relationship. The part that covered commercial fanning helped me understand how the encounters between new Anglos and Mexican changed, creating a Mexican labor force. I also learned that after the border wars, Mexicans in Texas faced discrimination, and used some of those issues in my conclusion to show the impact that The Plan had on Tejanos.


This book covers the social and political unrest on the border between the United States and Mexico at the beginning of the twentieth century. It helped me understand what caused the Mexican Revolution and why that affected South Texas. I also learned about the Flores Magon brothers who were anarchists and published articles that incited revolution and helped recruit Mexicans and Tejanos to join that revolution. I used information from this book to discuss some of the raids that occurred in South Texas because of The Plan de San Diego.
Articles


This is an article about The Plan de San Diego and the bandit raids carried out by leaders Augustin de la Garza and Luis de la Rosa. I used a photo from this article in my appendix to show Luis de la Garza.


Thomas Bruscino, Jr. is an assistant professor of military history at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College School of Advanced Military Studies. This article gives an overview of The Plan de San Diego, but it also explains the U.S. Army's involvement in South Texas at the time. I used information from this article to discuss General Frederick Funston's role in South Texas during the time and to explain that the chaos in Texas led to 85% of U.S. federal troops being stationed along the border in 1916.


This article gives an overview of the three versions of The Plan de San Diego. It helped me understand how the plan progressed. I used information from this article to discuss the race war that developed between Anglos and Mexicans because of the raids that this plan inspired.


This article covers part of the General Pershing expedition into Mexico, but it also had a section on the raids carried out because of The Plan de San Diego. I used information from that section to discuss the impact that the raids had on South Texas. Four of the counties involved in the raids lost thousands of residents because of the killings and destruction of property.

This is an article that covers the events surrounding the arrest of Basilio Ramos and discovery of The Plan de San Diego. I used one of the photos in this article in my appendix to show a handbill printed by rebels to recruit followers for the plan.


This is an article that covers the discovery of The Plan de San Diego and explains how Texas Rangers and vigilantes implemented terror tactics by in killing Mexicans and Tejanos during 1915 and 1916. I used information from this article to discuss the response from Anglos after they encountered the raids that were a result of The Plan.


This article explained how the Mexican Revolution created revolutionaries like the Flores Magan brothers who came to Texas to publish their anarchist newspapers and pamphlets. I used this information to explain how rebels from Mexico influenced South Texas during The Plan of San Diego.

**DVD**


This video contruns interviews with descendants of Jesus Bazan and Antonio Longoria, just two of the many Mexicans and Tejanos who were killed by Texas Rangers during the wars along the border. Professors and historians also explained the interaction between Anglos, Mexicans and Tejanos during that time period. I used information from this DVD to explain how the demographics of South Texas changed during the early 1900s and how that and the Mexican Revolution shaped the relations between Anglos and Mexicans.