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₹159	1	IN THE DISTRICT	COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
	2	FOR THE SOUTHER	N DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
	3	CENT	RAL DIVISION
	4		
	5	HONORABLE PAUL J.	McCORMICK, JUDGE PRESIDING
·	6		
	7	GONZALO MENDEZ, et al.,	·
	8	Plainti	ffs,
	9	vs.	No. 4292-M-Civil.
	10	WESTMINSTER SCHOOL DISTRICTOR OF ORANGE COUNTY, et al.,	T \
	11	Defenda	nts.
	12		
	13	REPORTER'S TRANS	CRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS.
	14		les, California
	15		July 6, 1945
	16		
	17	APPEARANCES:	
	18	For the Plaintiffs:	DAVID C. MARCUS, Esq.
	19		A. L. WIRIN, Esq., and
	20	Amici Curiae:	J. B. TIETZ, Esq.; and
	21		CHARLES F. CHRISTOPHER, Esq.
	22	For the Defendants:	JOEL E. OGLE, Esq., County Counsel; and
	24		GEORGE F. HOLDEN, Esq., Deputy County Counsel.
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2	WITNESSES:	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS
3	Felicitas Fuentes (resumed)	·	160		
4	William Guzman	167	178		
5	Mabel Mendez	184	193		
6	Virginia Guzman	204	207		
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Z <b>v</b> 160	1	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1945. 10:00 A. M.
	2	
	3	THE COURT: Proceed, gentlemen.
	4	FELICITAS FUENTES,
wit	5	called as a witness by and on behalf of the plaintiffs, having
	6	been previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and testified
	7	further as follows:
	8	THE COURT: Had you finished, Mr. Marcus?
	9	MR. MARCUS: Yes, I think we had finished with this
	10	witness.
	11	MR. HOLDEN: You had finished?
KX	12	MR. MARCUS: I think so. We had finished.
	13	CROSS EXAMINATION
	14	BY MR. HOLDEN:
	15	Q Now, Mrs. Fuentes, there are some Mexican people
	16	living right in there that are permitted to go to the Franklin
	17	School, too, aren't there?
	18	A Certainly.
	19	Q And where do they live with reference to where you
	20	live?
	21	A Well, they live, some live right close to my place
	22	and some live on Third Street, some on Second Street, some
	23	live on First Street.
	24	Q And have you been over to the Franklin School?
	25	A I have been there. I was two or three times there

1	when I took my child. The first time I was there was when I
2	took him to have him in the kindergarten. He was there one
3	week.
4	Q You know that the Franklin School is a very much
5	smaller school than the Fremont School, isn't it?
6	A Yes, maybe it is, but if it is big enough for some
7	other children to go there, I think it is big enough for my
8	child, and for the children that are claiming their rights.
9.	Q You think they could take all thechildren of Mexican
10	descent that are living in your vicinity?
11	A It all depends.
12	Q It all depends on what?
13	A On the circumstances. And why don't they divide
14	and have all the children, the Mexican descent and the America
15	citizens, have the same rights and teach them just the same,
16	and mingle with the Americans right along with the citizens
17	of the United States, as I am.
18	Q That is a little beside the question. Just answer
19	the questions, please. Now, in that vicinity where you live,
0\$	there are mostly Mexican people that live there?
21	A Where I live?
22	Q Yes.
23	A There are Mexican people and American people.
24	O Well they are all American people?

A Well, they are what you call white, and they are

American citizens, and I am a citizen too.

Q You never heard me call them anything but American people of Mexican descent, did you?

- A I didn't, but some others have. Not you, maybe not.
- Q Now, you have this one child that is 8 years old?
- A He is 8 years old now.
- Q And you entered him at the Fremont School?
- A I didn't enter -- I entered him at the Franklin School for one week.
  - Q Where is he now?

A He is at the Fremont School, because I was not able to leave him at the Franklin School, and the teacher brought him home and told me he could not go to the Franklin School. And I asked, "Why?" And she said because he did not belong to the district. So I told her if my child didn't belong to the district, why some of the other children that didn't belong to the district were permitted there, which are American people, white people. So she told me that she was satisfied, and she would like to have my child, and some more of the children there, but then she sent me to Mr. Smith of the Board of Education, and told me to go and talk to him personally.

- Q And did you go up on Main Street, to the office of the Board?
  - A I went to the office of the Board, and talked to

1	him personally.
г	Q And you talked to
3	A If he is called Mr. Reinhard, that is what he was
4	introduced to me, and a lot of the other mothers that went
5	there, they talked to him.
6.	Q Well, I think probably you did talk to Mr. Smith.
7	A I talked to the man that is here.
8	Q Are you sure of that?
9	A I am sure, unless there is somebody else that looks
10	exactly like him.
11	Q Are you quite positive you talked to Mr. Reinhard?
12	A I talked to him.
13	Q You would say you did talk to that gentleman?
14	A I talked to that gentleman.
15	Q Now, the Board of Education over there meets every
16	two weeks, does it not?
17	A What is that?
18	Q The Board of Education?
19	A I don!t know how long it was, but I talked to him,
20	and he told me he was not able to do anything. And I didn't
21	go there but one time, I went three times.
22	Q And you talked to the same man?
23	A And I talked to the same man.
24	Q And he told you that you didn't live in the Franklin
25	district?

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A And he was the person that they sent me to, and that was the man, and he said that he couldn't do anything.

Q I haven't asked you for the conversation, Mrs.

Fuentes. I just asked whom you talked to, and whether you appeared at a meeting of the Board of Education.

A I did.

- Q You appeared before the Board of Education?
- A I went to the Board of Education.
- Q When was that?

A That was in '42 and '43, and '44, last year. And I had to send my boy. He missed kindergarten. He was 8 years old, and missed the first grade and second.

Q Those classes were conducted at the Frement School, weren't they?

A But I told him as long as Bobbie was not of age, that I was not going to send him to the other school. I sent him to the school, the Franklin School, and on account I was not able to send him to that school, I told him I would keep him at home; that I wanted him to go to school, but because they have the discrimination of the children, so I kept my boy home, and I told him no one could make me send Bobbie to school until he was of age, if he wasn't able to go to the school I wanted him to, until they make me send him.

- Q And when he was 8 years old, you sent him to school?
- A I sent him to the Fremont School because I was not

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able to send him to the Franklin School.

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Q But the only reason given to you by anybody you talked to was that you were not living in the Benjamin Franklih School District?

No. And the teacher, when I went and I took him the second year, and the first year. I do not remember the name of the teacher that had Bobbie in the Franklin School. She was a kindergarten teacher, and when I went the second time I talked to the principal, and I asked her why was it they had admitted these colored children there, and a lot of children they had there, and she said she couldn't do anything. and for her part she was very much satisfied and would like to have a lot of the Mexican children with her, because they were just as smart and as intelligent, and they could mingle with them just the same as the other children could.

- Did she tell you that there had been quite a lot of Mexican children in the Franklin School?
  - A Yes, they did, but they are going to put them out.
  - Q That is your conclusion?
- A That is not my conclusion. That is what she said, that this year they weren't going to go to the Franklin School.
  - Q They weren't going to the Franklin School this year?
- A No, they were trying to get rid of the Mexican children.

1	Q Who was it said that?
2	A The principal there.
3	Q What is her name?
4	A I do not know her name.
5	Q When was that conversation?
6	A Last year.
7	Q Last year. And what month?
8	A It was when school started.
9	Q In September of 1944?
10	A In September of '44, and September of '43.
11	Q The principal of the Franklin School told you that?
12	A She did, and we had a conversation there together.
13	Q And that principal told you that all of the Mexicans
14	were going to be excluded from the Franklin School?
15	A She said they were going to do that, even if the
16	children had been in the Franklin School for four or five
17	years.
18	Q Or, did she tell you that all the people who lived
19	in the Fremont School District were going to have to attend
20	that school?
21	A No, she didn't tell me that.
22	Q She said, "All the Mexicans"?
23	A They were going to take all Mexicans, even if they
24	were there four or five years.
25	Q That was about the same time you had this conversation

Z <b>v</b> 167	1	with Mr. Smith?
	2	A Yes, because she sent me over there.
	3	MR. HOLDEN: That is all.
	4	THE COURT: That is all.
	5	Call your next witness.
	6	MR. MARCUS: Mr. Guzman.
	7	WILLIAM GUZMAN,
	8	called as a witness by and on behalf of the plaintiffs, having
•	9	been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
;	10	THE CLERK: State your name, please.
:	11	THE WITNESS: William Guzman, G-u-z-m-a-n.
	12	THE CLERK: Be seated, please.
:	13	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	14	BY MR. MARCUS:
:	15	Q Where do you live, Mr. Guzman?
:	16	A I live 208 South Artesia, Santa Ana, California.
:	17	Q How long have you lived there?
•	18	A For about eight years.
:	19	Q Are you married?
:	20	A Yes.
;	21	Q How many children do you have?
<b>;</b>	22	A I got three.
:	23	Q Within what school district do you reside?
2	24	A Well, they told me it is the Frement School.
;	25	Q Within the Fremont School District?

1	A That is what they tell me.
2	Q How many children do you have attending school?
3	A One.
4	Q How old is that child?
5	A He is eight.
6	Q What school does that child attend?
7	A He used to attend Fremont.
8	Q When? What year?
9	A '43, 1943.
10	Q 1943. Does your child speak the English language?
, 11	A Yes, sir.
12	Q Did the child speak the English language before he
13	commenced going to school?
14	A He did.
15	Q Are you acquainted with your neighbors in that
16	district?
17	A Yes.
18	Q The people of Mexican descent?
19	A Yes.
20	Q And what school did your child start in?
21	A Well, we wanted to get him into the Franklin School.
22	Q In what school did your child start?
23	A He started in Fremont.
24	Q He started in Fremont. When did he begin at the
25	Fremont School?

1	A	I think it was 1942.
2	Q	Did you at that time have any conversation with
3	any offic	cial of either the Fremont or Franklin School?
4	A	I guess my wife was the one that interviewed some
5	of them a	t the Franklin School.
6	Q	. Did you have any personal conversation with any of
7	them?	
8	<b>A</b>	Well, it was 1944.
9	Q	All right. Whom did you have a conversation with
10	in 1944?	
11	A	The principal, Miss Dudley.
12	Q	The principal of what school?
13	A	Franklin.
14	Q	Do you remember in what month?
15	A	I think it was September 14th.
16	Q	About September 14th?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And where did that conversation take place?
19	A	In the school.
os	Q	At the Franklin School?
21	A	At the Franklin School.
SS	Q	Relate the conversation that you had at that time,
ខន	please?	
24	A	Well, I went over and I told Miss Dudley I would

like to have my kid go to that school, and she told me in what

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district did I live. And so I told her. So she says, "That
is the Fremont District." And I told her, "How come the
other kids that live around there go to Franklin School while
they are in the other district?" She told me, "I can't do
nothing about it. You got to go see Mr. Henderson about that.
I like to have your kid here, but there is nothing I can do
about it."

So then I went and got myself a lawyer, Mr. Martin, who was over there at the School Board.

- Q Who what?
- A At the School Board.
- Q You went to the School Board?
  - A Yes, and they had quite a talk there.
  - Q Who was present at the School Board?
  - A Well, there was quite a bunch there.
- Q Were the members of the School Board present?
- 17 A Yes.
  - Q And were you there?
- A I was there.
  - Q And who else was there with you?
  - A My wife.
- 22 Q Were any members of the School Beard present who are here in court today?
  - A Yes, they are right here.
    - Q Can you point them out, please?

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- A Those two fellows right there in front.
- 2 Q Mr. Reinhard and Mr. Henderson?
  - A And Mrs. -- I forget her name now.
    - Q The lady?
  - A Yes.
    - MR. MARCUS: Could we have her name, please?
- 7 MR. HOLDEN: Mrs. Gilbert.
- 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, Mrs. Gilbert.
  - MR. HOLDEN: Would you like to have them stand up?
  - MR. MARCUS: I just wanted their names for the purpose of the record.
  - Q BY MR. MARCUS: Was there a discussion had at that meeting with reference to your child attending the Franklin School?
  - A Why, yes, they had quite a talk there, and Mr.

    Martin couldn't convince this gentleman here to have my kid
    go to that school.
  - Q Well, was there a discussion about the children of Mexican descent, who lived within the Fremont School District, attending the Franklin School? Just yes or no?
    - A I don't think I remember that.
  - Well, do you remember a conversation at that school
    Board meeting respecting children who were not children of
    Mexican descent, who lived in your district, the Fremont
    District, going to the Franklin School?

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MARIE G. ZELLNER

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A Yes.

Q Now, just tell that part of the conversation to the court, please.

THE COURT: Pardon me just a moment, please.

Proceed. Read the question, Miss Reporter.

(Question read by the reporter.)

MR. HOLDEN: I object to that on the ground that it is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial. It doesn't say the conversation between whom, or who spoke, and is asking for a conclusion of the witness.

THE COURT: Where was this conversation held?

THE WITNESS: At the School Board.

THE COURT: At a meeting of the Board?

THE WITNESS: At a meeting, yes.

THE COURT: Who was present at that time?

THE WITNESS: Well, those three persons over there.

THE COURT: The three persons on the first bench of the court room here?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Who are they, please?

THE WITNESS: I understand -- they told me one is Mr.

Smith --

THE COURT: We can identify them, can't we?

MR. HOLDEN: Do you want me to?

THE COURT: Yes.

1	MR. HOLDEN: This is Mr. Reinhard.
2	THE COURT: Yes, I remember Mr. Reinhard.
3	THE WITNESS: And Mr. Henderson.
4	MR. HOLDEN: And Mr. Henderson, and Mrs. Gilbert.
5	THE COURT: All right. Now, those three persons were
6	present?
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.
8	THE COURT: You were present, were you?
9	THE WITNESS: I was present.
10	THE COURT: And your attorney, Mr. Martin, was present?
1,1	THE WITNESS: Mr. Martin.
12	THE COURT: Was this a regular meeting of the School
13	Board?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes, it was a meeting there.
15	THE COURT: Now, state the conversation.
16	THE WITNESS: Let's see. I don't remember where we left
17	off.
18	THE COURT: You haven't begun yet. There was an objec-
19	tion interposed. Tell what was said and who said it.
os	THE WITNESS: Well, it is a long story. I don't know if
21	I remember all of it.
23	MR. HOLDEN: I object to it on the ground that it is too
ខន	indefinite, because the only question here would be the con-
24	versation relative to the attendance of his child at the
25	Franklin School

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THE COURT: Overruled. State the conversation, and tell who the speakers were at that time.

THE WITNESS: You mean, the School Board Trustees, or --

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Look, the question is directed to the fact -- listen carefully, now -- of the children who were not of Mexican descent, who lived in your district, going out of your district to the other school. Now, is that clear?

A Yes.

Q Now, just give that part of the conversation.

THE COURT: And tell who said it, who were the speakers?

THE WITNESS: Well, there was Mr. Martin. He told them that how come the other kids, the Anglo-Saxon kids, were attending that school while they were in the Fremont District, and how come they couldn't take my kid to go to that school.

And, well, then he says that -- he says something about some majority and some minority.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, was anything said to this effect. --

THE COURT: Just a moment. Have you finished the conversation, Mr. Guzman?

THE WITNESS: Well, I can't -- I just can't remember everything now, and maybe I am too excited or -- it has been quite a while when they had that meeting, so probably some of it, I have just forgot about it.

1	Q BY MR. MARCUS: We will come back to that conversa-
2	tion later. Now, do you know at the Fremont School that it
3	is only attended by children of Mexican descent?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Do you know that?
6	A Yes, that's right.
7	Q How long has that been going on, to your personal
8	knowledge?
9	A Well, I have been living in Santa Ana for the last
10	9 years. That is as far as I know.
11	Q Now, was anything said by you or the members of the
12	Board at that meeting about the fact that children only of
13	Mexican descent attended the Fremont School?
14	A Well, they told me that they couldn't take my kid
15	there, it was in the other Fremont District, and that if we
16	wanted to get our kid in that school, we had to move, move
17	into the Franklin District.
18	Q All right. Now, was anything said to the effect
19	that the Fremont School was exclusively for Mexicans?
20	A Yes, that is what they said, that it was exclusively
21	for Mexicans.
22	Q Now, who said that?

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Well, which member there, as you remember, stated

Well, the School Board.

that Fremont School was solely for Mexicans?

1	A Well, I don't it is pretty hard for me to
2	remember that.
3	Q But was such said by the members of the Board?
4	A Maybe somebody else did say that, and I just
5	Q What was that?
6	A Maybe somebody else did say that, and I just don't
7	remember who it was.
8	Q Well, did some members of the Board out there make
9	that statement, some members of the School Board?
10	A I don't think so.
11	Q That the Fremont School was solely for Mexican
12	children?
13	A I don't think they did say that.
14	Q Well, in any event, your child was not permitted to
15	go to the Franklin School; is that correct?
16	A He wasn't.
17	Q How far do you live from the Fremont School?
18	A Oh, about, let's see, about five blocks.
19	Q How far do you live from the Franklin School?
20	A About nine blocks.
21	Q The Fremont School is closer to your home?
22	A No, no, no.
23	Q Now, look, Guaman, don't get excited, and just think
24	of these things before you answer. Don't become confused.
25	What school is closest to your home?
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

22 A The Fremont, yes. 23 Is that correct, sir? Q 24 A Yes.

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MR. MARCUS: You may cross-examine.

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grade?

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MARIE G. ZELLNER

he didn't make his grades at the Fremont School in the second

Isn't it a fact that they didn't promote him because

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A I don't know that.

Q That didn't have anything to do with your wanting to get him into Franklin? In other words, you didn't ask to have him go to Franklin because he didn't make the grade at Fremont?

A I didn't.

Q And you don't know whether he made the grade at Fremont or not?

A No.

Q So, so far as you know, he may have or he may not have completed or made his grade at Fremont?

THE COURT: Will you answer that question, Mr. Guzman?

THE WITNESS: What was that?

THE COURT: Read the question, Miss Reporter.

(Question read by the reporter.)

THE WITNESS: Well, I think he did.

Q BY MR. HOLDEN: Do you know whether or not he missed 21 days?

THE COURT: He has answered that already.

THE WITNESS: I said no, I didn't know.

Q BY MR. HOLDEN: You didn't know. Now, the Frement School is about twice as large as the Franklin School, is it not?

- A Well, I haven't measured the buildings there.
- Q You haven't been to either school? Have you been to

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1	either of the schools?
æ	A Yes, I have been on the outside, yes, but I didn't
3	have the time to measure the place.
4	Q Do you know how many teachers they have at Fremont?
5	A I don't.
6	Q Do you know how many teachers they have at Franklin?
7	A I don't.
8	Q Did you try to find out about that?
9	A I never did try to find out about that.
10	Q There are some Mexican children that go to the
11	Franklin School, who live in your district, are there not?
12	A There is, but they got letters
13	Q Answer my question.
14	THE COURT: No, don't interrupt the witness that way.
15	If you are not satisfied with his answer, you can move to
16	strike it out, but don't interrupt the witness that way.
17	Read the question, please.
18	(Question read by the reporter.)
19	THE WITNESS: There is, but they got notices at the
20	beginning of school that they got to attend Fremont.
21	MR. HOLDEN: I move that the last part of the answer be
22	stricken as not responsive.
23	CONTROL N. A.

MARIE G. ZELLNER

THE COURT: No, it is not responsive. It may go out.

But don't interrupt witnesses, counsel. I do not permit that

in this court.

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-- who is the principal of the Fremont School? Q Her name is Mrs. Gilbert. Did you talk to her? A Yes. Oh, I didn't talk to her. Q My question was, did you talk to the principal at the Frement School. A I said I didn't. I said I didn't. MARIE G. ZELLNER

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	w on, you alan't. rardon me. I thought you said you
г	dia.
3	Now, at this meeting that you referred to before the
4	Board of Education, most of the talking there was done by
5	Mr. Martin, was 1t not?
6	A At that time, well, there was some of the some
7	families there in that Fremont District that went over there
8	that done a little talking over there.
9	Q You mean the families that lived in the Fremont
10	District?
11	A Yes, that went to that meeting.
12	Q Whose children are going to the Franklin School?
13	A To Fremont.
14	Q Now, the members of the Board didn't talk, did they
15	A They talked.
16	Q Which one of them back there said something?
17	A Well, I believe both of them did, and Mrs. Gilbert
18	did, too, I guess.
19	Q At that hearing Mr. Martin was representing these
20	people who were attending Franklin School, was he not?
21	A He was representing me.
22	Q A great deal of the conversation pertained to these
23	people who were being permitted to leave Fremont to attend
24	Franklin, did it not?
25	A I didn't quite get that.

1	Q Most of the conversation was pertaining to those
2	Mexican people who were attending Franklin School, but who
3	lived in the Fremont District, was it not?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And when you refer to the Board of Education, so
6	far as you are concerned you mean these gentlemen and this
7	lady that is seated back here, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Reinhard,
8	and Mrs. Gilbert?
9	A Yes, they were present there. Yes, they were there.
10	Q Are they the members of the Board of Education?
11	A I just can't tell you who was a member or who wasn't
12	but they were there.
13	Q As a matter of fact, do you know that they are
14	members of the Board of Education?
15	A I know Mr. Henderson is the superintendent.
16	Q And Mr. Reinhard is the assistant superintendent?
17	A He must be something. I don't know.
18	Q And Mrs. Gilbert is the principal of the Fremont
19	School?
20	A That's right.
21	MR. HOLDEN: That is all.
22	MR. MARCUS: That is all.
23	Mrs. Mendez.
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1	MABEL MENDEZ,
2	called as a witness by and on behalf of the plaintiffs, havi
3	been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows
4	THE CLERK: Will you state your name, please?
5	THE WITNESS: Mabel Mendez, M-e-n-d-e-z.
6	DIRECT EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. MARCUS:
8	Q Mrs. Mendez, where do you live?
9	A 1821 West First.
10	Q In Santa Ana?
11	A Yes.
12	Q How long have you lived there?
13	A 22 years.
14	Q Are you married and have several children?
15	A Yes, I have.
16	Q How many children do you have?
17	A I have five all together.
18	Q How many children are in school at the present time
19	A Two.
20	Q Give me their names.
21	A Richard Mendez, is 13, and Paul Eugene, is 10.
22	Q You know where the Fremont School is located, do you
23	not?
24	A Yes.
25	Q And you know where the Franklin School is located?

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1	Q further from your home
2	A From my home.
3	Q than the Franklin School?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Do you understand my question?
6	A Yes, Fremont is farther from where I live than
7	Franklin. Is that it?
8	Q All right. And is it nine blocks further away from
9	your home than the Franklin School?
10	A The Fremont, yes.
11	THE COURT: Now, I don't know whether she understands
12	you or whether you understand her. The Franklin School is
13	about five blocks from your home?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes, that's right.
15	THE COURT: How far from your home is the Fremont School
`16	THE WITNESS: The Fremont is farther from my house than
17	the Franklin.
18	THE COURT: Do you know how much farther it is than the
19	Franklin School?
20	THE WITNESS: Well, yes, it would be five, six, seven,
21	eight blocks; it would be about three or four blocks more.
22	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, you say your children are
23	attending the Fremont School?
24	A No, the Franklin.
25	Q They are attending the Franklin Schools

1	A The Franklin, yes.
2	Q Now, how do they happen to be attending the Frankli
3	School?
4	A They haven't as yet been transferred, but I re-
5	ceived a letter that Eugene
6	MR. HOLDEN: I object to this as incompetent, irrelevant
7	and immaterial, and not a proper issue in this case,
8	MR. MARCUS: This is a party that received the letter,
9	counsel.
10	MR. HOLDEN: I don't see the letter.
11	MR. MARCUS: This is Mabel Mendez, and it is marked as
12	an exhibit in this case already.
13	THE COURT: As to how they happened to be anticipating
14	attending is another matter that is shown by the letter, I
15	think, isn't it?
16	MR. MARCUS: That is correct, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Which school have the children been attend-
18	ing in the last year?
19	THE WITNESS: The Franklin.
os	THE COURT: Both of them?
21	THE WITNESS: Yes, all of them.
25	THE COURT: How long have the two children been attend-
88	ing the Franklin School?
24	THE WITNESS: Well, since the kindergarten, since they
25	started; ever since the kindergarten.

THE COURT: In what grade are they now?

THE WITNESS: Well, Richard graduated to Willard.

THE COURT: Richard did what?

THE WITNESS: Graduated to Willard from the Franklin.

He is going to Willard this next September.

THE COURT: You say Willard?

THE COURT: Proceed.

THE WITNESS: Yes, he is going to Willard, this next September.

THE COURT: Is Willard a school there in Santa Ana?
THE WITNESS: Yes, it is. That is the Junior High.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, do you know about how many -strike that. You know there are children of Mexican descent
who have attended the Franklin School during the past three
or four years?

A Mexican children attending the Franklin?

THE COURT: Why don't you put a question to her instead of making a statement. She can answer the questions. She is very intelligent. If you put questions to her instead of declaring something and then asking her to assent or disagree with it, it is confusing.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Is it a fact that other children of Mexical descent have attended the Franklin School, besides yours?

A. Yes, sir.

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Now, did you receive this letter on or about October
20th of last year, 1944 (handing document to witness).

A Yes, I did.

MR. HOLDEN: It hasn't been offered.

MR. MARCUS: It is already in evidence, counsel.

MR. HOLDEN: No, it is not.

THE COURT: It was marked for identification.

MR. MARCUS: Yes, I see it is marked for identification.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Is your name Mabel Mendez?

A Yes, that is my name.

Q Did you on or about October 20, 1944, receive this letter, addressed to Mrs. Mabel Mendez, 1821 West First Street, Santa Ana?

A That's right. Yes, I did.

MR. MARCUS: We offer this letter in evidence at this time.

MR. HOLDEN: To which we object on the ground it is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, and doesn't tend to prove any issue in this case.

THE COURT: Overruled. It will be received.

THE CLERK: Plaintiffs' No. 1.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, did you attend a meeting of the Board of Education --

A Yes, I did.

Q -- at Santa Ana, after you received this letter?

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Yes, I did.

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Q Do you know how many other people of Mexican descent received such a letter and attended that particular meeting?

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There was quite a few of us all together.

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Q Now, how many, Mrs. Mendez? About how many?

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A Oh, say about 25, probably.

7

Q Approximately 25 people?

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A Yes.

9

Attended that meeting. Did they in your presence Q. have a letter similar to this one?

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A Exactly like that one, yes.

12

Now, where did that meeting take place?

13

A At the Board of Education.

14

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Do you remember who was present at that besides the Q Mexican people that came with you and the members of the Board of Education?

16

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Well, there was Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Henderson, and I Α believe it was Mr. Mitchell that was there. Those are the

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ones that I really know.

20

Q All right. Now, was there a discussion at that meeting concerning these letters?

21

A Yes, we did have quite a talk about those letters.

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Q. Now, what was said, if you remember, in particular about the children who were attending the Franklin School, of

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Mexican descent, having to go to the Fremont School?

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werr, we worred to true out any one, were subposed
to go to the Fremont School, and they said they were going to
fix it that all the children from the district were supposed
to go there. We asked them why just the Mexican children
received those we received those letters; there was a lot
of them that are not Mexican children, and they didn't get
no letters like the ones we got. So they said further on that
they would discuss the matter, and they would think it over.
The Board of Education said that. So far we haven't heard
anything about it until today.

- Q You haven't heard anything yet today, have you?
- A No.
- Q Now, approximately how many children who are not of Mexican descent reside in your neighborhood that attend the Franklin School?
- A Well, there is the Jones, they are colored, and there is some that live down in front of our house, the Harts, and the --
- Q Without naming them, can you give us an approximate number?
  - A I would say about 15.
  - THE COURT: 15, you say?
    - THE WITNESS: Yes.
- Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, to your knowledge, do you know whether those people who were not of Mexican descent received

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1 such a letter? 2 MR. HOLDEN: I object. Well, I withdraw that. 3 THE WITNESS: Yes, they didn't receive those letters. 4 BY MR. MARCUS: They did not? 5 A They did not. 6 Q Was anything said at that particular meeting about 7 the Fremont School being established for Mexicans, and give 8 us that conversation, please. 9 THE COURT: She hasn't said that there was anything said 10 about that. You are assuming that there was. That is the 11 trouble with your questions. 12 BY MR. MARCUS: Was there such a conversation, as I Q 13 have related, that the Fremont School was built for Mexicans? 14 Yes, that is what I believe the school was built for A 15 Q. Yes. 16 Α That is what we was there at the Board of Education 17 for, to discuss about the Mexican children going. 18 THE COURT: What was the conversation, Mrs. Mendez, about 19 that, and who said it? Who was the speaker, and who said 20 what, if anything? THE WITNESS: Well, we all did.

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THE COURT: What was said?

23 24

THE WITNESS: We just wanted to find out why we all received these letters, and why our children was supposed to be transferred to these schools after they had gone so many years

Zv193 to the Franklin. 1 2 THE COURT: What reply was made, if anything, and who 3 made the reply? 4 THE WITNESS: Well, I don't know exactly who got up of 5 the Board of Education and talked, but anyway they said they 6 would take this as a further investigation, and they would let 7 us know later. 8 THE COURT: That is what you testified to a few minutes 9 ago? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Is that all? 12 THE WITNESS: That is all that was said. 13 MR. MARCUS: You may cross-examine. 14 XX CROSS EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. HOLDEN: 16 Q Your children continued to go to the Franklin School, 17 did they not? 18 A Yes, up to this year. 19 Q And so far as you are concerned, Paul Eugene will 20 go to the Franklin School next year, will he not? 21 A According to the letter, it says no. 22 Q The Board of Education told you they were going to

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A Yes, they did.

further consider this matter, didn't they?

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Q And that they would let you know their decision?

1	A Yes.
г	Q They haven't notified you yet?
3	A No, they haven't.
4	Q As to their decision?
5	A No, they haven't.
6	Q So, so far as you knew, their decision may be favor
7	able to you?
8	A It may, yes, and still it may not.
9	Q Your family has attended the Franklin School for
10	20 years, have they not?
11	A Yes, that is right.
12	Q And before the Fremont line was established, your
13	children attended the Franklin School?
14	A That's right.
15	Q And the Board, when they established the line, per-
16	mitted all children who were attending Franklin to continue
17	to attend, did they not?
18	A Yes.
19	Q They never transferred any one from the Franklin
20	to the Fremont, did they?
21	A I don't know, because mine were not transferred.
22	Q And you don't know of any that were, do you?
23	A No, I don't.
24	Q When they established the line, that didn't affect
25	those families that had been going there at all, did it?

25

THE COURT:

1	A What was that?
2	Q I will withdraw that question. I think it is un-
3	intelligible, and has been answered.
4	Most of the talking up there was done by Mr. Martin, was
5	it not, at that meeting?
6	A Well, he did represent Mr. Guzman, but we all had
7	some things to say, according to the letters that we received.
8	So far he was the one
9	Q Practically all this disturbance occurred down there
10	after Mr. Guzman complained, did it not?
11	A No, we all objected to the letters that we received.
12	Q But Mr. Guzman, didhe tell you that he had appeared
13	at the Board on September 1st?
14	A No, he didn't.
15	Q He didn't tell you that he objected on the ground
16	that other people were permitted to go there?
17	A No.
18	Q In all these years that letter is the only communi-
19	cation that you have ever had from the Board of Education?
0\$	A That's right.
21	MR. HOLDEN: Has that been introduced?
25	THE COURT: Yes, it was offered just a moment ago. The
ខន	letten to Mns Mendes was offened

MARIE G. ZELLNER

I think so. Mr. Frankenberger, is that right?

MR. HOLDEN: Has it been numbered, your Honor?

THE CLERK: No. 1. 1 2 MR. HOLDEN: It is in evidence? 3 THE CLERK: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Yes, it was marked for identification at the 5 pre-trial hearing, and offered this morning and received. 6 MR. HOLDEN: That is Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1? 7 THE CLERK: No. 1. 8 BY MR. HOLDEN: Your child, Richard, is now going 9 to the Willard School? 10 Yes, he will attend next September. 11 And the Willard School is the junior high school, is 12 it not? 13 Yes, that's right. Α 14 MR. HOLDEN: That is all. 15 THE COURT: Just a moment, Mrs. Mendez. I want to ask 16 you a question or two. 17 BY THE COURT: Did the children, your children that 18 went to the Franklin School, did they begin in Franklin School 19 and go there right along? Yes, they did; always had. They continued right on until they got into Junior Q 22 High, did they?

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Yes, that's right. The two older ones graduated from high school.

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Q How long has Fremont School been located where it is Zv197

now located?

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A Well, I really don't know, but it has been there for, as far as I can remember, for 22 years, because when I moved there it was already located at the same place.

- Q And have you been living at the same place during all of these 22 years?
  - A Yes, that's right.
- Q How has that keality changed in the folk who live in the locality?
  - A I really don't know.
  - Q Well, you have been there for 22 years?
- A I never had time to look around or see anything.
- Q You don't have to have time to look around. You know without looking around how the community changes. Perhaps there hasn't been any change in it.

A No, when I lived there, went to live there, there wasn't as many houses as there is now. Of course, that is about the only thing I can say.

- Q How about the Mexican folk that live there? Are there more than there were originally? I mean so far as percentage is concerned.
  - A Yes, there is.
  - Q There are more there now?
- 24 A Yes.
  - Q How does it compare with, say, 10 years ago?

1	A	Well, I don't know how I could answer that.
2	Q	What I mean is, is the population now in your
3	neighborl	hood largely Mexican folk?
4	A	Well, it is partly, where I live, yes, but on the
5	front fro	om where I live, on First, there is American people
6	living th	nere.
7	Q	How far would they be from your home?
8	A	Well, just across the street.
9	Q	And those families have children?
10	A	Yes, they have.
11	Q	Where do those children go to school?
12	A	Well, they go to Franklin.
13	Q	How many of the Mexican folk there in your neigh-
14	borhood,	who have children, send their children to a school
15	other the	an Franklin? Are there many of them?
16	A	I don't know. Not that I know, around there.
17	Q	Most of them go to the Franklin School?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Most of the Mexican children?
20	A	No, not the Mexican children. They go to Fremont.
21	Q	I was asking you about that. Did you understand I
22	was askir	ng you about that?
23	A	No, I didn't. I just thought you meant that went to
24	Franklin	School.
25	Q	I am not making any declaration about where they are

1	going, but I am asking you about that. Do any of your
2	neighbors' children of Mexican descent go to Franklin School?
3	A Yes, they do.
4	Q And others go to the Fremont School?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Those that attend the Franklin School, of your
7	neighbors, have they been living there for some time, or are
8	they just newcomers?
9	A No, they have lived there about as long as I have.
10	Q Now, those whose children attend the Fremont School,
11	are they newcomers largely, or the older families?
12	A Yes, they are renters, mostly. There are just
13	houses they moved into there, and they move out, mostly. Well
14	it all depends on how long they stay.
15	Q Are they more or less transients?
16	A Yes, some of them; some of them. Not all of them.
17	Q What is Mr. Martin's name? Do you know his first
18	name, or his initials?
19	A Mr. Martin?
20	Q Yes, the lawyer who appeared at the Board represent-
21	ing Mr. Guzman.
22	A No, I don't.
23	Q He is an attorney there in Santa Ana?
24	A Yes. I don't know him.
25	O Did you have any complaint yourself in this matter.

1	Mrs. Mendez?
2	A No, I didn't.
3	Q You were satisfied as to the way in which your
4	children were attending schools there?
5	A Yes, that is true. I never had any trouble at all.
6	Q How did you happen to come with these folks?
7	A On account of that letter that I received, and I
8	didn't want my little boy to go over to the Fremont.
9	Q That letter you are referring to, Exhibit No. 1, I
10	want to show it to you. Is that the letter that you are re-
11	ferring to? You are referring to Exhibit No. 1?
12	A Yes, that's the letter that I received.
13	Q How did you get that letter?
14	A Well, that just happened to come in through the mail
15	and I don't know how it would happen, or whoever told them to
16	send it to me, or anything. I don't know.
17	Q Had you had any disagreement with the school people?
18	A Never did.
19	Q I don't mean the Board of Education. I mean the
20	principal.
21	A No, I never did. I have always gone and attended
22	the P.T.ATeachers' Association at the Franklin, and we al-
23	ways have gotten along real nicely at the Franklin.
24	Q Do you have a Farent-Teachers Association?
25	A Yes.

## Zv201

1	Q And you are a member?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Did you go to those meetings?
4	A Yes, I always did.
5	Q Weren't these matters discussed at those meetings?
6	A Never have; not at the Franklin, they haven't.
7	Q I am speaking now of the Parent-Teachers Association
8	that meets in the community in which you live. That is what
9	I am talking about. You understand that?
10	A Well, yes. What I mean is that we never have dis-
11	cussed anything about the Mexican children, or anything. We
12	just go to the meetings and discuss about matters going on,
13	but we never talked about it because I had never had any
14	letters or had any trouble about or know anything about this
15	going on.
16	Q Do any of the other mothers there of Mexican children
17	attend those Parent-Teachers Association meetings?
18	A Not very many of them.
19	Q So that it has never been brought up before the
20	Parent-Teachers meetings?
21	A No.
22	Q Not any of these questions that are before the court
23	here?
24	A No, they haven't.
25	And the metter that interested you in the administra

1	was the receipt of this letter?
2	A Yes.
3	Q What was there about that letter that caused you
4	to be concerned?
5	A I didn't want my little boy to go to the Fremont.
6	Q Why didn't you want him to go there?
7	A Because he is well-advanced at the Franklin, and he
8	has always attended that, and knowing they don't progress ver
9	much at the Fremont, I didn't want him to go back on his
10	grades.
11	THE COURT: Read the answer, please.
12	(Answer read by the reporter.)
13	THE COURT: How do you know that they don't progress
14	very well at the Fremont?
15	THE WITNESS: Because I had neighbors there that lived
16	for quite a while there, and their children were just as old
17	as mine, and they seemed like they didn't get anywhere, and
18	quite a few of them that I have known, they haven't been
19	very far ahead, at the Fremont, like they have at the Franklin
05	THE COURT: You are not referring to your children, your
21	own children altogether?
25	THE WITNESS: Yes, my children are advanced at the
23	Franklin.
24	THE COURT: How about the other children that may not be
25	as advanced?

1 THE WITNESS: Well, I have one boy that is 16 years. 2 and he graduated from Willard at the age of 16, and my little 3 neighbor was 16 years of age and was still at the Fremont 4 School, and at the same age he hadn't graduated from the fifth 5 grade, or the sixth grade. 6 THE COURT: Did they play together there, your children 7 and the others? 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, they always did. 9 THE COURT: They seemed to be companionable there to-10 gether, did they? 11 THE WITNESS: Yes. 12 MR. HOLDEN: I would like to ask one question, your 13 Honor. 14 BY MR. HOLDEN: You just stated that one of your Q 15 neighbors' children was 16 when he got out of the fifth grade? 16 The fifth, yes. He is still going at the Fremont, A 17 so far as I know. 18 Q. And the Fremont only instructs to the sixth grade. 19 What is that boy's name? 20 Α Phillip Obiedo. 21 Q How do you spell that last name? 22 I don't know.

23

THE COURT: What is the last name?

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THE WITNESS: Obiedo.

25 THE COURT:

0-b-i-e-d-o, I suppose.

Zv204	1	MR. HOLDEN: That is all.
	2	THE COURT: That is all.
43	3	MR. MARCUS: Mrs. Guzman, will you take the stand,
	4	please?
	5	VIRGINIA GUZMAN,
	6	called as a witness by and on behalf of the plaintiffs, having
	7	been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
	8	THE CLERK: State your name, please.
	9	THE WITNESS: Virginia Guzman.
	10	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	11	BY MR. MARCUS:
	12	Q What is your name?
	13	A Virginia Guzman.
	14	Q Mrs. Guzman, your husband testified here before on
	15	the stand today?
	16	A Yes.
	17	Q Now, you have one child?
	18	A Attending school, yes.
	19	old Q How is the child?
	೭೦	A He is 8 years old.
	21	Q Did you attend a meeting where this lady who just
	22	testified was present?
	23	A I did.
	24	Q And some 25 or 30 other people?
	25	A Yes.

1	Q At the Board of Education?
2	A Yes.
3	Q These three people seated in the front row of the
4	Board of Education were present?
5	A Yes, they were present.
6	Q Do you remember the conversation that was held
7	there at that time regarding the letters that were sent out
8	A Yes.
9	Q to the Mexican parents?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Relate that conversation to the court, and state who
12	talked and who made the statements for the School Board.
13	A Well, Mr. Martin, he did all the talking there.
14	Q For you people?
15	A Yes.
16	Q All right.
17	A And he told them that we want to send Billie to the
18	Franklin School. And they said that we lived in the Fremont
19	District, and that he had to go there. And we said why didn'
20	the others, our neighbors right next door and across the
21	street, that were going to the Franklin School, why they didn'
22	get any letters. And they said that those kids got a special
23	permit, the white kids, as they call them.
24	Q They said the white kids got a special permit?
25	A Yes.

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Yes.

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Q To do what?

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A To be transferred to the Franklin, that live in the Fremont District, to go out of the Fremont District to the

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Franklin District.

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Q All right. What else was said, as far as you remember?

6 7

A Well, let's see.

8

Q To your knowledge, do only children of Mexican descent attend this Fremont School?

10

9

A Yes.

11

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Q Was anything said by Mr. Martin about children of Mexican descent, or by the School Board, attending this school?

13

A Yes, he did a lot of talking, but they wouldn't pay any attention to him.

14 15

Q No, no. What was said?

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A He said why couldn't my boy be permitted to attend that school. They said that he couldn't.

17

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Q Did he give the reason for it?

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A He said, Mr. Henderson said, that we live in the Fremont District and that they couldn't change the district.

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Q How long has your child been attending the Fremont School?

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A He hasn't attended this last year.

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Q He hasn't attended this last year?

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A No.

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1	Q How long has he been going to the Fremont, do you
2	know?
3	A Two years.
4	Q In your immediate neighborhood, will you tell us
5	how many children other than of Mexican descent there are?
6	A 30, 35.
7	Q Wait a minute. (Continuing) that go to the
8	other school, that is, the Franklin School?
9	A To the Franklin, 30 or 35.
10	Q About 30 or 35 in your district?
11	A Yes.
12	MR. MARCUS: I think that is all. You may cross-examine
13	CROSS EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. HOLDEN:
15	Q Billie didn't pass the last year he was in Fremont,
16	did he?
17	A Last year? He didn't go last year.
18	Q The last year he went to Fremont he didn't pass, he
19	didn't make the grade, did he?
20	A No, I guess not.
21	Q Now, there are Mexican children that attend the
22	Franklin School, who live in the Fremont District?
23	A They did.
24	Q What is that?
25	A They did this past year.

Q Well, they did every year that they have had school at the Franklin School. There have been Mexican children from the Fremont District attending there, have there not?

A Yes.

Q Give us the names of some of those people, other than Mexicans, who attend the Franklin School.

A Well, I don't know whether I can remember the names, but right next door there is Taylor. On Franklin Street there is the Harts.

Q How many children do the Taylors have?

A Two -- no, one. One little girl. Then the Frisbys,

I believe two. And Sweeney, I don't know if that is the first

name or last, but she has got about three or four.

Q Where does she live?

A She lives right down on Pine, right below where I live.

THE COURT: How far from your home does she live?

THE WITNESS: About two blocks or three. And Taylors

just next door, and the Harts, you know, just back of my house.

THE COURT: Next door to your home?

THE WITNESS: Yes. And the other kids, I don't know their last names.

THE COURT: The one name is Sweeney, and one is Taylor, and what?

THE WITNESS: And Hart.

THE COURT: And Hart?

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THE WITNESS: And the other kids, I know their first names, but not their last. There is Ronnie, and there are a lot of them I know their first name.

This exhibit, which has been introduced at THE COURT: the pre-trial as Exhibit No. 4, shows the school population on June 11, 1945 at the Franklin School as 237 pupils, of which there were 161 so-called English-speaking pupils, and 76 so-called Spanish-speaking pupils. The enrollment figures in that tabulation are as of March 22nd, 1945.

Proceed.

BY MR. HOLDEN: Is that all the people you know, the ones you mentioned?

A No, there are more, but I don't know their names.

Q Have you checked out in that neighborhood and counted the children that are transferred?

A I know there are a lot of colored people, too.

Q. I mean, have you actually counted them?

Α No, but I know just about how many in the family.

MR. HOLDEN: That is all.

Q BY THE COURT: There are a lot of colored people, you say?

Α That attend Franklin, that live in my district.

Q Where do they live with respect to your home?

On the same street, and on the same side, about two Α

	blocks, or one block. They are all helghbors around there.
2	Q How many do you think there are in that locality
3	of the colored people?
4	A I think there is about 30 or 35 all together, of
5	what they call white.
6	Q They don't call the colored white, do they?
7	A That is what they are calling them.
8	Q I am speaking of those whose skin is colored, and
9	I don't mean clive complexioned, but I mean colored. How
10	many of those are there?
11	A Oh, there are you mean where I live, around there
12	Q Yes.
13	A There are about, I guess, five families there.
14	Q What age are those children?
15	A They are school age.
16	Q Well, about what ages?
17	A Oh, around 9 or 12, 8 years, in there.
18	Q In the early grammar grades?
19	A Yes.
20	Q That is all.
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22	MR. MARCUS: No further questions.
23	THE COURT: Call your next witness.
24	MR. MARCUS: I will call Mr. Henderson as an adverse wit-
25	ness.
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1	FRANK A. HENDERSON,
2	called as an adverse witness under Section 43-B of the Rules
3	of Civil Procedure, having been first duly sworn, was examine
4	and testified as follows:
5	THE CLERK: State your name, please.
6	THE WITNESS: Frank A. Henderson.
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. MARCUS:
9	Q Mr. Henderson, you are the superintendent of school
10	at Santa Ana?
11	A Yes.
12	Q How long have you been such superintendent?
13	A 14 years 13 years. Pardon me. 13 years.
14	Q How many members do you have on the School Board?
15	A Five.
16	Q Do you know whether the School Board is elected or
17	appointed?
18	A They are elected.
19	Q Are you appointed to your position, or elected?
20	A Appointed by the Board.
21	Q By the School Board. Is that appointment yearly,
22	or has it been continuous for the past 13 years?
23	A It is on a four-year contract, and I have a four-
24	year contract; from four years to four years.
25	O Non within ways district to may have the Brownst

Q

Now, within your district, do you have the Fremont,

1	Delhi, and Logan Schools?	
2	A Yes, sir.	
3	Q And you have the Franklin School?	
4	A Yes.	
5	Q Now, is it a fact that in the Fremont School Dis-	
6	trict you have 325 students have had 325 students during	
7	the past year that attended that institution?	
8	A I can't swear to that.	
9	THE COURT: I thought we had agreed that these matters	
10	were explored in the pre-trial conference.	
11	MR. MARCUS: That was just a preliminary question.	
12	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Are there approximately 325 students	?
13	THE COURT: Hand him this tabulation, and he may be able	
14	to tell you.	i
15	(The document referred to was handed to the witness.)	
16	THE WITNESS: That's right.	
17	Q BY MR. MARCUS: And at the Delhi there were approx-	
18	imately 232 students?	ŀ
19	A That's right.	
20	Q And Logan, 158?	
21.	A Yes.	
22	Q And at Franklin, 237? That is down a little bit,	
23	I believe.	
24	A Yes, that's right.	
25	Q Now, is it a fact that the Fremont School is attended	ī

1	solely by children of Mexican descent or ancestry?
2	A It is so.
3	Q And the same applies to Delhi?
4	A Not 100 per cent.
5	Q This says there were 232 children at the Delhi
6	School and 232 students of Spanish-speaking people?
7	A Yes. I suppose one-half of one per cent is not a
8	Spaniard or a Mexican.
9	Q At the Logan School the same is true, is it not?
10	A That's right.
11	Q 158 students?
12	A That's right.
13	Q And 158 Spanish-speaking pupils. You mean by
14	Spanish-speaking pupils, those are
15	A Of Mexican descent.
16	Q Of Mexican descent. Is that correct, sir?
17	A That's right.
18	Q Now, Mr. Henderson, you have other children, other
19	than those of Mexican descent, residing in the Fremont
20	District, do you not?
21	A Yes.
22	Q It has been testified here that in one district
23	there were 25 or 30, and in another, 35, another neighborhood
24	I should say, within the Fremont District. Could you tell
25	us approximately how many children other than those of Mexica

and 44

1	descent reside in the Fremont District?
2	A Approximately, I should say, 35, not 60, as your
3	figures would total, but approximately 35.
4	Q Those children, are they granted a special permis-
5	sion to transfer to the Franklin School?
6	A On their request, yes.
7	Q On their request. Now, in the Delhi District, Mr.
8	Henderson, will you tell us approximately how many children
9	other than those of Mexican descent reside in that district?
10	A I think only about 5.
11	Q Are they granted special permission to attend
12	another school?
13	A They are.
14	Q And in the Logan District, can you tell us approx-
15	imately how many students, other than Spanish-speaking student
16	who are of Mexican descent, attend that school?
17	A Attend that school, you say?
18	Q The Logan. Do not attend that school, I mean.
19	Pardon me.
20	A I don't know of any, Mr. Marcus. I don't know of
21	any. I don't know, of my own knowledge, of any.
22	Q Are there such records available to you?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Would it be possible for you to ascertain that?
25	Δ T think so. I think I have the neconds with me.

1	Q You have, sir?
2	A I think so.
3	Q Would you be able to gather them for us?
4	A Yes.
5	MR. MARCUS: With the court's permission, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Yes.
7	THE WITNESS: I am sorry. I don't have that data. I
8	don't have it here, and I can't answer without it.
9	Q BY MR. MARCUS: But you do know that there are some
10	children not of Mexican descent that attend other schools,
11	who reside within the Logan District?
12	A No, I do not.
13	Q You don't know that?
14	A I don't know that. On the witness stand, I
15	couldn't swear to that. I don't know.
16	Q Mr. Henderson, who sets the boundaries of that
17	Fremont School, or how?
18	THE COURT: I think your question is a compound ques-
19	tion.
20	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Who sets the boundaries of the
21	Fremont School?
22	A The Board of Education.
23	Q And when was that done?
24	A I understand about 1920.
25	Q Is it a fact, to your knowledge, that the boundaries

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of that school district were so placed as to take in prac-

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tically all of the Mexican children in that district?

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A I don't know that, to my knowledge.

4 5 Q Well, is it a fact that the boundaries are so placed and designated that they come closer to the Franklin School than they do to the Fremont School?

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A In some parts, yes.

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Q Now, is it a fact that within that district those children who are not of Mexican descent are given special permission to go to a school outside of that district?

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A Yes.

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Q Now, is that for the purpose of having the Fremont School wholly Mexican?

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A No, they may go to the Fremont School, if they wish.

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Q Are there any students other than those of Mexican descent attending the Fremont School?

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A I think not.

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Q Then the result is that the Fremont School is wholly Mexican.

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A Is that a question?

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Q I beg your pardon?

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A Is that a question or a statement?

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Q It is, sir.

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A Yes.

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Q Is the same fact true of the Delhi School?

1	A Yes.
2	Q And the same is true of the Logan School?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Are you acquainted with Mr. Yost?
5	A Yes. Well, what Mr. Yost?
6	Q Harold Yost,
.7	A Yes.
8	Q secretary of the Board of Education.
9	A Yes.
10	Q Are you acquainted with his signature?
11	A Yes.
12	Q On October 20th of last year, were you acquainted
13	with the fact that letters were sent out to the Mexican parents
14	of children residing in that district, and that is the Fremont
15	District, who were attending the Franklin School?
16	A I am not sure of the date, but I know that letters
17	were sent out. You say it is the 20th?
18	Q Yes. Now, do you know whether letters were sent
19	to all of the parents of Mexican children who resided within
20	the Fremont District and were attending the Franklin School?
21	A I understand so.
22	Q Do you know approximately how many in number there
23	were?
24	A I think about seven or eight families. That would
25	be, oh, 15 or 20 children.

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Q Now, is it a fact that there were approximately 25 or 30 letters sent out at that time?

A I don't know I don't know how many.

Q Now, is it a fact that at that time there were no letters sent to the parents of children who were not of Mexican descent, who resided within the Fremont District?

A That is true, yes. That 's true.

Now, why was it, Mr. Henderson, that you sent the letters requesting the transfer of the children who resided in the Fremont District and attended the Franklin School in the form as indicated by the form letters, and you did not send the letters to the other children that resided, or the parentsof the other children that resided in that district?

A Because it has been the custom of these other children to get oral permission to transfer. It is their custom to get oral permission. Mrs. Mendez illustrates the fact that these Mexican families, a few of them, have constantly transferred, in their opinion, as a right.

Now, may I illustrate?

Q Sure.

A There are south of the Franklin District a number of children of Mexican descent who request and are granted permission to attend the Fremont School. They request that permission and are granted it. But we did not notify them of the practice of the Board, of the policy of the Board. All

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1	right, we didn't send out these other letters.
2	Q Now, it is your intention, is it not, to compel all
3	of the Mexican children that have been attending the Franklin
4	School and who reside in the Fremont School District
5	A No.
6	Q Wait. I haven't finished the question. It is your
7	intention to compel the children who reside in the Fremont
8	School District and have been attending the Franklin School,
9	of Mexican descent, to attend the coming year at the Fremont
10	School?
11	A No. It is our intent to have them follow the pro-
12	cedure that the Board sets up, get permission, with reasons,
13	if they attend Franklin or other schools.
14	$\mathbb{Q}$ Do you remember the form letter that was sent out,
15	Mr. Henderson?
16	A I think I do, yes.
17	Q I wonder if you would be kind enough to read this
18	(handing document to witness).
19	A That's right.
20	Q You had a meeting of the Board of Education on Friday
21	October 13, 1944, did you, sir, as pointed out in this letter?
22	A Why, yes, I suppose. I don't remember dates like
23	that.
24	Q Well, do you remember attending that meeting?
25	A Ch, yes.

1	Q Do you remember a discussion had at that time
2	about the sending of these letters?
3	A No, I don't recall it. It must have taken place,
4	but I don't recall it.
5	Q Now, as you have stated before, these letters were
6	only sent to children of Mexican descent, or to parents of
7	Mexican descent?
8	A Yes.
9	Q There was a discussion regarding that point in the
10	Board, was there not?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Will you relate to the court the discussion that
13	was had at the Board meeting respecting the sending of these
14	letters to only children or parents of Mexican descent?
15	A There wasn't any such discussion, as I recall it.
16	I don't remember. That's a good deal to ask one to remember
17	I can't remember that.
18	Q Well, I had understood you to say, Mr. Henderson,
19	that there was such a discussion there.
os	A That's right.
21	Q Isn't it a fact that there was such a discussion,
23	but you do not remember it now?
ឧទ	A Well, yes. I don't remember the details.
24	Q Do you remember that the discussion was to the

effect that the letters were to be sent only to parents of

1	Mexican children?
2	A Only?
3	Q That's right.
4	A No, I don't remember that.
5	Q Is it a fact that the letters were only sent,
6	though, to parents of Mexican children?
7	A I think that is a fact.
8	Q But were the instructions given at that time with
9	respect to the sending of the letters to only parents of
10	Mexican children?
11	A No, I think not.
12	Q Well, who determined to whom the letters should be
13	sent, at that Board meeting?
14	A You are asking me to remember a good deal. I pre-
15	sume that I did by going through the records of attendance.
16	Q Did you receive that instruction from the Board at
17	that time?
18	A I would say that I suppose I did. I should have
19	those Board minutes. It would record that in the minutes.
05	Q Do you have the minutes here?
21	A No.
35	MR. HOLDEN: No, I don't.
23	MR. MARCUS: I had understood at the pre-trial that all
24	of the minutes of the Board with respect to this matter were
25	to be introduced.

MR. HOLDEN: Well, at the pre-trial hearing we produced, or, I think, on the order of the court we were to produce any minutes that pertained to this subject, and I introduced a letter, I think from Mr. Henderson, that there were no minutes of the Board pertaining to segregation of the Mexican children.

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COURT: The pre-trial order was definite. Have you got it there?

MR. HOLDEN: We produced all the minutes we had pertaining to segregation.

THE COURT: The pre-trial order made in the cause on June 4, 1945 recites:

"It is further ordered that counsel produce at such hearing all documents, official resolutions of public bodies, ordinances of municipal or public corporations or school districts, and any statistical data responsive to the issues made by the pleadings, and, particularly, responsive to the issues in the answers as to the percentages of English-speaking and foreign-language pupils attending the respective schools described in the pleadings in this action."

MR. HOLDEN: I didn't get the answer of the witness as

MR. HOLDEN: I didn't get the answer of the witness as to this particular order, or as to the minutes.

THE COURT: He stated that he thought there would be a

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minute of the Board of Education that would disclose the proceedings at that meeting. That is what he stated substantially, which presumably would be correct.

Let's get along now and not waste time.

- Q BY MR. MARCUS: Mr. Henderson, do you remember, then, that that subject was discussed at that meeting, that is, the selection of different children to whom these letters were to be sent?
  - A The selection of the children, I do not, no.
- Q Well, do you remember that there was a discussion with respect to the Mexican children or children of Mexican descent, to whom these letters were to be sent?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Would that be reflected in the minutes?
- A I don't know. It should be. If there was much discussion about it, it should be.
  - Q Are those records within your control?
  - A Yes. Well, control; they are in my keeping.
  - Q Do you have them here?
    - A No.
    - Q Could you produce them in court?
- 22 A Yes.
- MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, may they be brought into court?
- THE COURT: The minutes of what meeting?
- MR. MARCUS: Of October 13th.

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THE COURT: Of what year?

MR. MARCUS: Of 1944.

THE COURT: If you will produce, then, the minutes of the Board of Education of the City of Santa Ana.

THE WITNESS: They are in Santa Ana.

THE COURT: Well, you can produce them?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we can produce them. The date is October?

MR. MARCUS: October 13th, sir.

THE WITNESS: 1944, yes.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, with respect to all of the Mexican children attending the Fremont School, you intend to require that they remain at that Fremont School, do you not?

A I intend that they shall follow the same procedure that all the children who are transferred follow, which is that they get permission in the office.

- Q These letters that you sent out, --
- A Yes.
- Q -- I presume reflect your mind and your intention at that time, and the intention of the Board?
  - A That is your presumption.
  - Q Well, is that true, sir?

A Not wholly so. We want these folks, who have on their own assumed a right, to follow the same procedure that other children who transfer all over town follow, which is to

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get permission.

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Q Well, do I understand you, then, sir, to mean that irrespective of this letter you intend to grant these children of Mexican descent special permission to attend the --

A We intend --

Q Pardon me. -- to attend the Franklin School, even though they reside in the Fremont District?

A We intend to have them follow the procedure of making requests, which, if reasonable, will be granted.

Q Now, is it not a fact that those requests had been made of you at the meeting attended by Mrs. Guzman, and Mrs. Garcia, and Mr. Guzman, and Attorney Martin, and some other people in that district? Hasn't that request been made?

A Repeat that, please.

Q Is it not a fact that that request has already been made of your Board by Mr. and Mrs. Guzman?

A Yes, that's right.

Q And Mrs. Garcia, and some 25 or 30 other Mexican people represented by Attorney Martin?

A The Guzmans I remember well. I don't remember Mrs. Garcia. And the request was not granted.

Q I see. Now, is it not a fact, sir, that you granted these people who were residing in the Fremont District and attending the other school permission to complete the school year of 1944 at the Franklin School?

A That's right, yes.

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will be withdrawn and they will be required to attend the school serving the district in which you live at that time"?

A Yes.

Q And that applied to all of those people within that district?

letter of October 20th, "beginning September, 1945 the permit

And that beginning, and I am quoting from this

A Yes.

Q

Q And it did not apply, nor was any letter sent to other children other than those of Mexican descent?

A Yes.

Q That would make the entire Fremont School solely attended by children of Mexican descent?

A Not unless these permits were not granted to the others next fall.

THE COURT: Read that answer, Miss Reporter.

(The answer was read by the reporter.)

THE COURT: Could you clarify that a little, Mr. Henderson?

THE WITNESS: Well, the attorney said that will make approximately this Mexican -- this Fremont School exclusively Mexican. That was your statement?

THE COURT: That was it, substantially.

MR. MARCUS: Substantially.

THE WITNESS: That would be true if this permit applied

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the Board of Education.

only to Mexicans. If it applies to others, and they are not granted permission to go to Franklin School, they will go to Fremont School, which does not make Fremont School exclusively Mexican. The transfer permit will still be in the power of

Q BY MR. MARCUS: But you intend to continue to grant the transfers of children not of Mexican descent, do you not?

A You say we intend to. I don't know whether I do or not.

Q But you do not intend at the present time to grant the transfer to the children of Mexican descent?

A No, you are mistaken about that.

THE COURT: Let me see if I can't straighten it out and see whether the court understands what you mean. The eventuality of constituting the Fremont School other than an entirely Mexican children attended school will depend upon the probability or possibility of persons other than those of Mexican descent making application to have their children transferred into Fremont School?

THE WITNESS: Into the Fremont School?

THE COURT: That is right. If you will read the question, Miss Reporter, please.

(Question read by the reporter.)

THE WITNESS: Into Fremont?

THE COURT: Yes, sir. In other words, Fremont School

is now --

THE WITNESS: Mexican.

THE COURT: -- a wholly Mexican attended school?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COURT: In order that you change its aspect and complexion from that to some other type of school, the eventuality will be that persons other than Mexican or persons other than those having Mexican children --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: -- will request permission to send those children to Fremont School?

THE WITNESS: No, your Honor. If they do not request permission to transfer from the Fremont District to other schools, they will attend the Fremont School. They wouldn't need any permission to attend the Fremont School. They live in that district.

THE COURT: I am speaking of a change in the composition of the Fremont School, assuming it is now a wholly Mexican attended school.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: In order to change it from a wholly Mexican attended school to one of a different classification, it will be necessary, will it not, for parents of children who are not classified as Mexican-speaking children to request their children to be transferred to the Fremont School?

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THE WITNESS: I would have to say, "No" to that, your Honor. Why would they have to have permission of the Board to attend the school of their district?

THE COURT: Well, that brings up another question which I will ask now. Are there any children of school population resident within the district of the Fremont School that are not in the classification of Mexican children?

8 THE WITNESS: Yes. Oh, yes.

THE COURT: Which school do they attend?

THE WITNESS: They attend in two or three directions. Wilson School, some of them. The Franklin School, some of them, and I think possibly there are some of them who go a little further across and attend McKinley School.

THE COURT: Why are those children permitted to attend any school within their grades -- I am speaking of a grade school, and I am not speaking of a school that isn't of the same grade --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Why are they not permitted to attend the school of the district in which they reside?

THE WITNESS: The policy of the Board is this, and let us illustrate with little colored children. The little colored children who reside in the Fremont District are very few. I think somebody said here four in one neighborhood. They are permitted to transfer to the school -- as they are in a very

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small minority, they are permitted to transfer to the school where they will find the most of their own people.

Now, to illustrate that further with that one illustration, nearly one hundred per cent of our colored children are in the Franklin School, and the few colored children who are in the Fremont District are permitted to transfer to the Franklin School on the ground that they would be in a very small minority in the Fremont School.

THE COURT: Is that done by virtue of a directive of the school authorities, or otherwise?

THE WITNESS: There has never been anything in the Board minutes to that effect. They know our policy and practice.

THE COURT: Whom do you mean?

THE WITNESS: The Board of Education.

THE COURT: Well, does that mean that the transfer in such cases is made automatically, without a request coming from the parents or guardians of those children?

THE WITNESS: Practically so, I think, your Honor. The request would come, if they knew it had to come, of course.

THE COURT: That is all.

THE WITNESS: Now, may I say in addition to that, your Honor, there are some Mexican children who live south of the line in the Franklin District, who prefer to go to the Fremont School, which is wholly Mexican, and we allow them to transfer on the same basis, that they would be in a small minority in

- 11	
	the other school, if they attended that. We use the same
	practice with all classes of people and all nationalities,
	Mexican or otherwise.
	MR. MARCUS: Would you read that back to me, please?
	(Answer read by the reporter.)

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Whatother nationalities do you have there, in which you use the same practice?

A Well, we use that with, I may call them, other than Mexican. We have negroes, and then other than the Mexican nationality.

Q Mr. Henderson, do you follow the policy enunciated by the Board, as superintendent of schools, of the City of Santa Ana?

A I do.

Q And those policies are given to you by the Board?

A They are.

Q Either tacitly or by resolution, in writing or orally?

A That's right.

And as an employee of the School Board, you have followed such rules and regulations and orders of the School Board since your incumbency some 12 or 13 years ago; is that correct, sir?

A Yes.

Q In your statement to the court a few moments ago

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that some of these rules or regulations are in the minutes, and others with respect to the policy of minority groups are not in the minutes or in writing -- is that true, sir?

A That's true.

Q Now, is it the policy of the Board to foster the segregation of minority groups in the schools of the City of Santa Ana?

MR. HOLDEN: I object to that on the ground it is calling for a conclusion of the witness.

THE COURT: I think so. The term "minority groups" may have a very wide significance, and it may depend on the locale, the area considered, and the attitude of the people who live within the area.

MR. MARCUS: I think your Honor is right.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: What has been the understanding, or your understanding or your meaning of the words "minority groups", as you have related it in answer to the court's question, with respect to the children in the Santa Ana School District?

A What is my understanding of what? A minority group?

Q What is your definition or understanding of "minority groups"?

THE COURT: Has he used it? Did he use it?

MR. MARCUS: He has used the term here.

THE WITNESS: Well, I should say that a minority might be one less than 50 per cent, might it not? It might be 10 per cent. It might be 5 per cent. And that is a question that is -- well, my understanding of a minority group is a smaller group than anything like 50 per cent.

applied it to the Mexican population and the Mexican children or children of Mexican descent within the Santa Ana School Districts. Do you, and is it the policy of the Board, to classify them as a minority group?

- A The Mexican children?
- Q That is right.

A In some schools they are very a minority group, in some districts. In some districts they are a very heavy majority group. They are not classified as Mexicans by minority or majority. They are classified like everybody else, as minority or majority.

- Q Well, whom do you then classify as a minority group?
- A Colored children, Mexican children, and others.
- Q All right. Now, getting back to the minority group of Mexican children, is it the policy of the Board, whose orders and directions you follow, to segregate the Mexican children of the minority group in the schools of Orange County?

THE COURT: The Mexican children of the minority group?

1	MR. MARCUS: The Mexican children, that you have desig-
2	nated?
3	THE COURT: I understood you to use the terms synonymously,
4	minority group and Mexican.
5	MR. MARCUS: That is right.
6	THE COURT: Now, you have changed it.
7	THE WITNESS: I understand your question.
8	MR. MARCUS: Will you read that question again?
9	(Question read by the reporter.)
10	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Make 1t: The Mexican children as
11	a minority group in the schools of Santa Ana.
12	A To segregate as a minority group, no. Now, may I
13	explain that? I don't know what you mean. Here is the
14	Edison School, which has nine Mexican children in it. That
15	is because they live within the district. Now, they are a
16	very small minority group. They are not segregated. We don't
17	segregate the children in any of the schools.
18	Q I don't mean that you segregate the children in the
19	particular school that they attend, but is it not the policy
20	of the Board to segregate all the Mexican children in one
21	school or another school?
22	A No.
23	Q Well, isn't that true with reference to the Fremont
24	School?
25	A The homeon to be a set of a set

It happens to be so, but it isn't --

A

Q Isn't that true with reference to the Delhi School?

MR. HOLDEN: I object, your Honor. Let the witness

finish the answer.

MR. MARCUS: I beg your pardon. I didn't know that you had not finished.

MR. HOLDEN: He was in the middle of an answer.

MR. MARCUS: I will go back, sir.

THE COURT: You must not interrupt the witnesses, gentlemen. I have been cautioning you about that. The witness is entitled to complete his answers fairly, and we must presume that the effort in putting questions is for the purpose of eliciting from the witness his knowledge and information and not the lawyers' idea about it.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Mr. Henderson, is that not true with reference to the Fremont School?

A Repeat your question. Is what true?

MR. MARCUS: Will you read the previous question, please.

(The question referred to was read by the reporter as follows:

"Q I don't mean that you segregate the children in the particular school that they attend, but is it not the policy of the Board to segregate all the Mexican children in one school or another school?")

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: Now, you proceeded to enlarge on that answer

1	THE WITNESS: Well, any one who lives in the Fremont
2	District may attend the Fremont School. Any one who lives
3	in the Delhi School District may attend the Delhi School,
4	and any one who lives in the Logan School District may attend
5	the Logan School, Mexican or otherwise, and it is not the
6	policy and we do not say, "Nobody but Mexicans may go to this
7	school, this school or this."
8	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, is it not a fact, however, Mr.
9	Henderson, that the entire attendance at the Fremont School
10	is all Mexican children?
11	A It happens to be so. It is not true at Delhi.
12	It happens to be so.
13	Q Well, the records that have been introduced here
14	in evidence show that there is in attendance 232 pupils, of
15	which 232 are Spanish-speaking pupils.
16	A That was as of the date, as of March 22nd.
17	Q On the 11th of June, 1945?
18	THE COURT: I think there is a legend at the bottom
19	about that.
20	MR. MARCUS: Oh, yes. "Enrollment Figures are as of
21	March 22, 1945." And it is dated June 11, 1945.
22	THE COURT: It is a compilation as of March 22nd.
23	THE WITNESS: And there was a little colored boy at the
24	Delhi School after that date.

BY MR. MARCUS: And in the Logan School?

A None that I know of.

Q All Mexican?

A That is as far as I know, yes.

THE COURT: Before we leave those schools, Mr. Henderson, just a question for the information of the court.

I believe there is in evidence by some one of the witnesses -- Let me have that exhibit, Mr. Clerk, that compilation of the Santa Ana City Schools.

THE CLERK: I thought your Honor handed it to the witness.

THE COURT: I thought counsel had it back there.

MR. MARCUS: I have my copy here. You may use this one.

THE COURT: I have it here myself. I will restate the question:

There was some evidence that the Franklin District, as it existed on March 22, 1945, in area has been the same for the last 20 years. Is that your understanding?

THE WITNESS: That is my understanding, Judge.

THE COURT: And how is that situation with respect to the Fremont District?

THE WITNESS: It has been the same with one exception, in my time at least, and I understand all of the time previously. There was a Board minute of October 28, 1935, which sets the district limits. There was another minute of September 20, 1937, which adds a small section to the Fremont

1	District, running the line down to the city boundaries instea
2	of stopping at Myrtle Street, and that district which was
3	added was added merely for convenience. There are no resi-
4	dences in there, and those lines have not been changed, as
5	far as the records seem to indicate, and I have gone back
6	to longer than I have been there. They have not been changed
7	in the years. The districts have been the same.
8	THE COURT: The Fremont District and the Franklin Dis-
9	trict adjoin, do they not?
10	THE WITNESS: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Do they adjoin each other on all sides, or
12	are they rectangular in shape?
13	THE WITNESS: No, they are not, and they do not adjoin
14	each other on all sides. On two sides they do.
15	MR. HOLDEN: If the court will pardon me, if this witnes
16	could refer to the map, I think he could inform the court.
17	THE COURT: Very well, gentlemen, if you can agree on
18	the map.
19	MR. HOLDEN: Mr. Henderson could testify to it, and it
20	correctly represents the boundaries.
21	THE COURT: We will proceed on that this afternoon.
22	There are one or two other questions I have, Mr. Henderson.
23	I believe you have been superintendent there for about 11
24	years?

THE WITNESS: 13.

THE COURT: 13 years. Of course, as the superintendent of schools you have kept in touch with the changed character of the population that has inhabited the school districts, have you not?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: What has been the change in the character of the Fremont District in the last, well, since you have been superintendent, if any?

THE WITNESS: Not very much. It has been largely a population of the Mexican extraction, and on the north end of the district there are a few houses that have been built up in that district, which was on the unimproved, very largely, of other than Mexican families who have built there. Some are war construction. Some are good construction; a few, not very many. Now, that is the Fremont District. Do you want to know about the other?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: In the Franklin District, I think perhaps 90 per cent or more of our colored population, Negro population, are in the Franklin District. They have settled in on Second Street, and that has been a very large change in percentage, at least, in the years, because there are still only a few colored children in Santa Ana, and colored people. But when I came there probably there weren't over two or three colored children in school. I may be wrong about the

figures, but the number was small, and now it has become 1 2 rather a goodly number of colored children, nearly all of them 3 in the Franklin District. 4 THE COURT: Of these English-speaking pupils in the 5 Franklin District, 161 on March 22, 1945, are you able to 6 state how many of those were not of the white race? 7 that I mean differentiating the white from the Negro. 8 THE WITNESS: I would say, your Honor, about 25 Negro 9 children. Now, that may be wrong; up a little or down a 10 little. Not very many. 11 THE COURT: That is all. 12 Q. BY MR. MARCUS: Do you have any minutes of the Board 13 here with you? 14 Only those about district changes, your Honor, or Α 15 Mr. Attorney. 16 Would it be possible for you to communicate with 17 the office during the noon hour? 18 Α Yes. 19 Q And do you think it would be possible to get that 20 minute --Concerning October 13th? A

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Q -- of October 13, 1944?

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Α Yes.

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This afternoon? Q

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Α I can do that. I can do it between 1:00 and 2:00.

THE COURT: If Mr. Henderson gets the statement and writes it down, will you accept that? MR. MARCUS: Yes, your Honor, certainly. THE WITNESS: Well, may I ask, you don't want all of the minutes of that Board meeting? There may be five or six pages. You want only that which pertains to this subject? MR. MARCUS: Well, I would like to have the entire minutes, if it would be possible. THE COURT: Well, that would be, I should think, physically impossible from 12:00 to 2:00 from the City of Santa Ana, which is approximately 35 miles distant from this court where this hearing is being held. MR. MARCUS: Would it be possible, then, your Honor, to just get the portion pertaining to this particular subject, and the rest of it to come in later? THE WITNESS: Yes, I can do that. THE COURT: Mr. Henderson says "Yes." 20 MR. HOLDEN: That will simply mean that he will telephone 21 down there, and the party then will telephone back to him. 22 THE COURT: Yes. I don't think Mr. Henderson will be 23 able to get it any other way. That is the understanding, I 24 believe. 25 MR. MARCUS: Yes, your Honor.

They close up at 12:00. October 13, 1944?

MR. MARCUS: If you please.

Zv242 THE COURT: 2:00 o'clock, gentlemen. (Whereupon, at 12:00 o'clock noon, a recess was taken until 2:00 o'clock p. m. of the same day.) 

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1945. 2:00 P. M. 1 2 3 THE COURT: Proceed. 4 FRANK A. HENDERSON. 5 called as a witness under Section 43-B of the Rules of Civil 6 Procedure, having been previously duly sworn, resumed the 7 stand and testified further as follows: 8 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued) 9 BY MR. MARCUS: 10 Mr. Henderson, during the noon hour, were you able 11 to secure the minutes of the Board of October 20, 1944 per-12 taining to the matter now under discussion? 13 Yes. 14 Q You have handed me a sheet of paper entitled, 15 "Santa Ana Board of Education, Meeting of October 13, 1944. 16 School Attendance of Mexican Children." 17 MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, should I read it into the evi-18 dence, or should this be introduced as it is? 19 THE COURT: I don't care, if you have shown it to Mr. 20 Holden. 21 MR. HOLDEN: It may be admitted. 22 MR. MARCUS: Now, Mr. Henderson, --23 THE COURT: You had better read it into the record. 24 MR. MARCUS: Very well. 25 "The Superintendent reported that Mr. and Mrs.

Garcia had been in his office protesting that their children are compelled to attend Fremont School while other children living in the same District attend Franklin School.

"Mr. Smith, Attendance Supervisor, was present, and stated that Mexican children now attending Franklin from Fremont District are remnants of the forty-five children who were going to Franklin five years ago, at which time children of these particular families were authorized to attend there until ready for Junior High School. All other children of families moving in since the discussion five years go, when the exceptions were made, have been placed in Fremont School.

"After considerable discussion, it was the consensus that all Mexican children now attending Franklin School may continue to do so for the balance of the current school year, but that in the future, beginning September, 1945, all Mexican children in Fremont District should return to Fremont School. Mr. Smith was instructed to inform parents of the Board's decision."

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Mr. Henderson, when you secured these minutes, or this portion of the minutes of October 13th, was there anything else in those minutes of that date pertain-

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ing to the attendance of the Mexican children at the Fremont or Franklin School?

A No.

Q Now, Mr. Henderson, as the superintendent, you have been instructed by the Board, have you, to follow out this policy of removing the Mexican children from that Franklin School?

A That is what the action here shows, and which wasn't an action, it was the consensus. You see, there is no action taken by the Board. It was the consensus of the Board that we do that. We are still in the same position, with those people as we are with all other people transferring, that they have to be granted permission for reasonable reasons to attend elsewhere.

Q Well, it was the consensus at that time, and is it now the consensus of the School Board, that in the future, beginning with September, 1945, that all Mexican children --

A They have taken no other --

Q Pardon me just a moment. I haven't finished.

(Continuing) -- in the Fremont District should return to the Fremont School?

MR. HOLDEN: We object to that as asking for a conclusion of the witness as to the mental state of the Board of Education.

THE COURT: I think that would be true with respect to

the Board. You can interrogate the superintendent as to his prospective attitude.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Mr. Henderson, you follow the orders of the Board, do you, sir?

A Yes, sir.

Q And those are evidenced by these minutes of October 13th?

A That is essentially so. It wasn't an action taken by motion, but it was the consensus, and I shall consider it and follow it unless we make a change.

- Q Up to the present moment there has been no change?
- A There has been no change since October, 1944,
- Q Was any discussion had at that meeting with respect to the children other than of the Mexican race or of Mexican descent?

MR. HOLDEN: We object to that on the ground he has gone into that several times, and it is repetition.

THE COURT: I don't know as that particular question has been asked heretofore. Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I don't recall. If this was the meeting at which Attorney Martin was present, he talked a great deal about the transfer of Negroes, which mentioned not in a complimentary way, and some others, but I don't remember whether it was at this meeting. If it was, there was considerable discussion, mostly by Attorney Martin.

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_	Q bi Mr. MARCUS: Well, besides the children of the
2	colored race, was there any discussion about the other children
3	A Not that I recall. Japanese were mentioned, but
4	we have no Japanese.
5	Q What of the Caucasian children?
6	A You say, what of them?
7	Q Was there any discussion with respect to them?
8	A Not that I recall.
9	Q Those children that reside in the Fremont District
10	A Not that I recall.
11	Q Mr. Henderson, you have testified that it is the
12	settled policy of the Santa Ana School Board, and yourself,
13	that whenever any group, such as those of Mexican descent,
14	are in the minority in a school district, that you permit
15	those of that group to transfer to a school in another dis-
16	trict wherein they would constitute a majority. Am I correct
17	in that assumption?
18	A You are right; Mexicans and others, too.
19	Q That is right. If those who were not of Mexican
05	descent were in a minority in a school district, would you
21	permit them to transfer out to a school where they would be
. \$5	in the majority?
22	A Veg to do go

together, to constitute a majority, all members of a certain

Then the policy is to keep

All right, sir.

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group of persons, such as Mexicans, or others; correct?

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A That it is the policy to attain a majority? I

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would say no, if I understood your question. Q. Well, let me state it again. The policy then is to keep

together, to constitute a majority, all members of a certain group, and in particular, those persons of Mexican descent?

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Particularly those persons of the Mexican descent? Α

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Q. Yes.

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Α No, it isn't. May I explain, Judge?

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THE COURT: Yes, sir.

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THE WITNESS: It isn't a policy. You say it is a policy that we transfer those children into schools where most of

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their nationality or kind are. It is not a policy. But it

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is a policy of the Board to grant it, if they wish it. Ιt

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is not the rule of the Board that they shall be there. It

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is a permissive.

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Q BY MR. MARCUS: Then, Mr. Henderson, is it not a fact that in this meeting of October 13th that was the very purpose sought to be accomplished?

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A ´ No, no.

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MR. HOLDEN: I object to that on the ground the minutes speak for themselves.

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THE COURT: The minutes show what they do show, but that does not necessarily incorporate in it all of the attitudes

1 of those whose action is purported to be recorded by the 2 minutes. 3 MR. HOLDEN: I withdraw that objection. 4 THE COURT: I don't quite understand, Mr. Henderson, 5 the theory of the policy of the Board of Education in attempt-6 ing to classify the student body in public schools according 7 to a majority or minority basis. 8 THE WITNESS: Well, may I again explain concerning the 9 colored children. Here are four colored children who were 10 in the Fremont District and entered the Fremont School where 11 they lived. The principal, who is here, said to them, "Now, 12 you may stay here, if you like, but the majority of your kind, 13 of the Negroes, are in the Franklin School. Therefore, you 14 may transfer to the Franklin School where you will not be the 15 only colored children, if you wish." Is that an explanation? 16 THE COURT: I understand that. Now, suppose instead 17 of being the Negro children, it was the Mexican children. 18 Would the same privilege be extended to them? 19 THE WITNESS: That's right. It is. It is extended to 20 them. 21 THE COURT: But I mean, would the overture come from 22 the school authorities, as you stated it would to the Negroes? 23 THE WITNESS: No. 24 THE COURT: Why would there be any difference?

THE WITNESS: Well, partly through ignorance. Now, these

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Negroes didn't know anything about that privilege partly, I think, through ignorance. As I explained this morning, there are a good many Mexican children who live and could attend school in the Franklin District, where they are in a minority, who prefer to go to the Fremont School, which is purely Mexican, and they are privileged to do so because they would be a minority, and they go into the school where it is 100 per cent Mexican. They are given the same privilege. It happens in nearly all the districts in the town.

THE COURT: Are you able to state, Mr. Henderson, how many Negro children, on a percentage basis, there are in the Fremont School, or were in the last few terms?

THE WITNESS: I would say, and I am not sure about this,
-- you said the Franklin School?

THE COURT: No, the Fremont School.

THE WITNESS: Oh, if they went there, -- there are none of them go there.

THE COURT: Will you read my question, Miss Reporter?

(Question referred to was read.)

THE WITNESS: None.

THE COURT: How many were there in the last school term at the Franklin School, if you know?

THE WITNESS: I would say, and this is a conjecture and I am sorry I don't have the figures, other than the total enrollment of 237, I am quite sure that there were not more

than 29. There is a small Negro population.

THE COURT: Then it is a fact, is it not, regardless of the motive or purpose, if any, under which the situation has been created, that all of the children in the Fremont School are so-called Mexican children?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Is there any school in the school district of Santa Ana, the city school district, where the school population consists, and I am speaking of those schools up to the sixth grade, the gramman grades, of the Caucasian race, -- wherein all of the pupils are of the Caucasian race?

about the third. There is a school, the Spurgeon School, which is almost 100 per cent. This indicates that they had one child of Mexican descent. The Lowell School and the Wilson School has, so far as I know, no Mexican children, and the Hoover School has no Mexican children. It is a school of about 150 or so; a small school.

THE COURT: It is shown as 175 here.

THE WITNESS: The Hoover?

THE COURT: As of March 22, 1945.

THE WITNESS: I see. I don't have those figures. So there are, I think, only two that don't have any Mexican children. The Spurgeon, it indicates, has one.

THE COURT: In that classification you have employed the

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term "Caucasian" in what manner?

THE WITNESS: Other than Mexican.

THE COURT: I didn't mean it that way. I meant "Caucasiah" as all of those pupils who are not Mongolian or African.

THE WITNESS: Well, of course, Mexicans are Caucasians, aren't they?

THE COURT: I think so. I have always considered them so.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Of course, I don't pretent to be an ethnologist or anthropologist.

THE WITNESS: Now, your question is, are all of the children in those three schools Caucasians?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Yes. There are no Negroes and no Mongolians.

THE COURT: There is one Japanese child, or I believe at the close of the school session there was. The schools are closed now, I presume?

THE WITNESS: I didn't know there was one.

MR. HOLDEN: I think that is at Garden Grove.

THE COURT: Is that Garden Grove?

MR. HOLDEN: Yes.

THE COURT: That is all I have.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Mr. Henderson, you say that it is not the policy of the school to segregate the majority or minority in a certain school district so that they would

constitute	8.	majority	in	that	particular	district.	Is	that
true, sir?								

- A They would never constitute a majority.
- Q Well, now, tell me what is the purpose then of your school district?
  - A In doing what?
- Q In taking the children of Mexican descent and putting them all in the Fremont School.
- MR. HOLDEN: I object to that on the ground that it is assuming a fact not in evidence.

THE COURT: He doesn't agree with that statement.

THE WITNESS: It isn't done.

THE COURT: He says it is not done. He says it just so happens that in the area in which the school district is located the majority or almost all of the school children in that area are children of Mexican parentage, and for that reason they go to that school. That is what I understood to be the situation.

THE WITNESS: That is right.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Isn't it a fact that there are children, as you have testified to, Mr. Henderson, that there are children, and I believe that you gave some 29 in number, who reside in that district and that are not of Mexican descent?

MR. HOLDEN: I think, your Honor, this has been covered.

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MR. MARCUS: I am laying the basis for the purpose of impeachment.

THE COURT: It is already in the record. You can ask him again. What is the question? Will you read it, please? (Question read by the reporter.)

- BY MR. MARCUS: (Continuing) -- who are attending schools outside of the Fremont District?
  - Α You said 29?
  - Well, I believe you said 29. We said possibly 50.
- I have the figures right here as of March 9th, and there are 12 children, other than Mexican, or Negro, attending the Franklin School who live in the Fremont District. is 12.
  - Now, go ahead.
- A There are 9, and two whose addresses are not given here, that would be 11 Negro children attending Franklin School.
- Now, how do you determine that those children are not of Mexican descent?
  - Are not? A.
  - Yes. How do you determine that classification?
  - Α Whether a Negro is or is not?
- No, I don't mean a Negro. I mean those 11 or 12, or whatever figure you gave, outside of those of the Negro race. How do you determine that they are of Mexican descent?

1	A That they are not of Mexican descent, you mean,
2	don't you?
3	Q That they are not of Mexican descent.
4	A Well, we can determine that by their birth certi-
5	ficates, their birth background, and their family history.
6	I don't know how you determine whether a man you meet on the
7	street is a Mexican or not; or one of your neighbors, how
8	you determine it. You have to take their word for it.
9	Q Well, Mr. Henderson, you made this classification,
10	did you not? Wasn't this prepared at your office?
11	A Yes, I made the classification.
12	Q Then how did you determine whether or not they were
13	or were not of Mexican descent? How did you determine that
14	classification?
15	A It seems to me that it is a pretty easy matter to
16	do.
17	Q Did you talk to the children themselves in each
18	instance?
19	A No, I didn't.
20	Q Did you talk to the parents themselves?
21	A No.
22	Q Isn't it a fact that you simply determined that
23	classification as to whether or not they were of Mexican
24	descent by looking at their names?
25	A Very largely, certainly. Very largely, certainly.

MARIE G. ZELLNER

1 Is that the basis of your classification, based Q 2 upon the names very largely, using your words? 3 MR. HOLDEN: I object to this on the ground that there 4 isn't any evidence that he classifies them at all. It is 5 assuming something not in evidence. 6 THE COURT: Overruled. 7 THE WITNESS: Now, the question was, we determined it 8 by names? 9 BY MR. MARCUS: To a large extent. 10 Α Yes. 11 That you determined whether or not they were of Q 12 Mexican descent --13 A Very largely. 14 Q -- based upon the names only? 15 Not only. You said "largely." Α 16 Q Largely? 17 All right. Yes, largely. Α 18 Well, now, did you consider whether or not they 19 were American citizens? 20 That doesn't matter about children who are in Α 21 school. 22 It doesn't make any difference? 23 No. sir. We take care of all of them. Α 24

children of Mexican descent, did you not make inquiry to

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Well, when you prepared this classification of

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determine whether or not they were born in the United States? Α

These American children, these ones that I have tabulated for you, --

All of them? Q.

No, no. Most of the children in the Fremont School were born in the United States.

Yes? Q

Certainly. Most of them and their parents were born in the United States, and they live in the Fremont District.

Now, isn't it a fact, Mr. Henderson, that the Board Q. does give no consideration to whether or not they were born in the United States or were American citizens when they prepared or when you prepared this classification?

Α As far as districts are concerned, they pay no attention to that.

MR. MARCUS: That is all.

MR. HOLDEN: No questions at this time.

MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, so that the court may have this excerpt from the minutes of the Board, --

THE COURT: Yes, you may have that marked as an exhibit.

-- may this be marked as an exhibit in MR. MARCUS: evidence?

THE COURT: So ordered.

THE CLERK: Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 2.

1	MR. MARCUS: I will call Miss Torres.
2	CAROL TORRES,
3	called as a witness by and on behalf of the plaintiffs, havin
4	been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
5	THE CLERK: Please be seated. Will you state your name,
6	please?
7	THE WITNESS: Carol Torres, T-o-r-r-e-s.
8	DIRECT EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. MARCUS:
10	Q Miss Torres, where do you live?
11	A El Modeno.
12	Q How long have you lived there?
13	A I was born there 14 years ago. 14 years.
14	THE COURT: We are going into that district now, are we?
15	MR. MARCUS: Yes, we are.
16	Q BY MR. MARCUS: What school do you attend, or did
17	you attend?
18	A The Lincoln School.
19	Q How long have you attended that school?
20	A I attended it for 8 years, until I graduated from
21	there.
22	Q Do you live close by, close by this Lincoln School?
23	A I live about four or five blocks away from there.
24	Q Do you know where the Roosevelt School is located?
25	A Yes, sir.

1	l A	Please speak up loud.
2	A	Yes, sir.
3	କ	How far from the Lincoln School is the Roosevelt
4	School?	
5	A	I would say about 300 yards.
6	Q	Are both schools within the same block or on the
7	same block	c?
8	A	Yes, I think they are.
<b>9</b>	Q	What separates the two schools?
10	A	Some baseball diamonds, and I guess that is just
11	about all.	
12	Q	Is there a fence there of any kind?
13	A	No, there isn't.
14	૨	Now, when you commenced at the school, that is, the
15		ool, did you speak the English language?
16	H	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Give their names and ages, please.
19	A	Connie, 22 years old; Robert, 20; Eloise, 18;
20	Sally, 16;	David, 8; and Sylvia, 4 months.
21	Q :	How many of your brothers and sisters attended
22	that schoo	1?
23	MR. H	OLDEN: I object to that as immaterial. It can't
24	have any b	earing on this case.
25	क्रमहरू	OHRT. Overmuled

Q.

1 MR. HOLDEN: I suggest that we get down to cases. 2 are people that are down in the school there nowadays. 3 THE COURT: I didn't hear you, counsel. 4 MR. HOLDEN: I object to this as immaterial and it can 5 have no bearing on this case. This girl is out of school 6 and her brothers and sisters are out of school. 7 THE COURT: Carol, how old are you now? 8 THE WITNESS: 14. 9 THE COURT: You say you graduated from that school? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. this June. 11 THE COURT: This June? 12 THE WITNESS: Yes. 13 THE COURT: So that you were in that school the last few 14 years? 15 THE WITNESS: Yes. sir. 16 THE COURT: Overruled. Now, is there a question pending? 17 (Question read by the reporter.) 18 THE WITNESS: All of them; all except the little baby. 19 Q BY MR. MARCUS: Did all of your sisters and brothers, 20 within your knowledge, speak the English language before they 21 attended school? 22 Α Yes, they all did. 23 Q Where were you born? 24 Α In El Modeno.

Do you know where your father and mother were born?

1	1 A Yes. They were bor	n in Mexico.
2	2 Q Now, do children on	ly of Mexican descent attend
3	the Limoln School?	
4	4 A Yes.	
5	5 Q Are there approxima	tely 249 students there, or were
6	6 there during this last semest	er?
7	7 A Yes, I think there	were.
8	8 Q What time of day do	es the Lincoln School commence?
9	9 A 8:20.	
10	Q What time of day do	es the Roosevelt School commence
11	A 9:45.	
12	Q It commences at a 1	ater hour?
13	A Yes, it does.	
14	Q What time do you ha	ve as your recess and for the
15	lo lunch hour?	
16	A 11:30.	
17	Q Do you have recess	at the same time as the Roosevel
18	School?	•
19	A No.	
20	Q Do you children pla	y together or have you played
21	together between the two scho	ols at any time during your
22	attendance at the Lincoln Sch	001?
23	A Well, just whenever	we had games against each other
24	but not during recess or any	other time.
25	Q Only in competitive	sports?

Hunt.

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- 21 Q Mr. who?
- 22 Α Hunt, H-u-n-t.
  - He was the principal of the Lincoln School? Q
- 24 Α Of the Lincoln School, yes, sir.
- 25 Did you at any time during the past year have a Q

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3	1	discussion with Mr. Hunt, the principal of the school?
	2	A Yes.
	3	Q Where did that discussion take place?
	4	A At the Lincoln School, in our classroom.
	5	Q With whom did you have that discussion?
	6	A With Mr. Hunt, our principal.
	7	Q And who was present there at the discussion?
	8	A All the pupils that were present that day.
	9	Q And all of those were pupils of Mexican descent?
	10	A Yes, all of them.
	11	Q And were those children American citizens,
	12	A Yes.
	13	Q born in the United States?
	14	A Yes, all of them born in the United States.
	15	Q Will you relate that conversation, please?
	16	MR. HOLDEN: I object to that on the ground that the
	17	time has not been fixed.
	18	THE COURT: Can you fix it a little more definitely, the
	19	day that that occurred?
	20	THE WITNESS: Well, it occurred about during the month of
	21	May. I don't recall what date, or anything, but I know it was
•	22	during the month of May.
	23	THE COURT: May of this year?
	24	THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Who was present besides the other children?

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THE WITNESS: Well, it could have been the earlier months of this year. All of my classmates were present that day.

THE COURT: Were there any adults present, except the teacher?

THE WITNESS: No, just the teacher.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Is he the principal?

A Yes.

THE COURT: That is the principal of the school?

THE WITNESS: Yes, he was principal and our eighth grade teacher.

THE COURT: Go ahead now and tell us what was said. The objection is overruled.

THE WITNESS: Well, we -- some one asked him that we wanted to know why we were separated, the American people, the American children and the Mexican children, that we were all American citizens, and we didn't see why they had us separated. And he said he just didn't know, he didn't make the rules. That is just what he told us.

And then we asked him some more, if they had us separated, why did they still have some Mexican children over there at the American school, and he just couldn't give us an answer to that. He just said that he didn't make the rules. He repeated that again, he didn't make the rules. We'told him we didn't like that, because pupils of Mexican descent that

Well, --

1	went over to Roosevelt School considered themselves superior
2	to us, and sometimes they wouldn't even talk to us because
3	they were attending the Roosevelt School. We had a very
4	short talk that day.
5	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Was anything said at that time about
6	the question of rights, of constitutional rights? Do you
7	remember any discussion as to that?
8	MR. HOLDEN: I object to that as leading and suggestive.
9	THE COURT: You have just covered something that I pre-
10	sume would fall in that category. Don't lead her. You don't
11	have to lead this girl. She is a very intelligent witness.
12	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Do you remember anything else that
13	was said there by the students?
14	A No, I don't remember, except all of them got sore
15	because they didn't think it was right.
16	Q Well, do you remember anything else that was said
17	by Mr. Hunt?
18	A No, I don't.
19	Q All right. You attended, you say, the Lincoln
0\$	School for the past eight years?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Did you ever request to go to the other school?
23	A No, we never did.
24	O Was there any reason why you didn't request it?

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MR. HOLDEN: Well, I object to that as calling for a conclusion of the witness.

THE COURT: I believe I will let her answer the question, if she can answer it.

Why didn't you ask to go to the Roosevelt School?

THE WITNESS: Well, I guess my father knew very well that they wouldn't admit us over there anyway.

MR. HOLDEN: I move to strike that out.

THE COURT: Waituntil she finishes.

MR. HOLDEN: All right.

THE WITNESS: They just wouldn't admit us over there, so he never did ask. I don't know if he had any other reasons.

MR. MARCUS: You may cross-examine.

THE COURT: I want to ask you one question along that line, Carol.

Q BY THE COURT: On this day that you had the talk with the principal there, that you testified to, how did it happen that that question came up that day?

A Well, I am not sure, and I don't remember how it did.

We were just having some kind of a talk, and we started to discuss it. I don't remember what it was we were talking about.

MR. MARCUS: May I ask a couple of questions more, if the court please?

1	THE COURT: Well, I want counsel to finish at one
2	sitting, and not take it up piecemeal. Proceed.
3	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Do you have any neighbors in that
4	same district, in the El Modeno School District, who are
5	children of your own age that are not of Mexican descent?
6	A Yes, there are plenty of white children, Americans,
7	as they say there.
8	Q They what?
9	A Americans, as they say they are. They don't con-
10	sider us
11	THE COURT: Q You are pretty white yourself, Carol.
12	You don't mean white people, do you?
13	A No.
14	Q Why didn't you ask to go to the Roosevelt School?
15	A Why didn't I?
16	Q Yes.
17	A I don't know.
18	Q If you felt hurt about being kept away, why didn't
19	you ask to go there?
20	A I guess that we just felt hurt because they wouldn'
21	admit all of them, and it didn't seem right.
22	Q That is, you all wanted to go over there?
23	A Yes, we all wanted to be together.
24	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Is it your desire at the present
25	time that all of the children, whether of Mexican descent

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You live in the El Modeno School District? Don't be frightened, sir. What year did you Q commence school in the El Modeno School District? MARIE G. ZELLNER

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- A 1932.
- 2 And were you born in the United States?
- 3 A Yes.
  - Q Where?
- 5 A El Modeno.
- 6 Q Did you speak English before you commenced school?
- 7. A Yes.
  - Q Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- 9 A Two; two sisters.
  - Q How old are they?
- 11 A 19 and 21.
- 12 Q Do you know what school they attended?
- 13 A Lincoln.
- Q How many years did you attend the El Modeno School?
  - A Well, I think there were 9 years, because we had to start from the kindergarten.
    - Q You graduated from the eighth grade, you say?
  - A Yes.
    - Q And did you attend that school during all those years?
    - MR. HOLDEN: I object to this, your Honor, on the ground it is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial and doesn't tend to prove any issues in this case.
- THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.
- THE WITNESS: Well, I did for the -- I got to the first

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grade, and then my mother went to the hospital and I had to go to a boarding home with an American lady, and there I went to Villa Park School for two years. Then I came back to El Modeno and continued in the school there, and that is where I graduated in 1941.

BY MR. MARCUS: Now, tell us when did your school start, what time of day?

Well, it -- when I was in the lower grades, it started at the same time, both schools started at the same time, and then they changed it and we went at 8:20, and they went at a quarter of nine ...

In other words, the children didn't even go to school at the same time?

Α No.

Q Is that correct?

Α Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get out at the same time?

Α No, we didn't.

Did you get out for a recess at the same time? Q

No. A

You didn't play or have any social contacts or Q go to school together at any time, did you?

Not together. The playground was the same play-Α ground, but the reason for that --

Well, we will leave the reason out for the time Q

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MARIE G. ZELLNER

1	being. You didn't play together?		
2	A We didn't.		
ន	Q Now, did you ever have any discussion?		
4	A With Mr. Yount.		
5	Q With Mr. Yount?		
6	A With Mr. Yount, yes, sir.		
7	Q Who is Mr. Yount?		
8	A He was the principal of the Lincoln School.		
9	Q When did that discussion take place?		
10	A I think it was in 1941, in February.		
11	Q In February, 1941?		
12	A Yes.		
13	Q Where did that discussion take place?		
14	A In the classroom.		
15	Q With the principal of the school?		
16	A Yes, with the principal.		
17	Q And who took part in that discussion?		
18	A Well, there were several parties, including myself,		
19	and I asked him		
20	MR. HOLDEN: I object to that as not responsive.		
21	THE COURT: Yes.		
22	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Did you have a discussion at that		
23	time?		
24	A Yes, we did.		
25	Q Will you relate that discussion to the court, please		

MR. HOLDEN: We object to that.

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Q BY MR. MARCUS: -- with reference to the Mexican children in the district?

MR. HOLDEN: We object to that on the ground it is too remote, that it occurred back in 1941 and with a party who is not now connected with the El Modeno School.

THE COURT: I think that is true. That is too remote, and it already appears that this principal was not there recently. We want the situation that exists in these schools at the present time.

MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, I was going to show the continuous course of conduct and the policy from 1941 up to the present time, and we have other witnesses who will testify.

THE COURT: I don't think you have a right to go back of a reasonable length of time. I don't think it adds anything to the existing conditions, which the court is interested in, because this case looks prospectively into the future, as well as of the moment. The relief that is sought, if any relief is sought, is a prospective relief.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: At the time that you attended this school, during that period of years, did you receive any special instruction in English?

A In English, nothing but the same -- nothing but grammar. That's all which everybody has.

Q Do you know whether or not the children that go to

ı	that school at the present time, and during the past five
ន	or six years, when they began their attendance at that
3	school, spoke the English language?
4	A Most of them, yes. Well, in fact, all of them,
5	because they make themselves understand English, make them-
6	selves understand what they speak, to be understood.
7	Q In the English language?
8	A In the English language.
- 1	II

MR. HOLDEN: No cross examination.

MR. MARCUS: If you are not going to cross-examine, with the court's permission, I want to ask a couple of more questions.

That is all at this time. Wait just a

Well, I think that's all.

MR. MARCUS:

Mr. Ramirez, come forward.

# LORENZO RAMIREZ,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the plaintiffs, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Be seated. Will you state your name, please?

THE WITNESS: Lorenzo Ramirez, R-a-m-i-r-e-z.

THE CLERK: Where do you live, Mr. Ramirez?

THE WITNESS: For the present time I live in El Modeno.

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moment.

#### 1 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. MARCUS: 3 Q You are a Mexican citizen, are you? 4 Α Yes, sir. 5 Q Born in the Republic of Mexico? 6 Α Of Mexico. 7 Q. How long have you lived in the United States? 8 Α Since '22 or '23. 9 Q. How long have you lived in the El Modeno District? 10 I lived in the El Modeno District since '22 or '23, Α 11 up until 1933. 12 What school did you attend? 13 Α I attend to both schools, Lincoln and Roosevelt 14 Schools, at El Modeno. 15 At the time that you commenced school there, were 16 there two schools there at the time? 17 Α No, there were not but only one. There was just 18 Lincoln School, but now it is Mexican School. 19 Q Did all the children at that time, when you attended 20 school there, go to that school? 21 Α Yes, sir. 22 Q Whether of Mexican descent, or otherwise? 23 Yes, sir. Α 24 Q Now, how many children do you have? 25 Α Seven, but three attends to school.

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1	Q When did your children begin school at El Modeno?
2	A That was November, between the 21st and 24th,
3	1944.
4	Q 1944?
5	A It was last year, last season.
6	Q Before that where had your children attended school?
7	A There was two places that they attended school, the
8	East Whittier School, and Gilroy School, Jordan School.
9	Q Now, did your children at the East Whittier School -
10	that is in Los Angeles County, is it?
11	A Yes, sir.
12	Q and at the Gilroy School, which is outside of
13	Los Angeles County, did they attend separate schools for
14	Mexican children?
15	A Not that I know of.
16	MR. HOLDEN: I object to that as immaterial.
17	MR. MARCUS: It goes to the question of the issue raised
18	that they didn't speak English and for that reason they are
19	kept separate and apart.
20	THE COURT: How would the conduct of schools in other
21	districts throw any light on the issues before the court?
22	MR. MARCUS: To show your Honor that they had no English
23	language difficulty, that they attended and got along the
24	same as any other child or children.

MARIE G. ZELLNER

The defense in this particular district recites:

"That to carry out said policy, the Board of Trustees established a rule requiring that persons of Mexican descent who were unfamiliar with the English language be required to attend one of the schools set apart by said Board for said purpose."

THE COURT: It is true that would be one of the criteria, but that would be ascertainable, it seems to me, by the progress that the child made in school rather than by the place where it attended; in other words, the efficiency of the pupil himself would determine whether or not he made the grade so far as linguistic and other qualifications were concerned. I don't believe that to go into the other school districts would be helpful.

MR. MARCUS: That is true, the way your Honor has framed it, but that isn't the way the defendants have framed it.

Perhaps the ultimate result would be the same, since in the next paragraph preceding, it says:

"That for the purpose and for the benefit of said pupils, and to give them instruction in the aforesaid subject separate and apart from the English-speaking pupils, the Board of Trustees of said District have determined that it is for the best interests of said pupils of Mexican descent and for the best interests of the English-speaking pupils that said groups be educated separately."

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That is the only purpose we have had in asking that, but I will withdraw the question at this time, your Honor.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Did the children, when they attended the Gilroy School and the East Whittier School progress each year and pass?

A There was never any -- they never did stay in the same grade in the next year. They was always promoted to the next grade.

Q Well, that is in the Gilroy School and the East Whittier School?

A They only stayed at the Gilroy one month, but the most of the time at Whittier, which they went to the fifth grade, the biggest boy of mine.

- Q Now, give me the names and ages of your children.
- A Ignazio Ramirez, he is the biggest one.
- Q How old is he?
- A He is 11.
- Q What grade is he in?
- A He is supposed to be in the sixth grade, I think.
- Q And what about the others?
- A Silverio.
- Q How old is he?
- A He is about 10 years old.
- Q And the other one?
- A He is 7, he is going to be 8.

1	Q And what is his name?
2	A Joe, Jose Ramirez.
3	Q Did all of your children speak the English language
4	before they commenced school?
5	A Not the little one, but the two first ones, they
6	did. But the little one didn't understand enough, but he
7	also speak a few words, enough to understand the teacher.
8	Q How long did you live in the Whittier District?
9	A For last 12 years.
10	Q How long did your children attend school in the
11	Whittier District?
12	A About five years.
13	MR. HOLDEN: I object as incompetent, irrelevant and
14	immaterial, as to the Whittier District.
15	THE COURT: Yes, I think so.
16	MR. MARCUS: Very well.
17	THE COURT: Sustained.
18	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, you say your children attend
19	the Mexican School?
20	A At the Lincoln School at El Modeno.
21	Q The Lincoln School in El Modeno?
22	A In El Modeno.
23	Q How long have they been attending there?
24	A They have been attending since November, between
25	the 21st and 24th, up to date, up to the end of the season,

the summer season.

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Q Did you have any conversation with the principal of that school?

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Yes, I had a conversation with the principal.

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Q About the segregation of the Mexican children in that district?

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Α Well, I had --

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MR. HOLDEN: Now, we object to that on the ground there has been no time or place fixed.

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MR. MARCUS: This calls for a yes or no answer.

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BY MR. MARCUS: Did you have such a conversation? Q

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Yes, sir. Α

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Q And when did that take place?

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It took place between the 21st and 24th, when I Α put my kids in school.

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THE COURT: The 21st and 24th of what?

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THE WITNESS: Of November, last year.

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BY MR. MARCUS: And where did the conversation take Q. place?

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It take place, part of it, inside the Roosevelt Α School, and most of it in between the school grounds, or be-

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tween both the schools, Lincoln and Roosevelt.

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Q That is, the Roosevelt School, is that the school where the American School children, or children other than

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those of the Mexican race attend?

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1	A	Yes, sir, Roosevelt School.
2	Q	Is that correct? You took the children to that
3	school?	
4	A	Yes, sir.
5	Q	How many children?
6	A	Three; Ignacio, Silverio and Jose.
7	Q	And whom did you talk to at the Roosevelt School?
8	A	The principal of both schools.
9	Q	What is his name?
10	A	His name, I don't know, but he is present right
11	here.	The state of the s
12	Q	Point him out.
13	A	He is last man, second bench, next to the lady.
14	, Q	Is that Mr. Hammersten?
15	A	I think it is. Yes, that is the one I talked to,
16	I know.	
17	Q	Relate the conversation, please.
18	A	I took my boys there, my youngsters, and I told him
19	I want my	boys to be put in that school, and he said he was
20	sorry, he	couldn't put them there because there was no seats
21	for them	in there.
22	I sa	id, "Why are there no seats in there?" Because there
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were a few more Mexicans there, I know. And he said, "Well, I am sorry, but they have to go to the Lincoln School, because that is the school for them. That is where they have to go."

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And I told him, naturally, I wanted my boys to be educated at the Roosevelt School because their father had his education there, and to give them the same opportunity, the same chance to go where the rest of the boys will go, walk amongst them, be friendly, and show them their attitude, in other words.

Well, he says they just can't do that.

Well, I told him when they first go to the Roosevelt School here, we came from Mexico and my father and an uncle of mine done the finishing of it, and I expected that my boys should be taken right here where I was educated.

And, oh, he says, he just can't do anything about it, and they have to go to Lincoln School, and he just walked out and difin't say nothing more about it until we got to Lincoln School.

- Q Now, you say you had a conversation on the school grounds, too?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Whom did you have that conversation with?
  - A With the same principal; that is, their principal.
  - Q Go ahead with that conversation, please.

A I asked him, or, I says that the days would come when the Japanese and Negroes, because there was Negroes at that time amongst us, -- I told him that the days will come when the Japanese, Filipinos and Negroes would be together

again.

He says, "Well, as a matter of fact," he says, "I don't think those days will come again." And talking about the Negroes he says, "Don't you think that the Negro has got the better rights?" But he didn't say who, whether myself, or all of us.

So I told him that that was just out of line, all I wanted was my boys to attend the Roosevelt School.

And he says, "Well, let me tell you one thing. I tell you why a Negro is supposed to have a better rights. Because he was brought here during slavery days, and that was just the truth, and that is the reason I think they should have a better rights."

And, of course, I just told him that I should have the rights, and thanks the Lord, we live in a country that everybody was equal, and at the same time that I wanted my kids, or my youngsters, to go among the rest of them, and march through up until the end of the war like the boys be marching right along. And he didn't say anything no more, but we just separated.

- Q Then did you go over to the other school?
- A Well, I went to Lincoln School, to take my youngsters over there, to the Lincoln School with him in person, which he delivered on such a rule, where they was going to stay.
  - Q Did you have a conversation with him at that time?

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A	Not	inside	the	school.

- Q He took you over there to the Lincoln School?
- A He didn't took me. I just follow him with my youngsters.
- Q Now, do you know, of your own knowledge, that the children from the Lincoln School attend classes or begin the attendance of classes in the morning at different hours?
  - A I beg your pardon. I don't understand.
  - Q Do they begin school at different hours?
  - A Yes.
- Q You know they have no social contact during the day whatsoever?
- A Well, I have been through the school, I have been going through Chapman Avenue, on which both schools are situated, between Alameda Street and Chapman Avenue.
- MR. HOLDEN: I object to this. Are you inquiring about some other school at El Modeno?
  - Q BY MR. MARCUS: There are only two schools there?
- A There is two schools, and Chapman runs from Orange, and Alameda runs north and south, and that street is beyond -- is before you get to Lincoln School, but it goes still right there on Alameda Street, and Chapman runs, you see, east and west.

THE COURT: Regardless of that, Mr. Ramirez, you are talking about these schools in the El Modeno District?

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	1	THE WITNESS: Yes, I am referring to them.
59	2	THE COURT: Now, ask him another question.
	3	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Do you know that the children go
	4	to school at a different hour?
	5	A I do, on account of my boys.
	6	Q And do you know that they come out at a different
	7	hour?
	8	A Yes, sir.
	9	Q Do you know they have different hours of recess?
	10	A Yes, sir.
	11	Q And they do not play together on the same play-
	12	ground at the same time?
	13	A Yes, sir, that is a fact.
	14	Q Do you know, of your own knowledge, that children
	15	only of Mexican descent attend the Lincoln School?
	16	A Right.
	17	MR. MARCUS: That is all.
•	18	CROSS EXAMINATION
	19	BY MR. HOLDEN:
	20	Q In this conversation that you had with Mr.
	21	Hammarsten, of course, the first thing he told you was that
	22	the Roosevelt was filled, didn't he?
	23	A He didn't say no such thing.
	24	Q He said there were no seats for them there?
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		A Said there is no seats for them there, they have to

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go to the Lincoln School, and said that is a Mexican so
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- Q And then didn't you say you didn't want to put them in the Lincoln School with those dirty Mexicans?
  - A I didn't say that.
- Q And didn't he say they were not dirty Mexicans, and they were as clean as the other children?
  - A I don't remember that.
- Q And didn't you say that you didn't want to put your children there because, "Those dirty Mexicans, they have lice in their heads"?
  - A No, sir.
- Q And didn't he say, "They don't have lice in their heads because we have them inspected every week"?
  - A We never had any conversation on that at all.
- Q And didn't you say that the children took care of each other, that the older brothers and sisters took care of the younger children and they kept each other clean?
  - A No, we never did say anything about that.
- Q And you never did say anything about the lice at all?
  - A No, sir.
- MR. HOLDEN: That is all.
- 23 | THE COURT: That is all.
- MR. MARCUS: Mrs. Pena.

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# MRS. NIEVES PENA,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the plaintiffs, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Be seated, please. State your name, please.

THE WITNESS: Nieves Pena, N-i-e-v-e-s P-e-n-a.

### DIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. MARCUS:

- Q Are you married, Mrs. Pena?
- A Yes.
  - Q You live in the El Modeno District?
- A Yes, sir.
- 12 | Q How long have you lived there?
- A I have lived there for the last nine years.
- 14 Q How many children do you have?
- A I have four children.
  - Q Four children?
- A Yes.
- Q What are their ages, please?
  - A The oldest one is 6, the next one is 4, the other one 2, or, rather, 3, and the baby is 1.
  - Q Do you have any children attending school?
- A One.
  - Q What school?
- A The Lincoln School.
- 25 Q How long have you lived in the United States?

1	A	I have lived in the United States for about 35
2	years.	
3	Q	And your husband's name is what?
4	A	Miguel Pena.
5	Q	Where does he live?
6	A	He lives at El Modeno.
7	ହ	He lives with you and the children?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And what is his business or occupation?
10	A	Well, lately he worked at the Alexander Glass Manu-
11	facturing	Company, a glass manufacturing company.
12	Q	What is the child's name that attended school?
13	A	Miguel Pena.
14	Q	You call him Mike?
15	A	Yes, I call him Mike.
16	ବ	When did Mike attend school there?
17	A	In September, 1944.
18	କ୍	Now, did you ever have a conversation with any of
19	the offici	lals of the school about the attendance of Mike?
20	A	No, I didn't, because I knew it wouldn't be any use.
21	Q	Did Mike speak English?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Did he speak English before he commenced school?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q.	Did you ever have any difficulty with Mike's

Q

1 personal hygiene? 2 Α No. 3 He was kept clean, was he? 4 MR. HOLDEN: I object to that. There isn't such issue 5 in the El Modeno district. There is nothing said about hygiere. 6 THE COURT: I don't recall it. 7 MR. HOLDEN: And there is no use in bringing out some-8 thing that isn't in issue. 9 MR. MARCUS: You brought it out from this last witness. 10 MR. HOLDEN: I was bringing out the conversation. 11 THE COURT: That was for impeachment purposes, I take it? 12 MR. HOLDEN: Yes. We can stipulate that the child was 13 clean, I think. 14 THE COURT: I don't see anything in the answer of the 15 El Modeno District raising that issue. 16 MR. MARCUS: I don't think there is any issue on that 17 hygiene matter, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 19 Q. BY MR. MARCUS: Do you speak English at home --20 A Yes. 21 -- with your husband? 22 THE COURT: She is speaking English now. What is the 23 purpose of this? 24 THE WITNESS: We speak both English and Spanish.

BY MR. MARCUS: Do your children speak Spanish, too?

Zv289	1	A They speak both languages.
	2	Q To your knowledge, does your child have any English
	3	language handicap, or did he have at any time, - Mike?
	4	A Well, at first he didn't talk much because he was
	5	shy at school. The teacher sent him home with a note, and
	- 6	I had a talk with him, and after that he got along perfectly.
	7	MR. MARCUS: That is all.
	8	MR. HOLDEN: No cross examination.
	9	MR. MARCUS: I will call Mr. Hammarsten.
	10	HAROLD HAMMARSTEN,
7 D	11	called as a witness by the plaintiffs under Section 43-B of
3-B it	12	the Rules of Civil Procedure, having been first duly sworn,
	13	testified as follows:
	14	THE CLERK: State your name, please.
	15	THE WITNESS: Harold Hammarsten, H-a-m-m-a-r-s-t-e-n.
	16	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	17	BY MR. MARCUS:
	18	Q Mr. Hammarsten, you are the superintendent of the
	19	El Modeno School District?
	၀ဒ	A Officially, the district superintendent.
	21	Q And how long have you been that?
60	22	A Seven years.
	23	Q Approximately how many school districts are there
	24	in Orange County?
	25	MR. HOLDEN: We will stipulate there are twenty-three.

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1	MR. MARCUS: Accepted.
2	MR. OGLE: Fifty-two all-told.
3	THE COURT: Fifty-two.
4	MR. MARCUS: We will accept that stipulation.
5	Q BY MR. MARCUS: How many times a year do you have a
6	meeting of the school superintendents of the various districts
7	A Ordinarily about once a month.
8	Q Where do these meetings take place?
9	A In various places. In Santa Ana, usually.
10	Q When did you have the last meeting?
11	A I think it possibly would have been the last month
12	of the year.
13	Q And you have one every month in different parts of
14	the county?
15	A Not exactly. Some months they are omitted.
16	Q When did you have the last meeting when a discus-
17	sion was had concerning this Mexican problem and the Mexican
18	districts?
19	A I wouldn't know. I didn't attend any of the meet-
20	ings during the last year.
21	Q Well, prior to last year, when did you attend a
22	meeting when there was such a discussion?
23	A It was never discussed, to my knowledge.
24	Q It was never discussed at any meeting?
25	A Not at any meeting that I attended.

Not at any meeting that I attended.

Α

Do you accept the policies formulated by the Board Q 1 2 with respect to the Mexican problem? 3 My own Board of Trustees? 4 That is right. Q 5 Α Right. 6 Q Have you read any of the answers in this case, out-7 side of the one that you have appeared on? 8 Like what? Α 9 The answer to this complaint. 10 No. Α 11 You have read your answer, have you, sir? Q 12 Α I looked it over. 13 Now, is it a fact that the School Board has adopted 14 a rule or policy that the children of Mexican descent are to 15 be educated separate and apart from the other students in 16 that district? 17 How do you mean, by rule or policy? What do you 18 mean? Do you mean a definite action by the Board, stating 19 something specific in regard to them, or a general policy 20 that has been observed over a long period of years? 21 Well, a general policy observed over a long period Q 22 of years. That is better. 23 That is true, over a long period of years that has 24 been observed.

Where did that policy originate from, if you know?

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- Α I really don't know.
- Q Where did you first learn of it?
- It was in effect when I came to that school. A
- Q How many years ago?
- Α Well, I came there as a teaching principal in 1938.
- Q And how did you learn that, by the practice, or the practice then in existence?
  - A The system that was set up at the time I came there.
- Did you discuss it with anybody at the time you came there?
- It wasn't any part of my business the first year that I was there.
- Well, did you discuss it the second year with anybody?
- Well, not more than casual conversation that was taking place at Board meetings and with other people in the community.
- Were those notes ever recorded, regarding that Q practice or policy of the Board?
  - Α Not to my knowledge.
- Was there any particular reason why such policy or discussion was not carried forth in the minutes of the Board meetings?
  - How is that? Α
  - Q Was there any reason why that discussion or policy

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1	that had been in existence
2	A None that I know of.
3	Q was not reflected in the Board's minutes?
4	A None that I know of.
5	Q How often was that policy discussed?
6	A Seldom.
7	Q Was it once a year?
8	A I wouldn't say.
9	Q Can you give us any approximate idea?
LO	A Really it wasn't important enough to actually fix
1	any special attention on my mind. I don't recall whether it
ເຂ	was discussed once a year, or twice, or three times, or ever
เช	Q Well, you know that it was discussed, though, don't
4	you?
15	A As a casual conversation.
L6	Q Well, did it ever occur to you to ask or inquire
.7	of the Board there why there was a segregation of the Mexican
.8	children in the schools?
.9	A Oh, sure.
05	. Q And whom did you ask?
31	A The present Board, or the Board that was there dur-
2.5	ing the last seven years.
88	Q When did you discuss it on the last occasion?
34	A Oh, possibly sometime during the last year.
25	Q And with whom did you discuss it?

1	A	The Board members.
г	Q	All of them?
3	A	Always. They all meet together.
4	Q	Did you have some discussion with respect to the
5	segregati	on of the Mexican children?
6	A	Not especially, no.
7	VQ	Now, to your knowledge, then this policy has been
8	in existe	nce and been carried out since you have been there?
9	<b>∠</b> A	That's correct.
10	Ø.	And that has been at least seven years?
11	A	That's right.
12	Q	Do you know how long it has been in existence prior
13	to that t	ime?
14	A	I have been told that the overall program had been
15	carried o	n for about 15 or more years, something like that.
16	Q	Now, is that segregation in the Lincoln School
17	100 per c	ent, to your knowledge?
18	A	You mean if the Lincoln School, the enrollment
19	there, is	100 per cent of Mexican descent?
0\$	Q	Yes, children, that is right.
21	A	Yes.
22	d Q	Regardless of where the other children reside, these
ខន	children	other than of Mexican descent, they are all sent to
24	the Roose	velt School, are they?
25	Mark American	Yes, other than of Mexican descent.

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Q Did it ever occur to you to be, or was it ever reflected in your conversation to be discriminatory? Α No. Q It did not? Α No. Q You believed that this is a fair and equitable practice? It is the best thing that can be worked out at the Α present time in our system in our district. You believe, then, in the segregation of the Mexican children? Not on the basis of what you would want me to believe, no. Just tell me whether you believe in the segregation of the Mexican children in the school district of El Modeno. The way you put it, it makes it impossible to answer it. Well, haven't you set up in the answer that it is for the efficient instruction of the English-speaking pupils in the El Modeno District? Yes, if you will include that it is for the best interests of the Mexican pupils. For the best interests of the Mexican pupils. Q You

A The way they are at the present time.

believe then they should be segregated?

1	Q What do you understand to be a democracy, Mr.
2	Hammarsten?
3	MR. HOLDEN: That is objected to. This is not a class
4	in political science, your Honor. I object to that.
5	THE COURT: The objection is sustained.
6	Q BY MR. MARCUS: How far are these schools apart?
7	A About 120 yards, on the same grounds.
8	Q Do the children go into the school at the same
9	time, the respective schools?
10	A They use the same sidewalk.
11	Q I said, do they enter the school. Does the school
12	commence at the same time every day?
13	A Oh, well, that is different. The Lincoln School
14	at the present time starts at 8:30 in the morning, and the
15	Roosevelt School at 8:45.
16	Q At what time do you have the recess at the respec-
17/	tive schools?
18	A The recesses are staggered in such a way as to allo
19	the full use of the playground for each school.
20	Q What time do they get out of school?
21	A What do you mean?
22	$ec{ec{V}}$ Q The noon hour. What time does the Lincoln School
23	get_out?
24	A The Lincoln School from 11:30 to 12:15, whereas the
25	Roosevelt School has it from 12:00 to 12:45.

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time.

1	Q Now, in so far as entering school in the morning,
г	the recess, the noon recess, and the afternoon exit from the
3	school, the hours are different in both schools, are they
4	not?
5	A The lower grades in both schools in some cases go
6	home together, they get out at the same time.
7	Q What lower grades?
8	A The first to the third grades.
9	Q The first to the third grades. But the other grades
10	go out at different hours?
11	A At different hours.
12	Q Now, except in so far as going out of school for
13	the first to the third grades, there is absolute and complete
14	segregation of at least part of the two schools in every
15	particular, is there not?
16	A The first three grades play on the playground at
17	the same time. Their recesses are at the same time during
18	the day.
19	Q When did that practice begin?
20	A It has been in effect for some time. So far as I
21	know, it has been in effect for the seven years I have been
22	there.
23	Q The first to the third grades play together?
24	A They have the use of the playground at the same

1 But isn't it a fact that the children are not per-2 mitted to play together? 3 No, if they want to play together in their play 4 periods, they may do so. 5 But is it not a fact that they play separately? 6 By their own choice. 7 Q As a matter of fact, they do play separately, and 8 the Mexican children do not play with the children from the 9 other school? 10 Α Well, they have games together on the playground. 11 Q You mean in competitive sports? 12 A Right. 13 Q In the first grade? 14 Α No, not in the first grade. 15 Q. In the second grade? 16 Α No. 17 Q In the third grade? 18 Α Well, the third and fourth grades do. 19 Q But that is not what you are referring to? 20 Α In the Roosevelt School we have two grades in each 21 The third and fourth grades are in the same room. 'room. 22 Many times one room in the Roosevelt School will play a combina-23 tion of the third and fourth grades in the Lincoln School. 24 For that reason competitive games would be included in the 25

third grade.

- Q But when they go out in the recess --
- A They play on the same grounds.
  - Q But they don't play together?

A Well, the grounds are very small. As a result, there is a lot of intermingling, and in the first period in the morning, before school takes up, a lot of the Mexican children come over with the other students from Roosevelt and play, and they will walk up in the morning, and have other games there in the morning.

- Q What grades are those?
- A The upper grades, from, say, the fifth grades on up.
- Q All of the children in this district, the El Modeno District, were born there, were they not, before they attended school?

A I don't know whether you could include all of them; the majority.

\Q Well, all of them were American citizens?

A No, I couldn't say that, because I think there are a few that were born in Mexico, and as far as I know, I wouldn't say there are more than, oh, two or three, but I know there have been some of them. But I would say on the whole most of them are American-born citizens.

- Q And they speak the English language, do they not?
- A Well, when the youngsters start school, well, the children of American-born parents that have attended schools

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here show a definite, a better ability to speak the English
language when they come into school, but most of them do not
have their basic understanding of the English language when
they start the first grade.

- Q How about the second grade? Do they have a basic understanding, then?
  - A Naturally, they are progressing. They all progress.
- Q Do they have a basic understanding of the English language?
- A I wouldn't say that you could get the complete basic understanding in one year.
- Q When do they get a basic understanding of the English language?
  - A Well, I don't know that any of us have it.
  - Q You mean to say that you haven't?
- A I wouldn't say that I have everything that is possible to get.
  - Q Well, I mean the average child?
  - A The average, never.
- Q -- in that district. Do they have a basic understanding of the English language in the first or second grade, or the third grade?
  - A Closer to it in the third grade.
- Q In the third grade. Now, do you keep them separate and apart because of the fact that they do not have a basic

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understanding of the English language?

A We keep them separate and apart because during the first two or three years the teachers that have those children that come into the first grade are better able to get those children to progress more rapidly, when they are with their own group. If I could explain that a little further, a child of Mexican descent who has entered the Roosevelt School, well, on the whole he has a better understanding of the English language when they start with the first-graders in the Roosevelt School.

A lot of the children start at the Lincoln School in the first grade, they can speak English to the extent of saying yes or no in the English language, but that is about the extent for a lot of them. Some of them can still speak English better than that, but even then they still aren't qualified enough or they don't have the background that would make it possible for those children to go in with the Roosevelt children and progress as rapidly, under normal conditions.

Q Well, do you give these children any tests of any kind when they come to the Lincoln School?

A It is highly impossible to test a child that can't speak the English language.

Q Well, do you mean to say that none of them speak the English language?

1	A	They can answer a few questions yes or no, they
2	can talk	a little bit like that, but so far as giving a child
3	a test in	the first grade, that is ridiculous.
4	Q	Do you talk to them at all?
5	A	Surely.
6	Q	Do you give them any examination of any kind?
7	A	We enroll them.
8	Q	Is that the extent of the test, the enrollment?
9	A	Not exactly.
10	Q	What else is there?
11	A	There is no reason to give them a test. They
12	enroll the	ere, and there is no reason to test the children that
13	enroll in	the first grade in the Lincoln School.
14	Q Q	Then you don't give them any test, and if they are
15	of Mexicar	descent they go to the Lincoln School, and that
16	is general	lly known?
17	√ A	They all go there.
18	Q	Well, is that generally known, and is that the
19	policy of	your Board?
08	A	It is the policy of the Mexican people to go there.
21	Q	And it is the policy of your Board, isn't it?
22	A	We maintain the schools for them.
ខន	Q	And you maintain the policy, too, don't you?
24	A	Well, I couldn't say whether the policy was

established by them, or whether the Board, that is, the present

Board, established the policy.

- Q You don't mean to say that the children in that district established the policy of the Board?
  - A The parents send the children to that school.
- Q And they follow the policy of the Board, do they not?
  - A They probably do.
- Q Is there any probability, or possibility, or doubt in your mind about that?
  - A How do you mean?
- Q That it is the policy of the Board that they are following?
- A Well, the Board maintains the school, and the children go there.
  - Q Aren't we quibbling, sir?
- A I don't know. Maybe you are. I am not. I am telling you facts.
- Now, isn't it a fact, Mr. Hammarsten, that it makes no difference so far as the School Board, or you, as the superintendent of the schools, are concerned that if a child is of Mexican descent you presume, without an examination, that that child is unfamiliar with the English language?
  - A No.
- Q And, therefore, he is required to attend the school set apart for those Mexican children?

No.

Q And what test do you give them, outside of enrolling them, to determine whether they are unfamiliar with the English language?

The children that enroll in the Lincoln School Those who make application to go are not givenany test. to the Roosevelt School, we try to determine whether we think they can get along with those children and progress as rapidly, as normally, as a child in the first grade can. Those children I tell you about, that have enrolled in the Roosevelt School, are children that have much more of a basic understanding of the English language, and for that reason we think they can get along better.

Now, the applications that we have had at Roosevelt School, - during the last year we have had ll children in the first and second grade of Mexican descent.

Q 11 children out of how many?

Α 22.

Out of how many, total in attendance?

THE COURT: No.

THE WITNESS: No. No, I am talking about the first and second grades.

THE COURT: 25 as against 83.

BY MR. MARCUS: Does that policy of being unable to have a basic knowledge of the English language continue

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until the eighth grade in that particular district?

A Most of the children that enroll in the Lincoln School find it to their own benefit to continue there until the eighth grade, and they have made no application to transfer to the Roosevelt School.

Q You say the children have determined it is for their own benefit?

A The children or their parents. I am speaking of the children and the parents both there, because if the children were not getting along as well as they wanted to and were expected to by their parents, they would probably have made application to go to the Roosevelt School.

Q Doesn't the School Board determine what is best for the children?

A They attempt to.

And is it not a fact that your School Board has determined that it is for the best interests that the children be separated between the first and the eighth grades?

MR. HOLDEN: I object to that as repetition.

THE COURT: Yes, it is repetition. Objection sustained.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Now, you have heard this young lady, Miss Torres, testify from the witness stand, have you not?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you understand her to have a lack of basic knowledge of the English language?

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Q She is?

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A She has an I.Q. that is very high, and as a result, if she had made application to attend the Roosevelt School it would have been granted.

This girl, Miss Torres, is one of our best students:

Q Did you hear the other boy testify on the witness stand?

A Robert Perez?

Q Yes.

A Yes.

Q Did he lack a basic understanding of the English language?

A I don't know whether he did or not. That is a long time ago. I don't know that he even started school when I was there. I think he was enrolled already.

Q That little girl, Miss Torres, didn't have any lack of the basic understanding during her attendance?

A I don't think she did, particularly.

Q Did you, or any member of the faculty of that school, ever advise those children of their opportunity of going to the other school?

A I don't think it was necessary.

Q The question is not whether or not it was necessary, but did you ever advise the children at any time that they had the opportunity of attending the other school, if they

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- A Not officially.
- Q Well, now, sir, can you answer that question just yes or no?
  - A I answered it.
  - Q Is that the best answer you can give us?
  - A We have never advised them officially.
- Q Have you ever determined by any set of examinations or tests at any time during the first to the eighth grades whether or not any of the Mexican children, or children of Mexican descent, were able to attend the Roosevelt School?
  - A We give standardized tests twice a year.
- Q Isn't that the tests that you give to determine whether or not the children shall advance in their grades?
  - A Yes.
- Q I asked you whether or not you gave them any special tests at any time to determine whether or not they could attend the Roosevelt School?
- A Those tests could be considered special tests to determine their grade placements and their mental ability.
- Q Outside of these tests you give twice a year to determine whether a child should pass from one grade to another grade, did you give any of the children any special tests in the English language, or otherwise, to determine whether or not they were eligible to attend the Roosevelt

1 School?

A You mean in the first grade?

Q In any grade, at any time.

A We do, yes.

Q When was the last test that you gave?

A On the opening -- well, when we opened school last year.

Q In 1944?

A That's right.

Q And what test was that?

A It is a test given orally to the Mexican students that apply for admission to the Roosevelt School. If that child can carry on an ordinary --

Q Wait just a moment. Before you go on, there was a special test given to a child that applied to the other school?

THE COURT: You should not interrupt him, Mr. Marcus. Let him finish his answer, and then you can either move to strike or ask another question.

MR. MARCUS: Very well.

THE WITNESS: The Mexican child who makes application to come into the Roosevelt School, we take that child on enrolling and we try to see if that child has a knowledge of the English language, to see if they can carry on a conversation with you, and then, for instance, do they know any standard nursery rhymes, can they talk to you in the English

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language, or is their English language limited to "Yes" and "No."

Now, most of the children that we have in the Roosevelt School at the present time are youngsters that come in there from American-born mothers and fathers, that can talk to you just as my child or any one else's child can, and they are fully capable to go right in with the first grade.

We can't, by all means, take all of them in. We have only one room and two grades in one room.

Q Well, sir, I am not talking about whether you can take them in in that one school, but you understand what we are trying to accomplish here.

A And we are trying to do what is best for them.

Q We are not attempting to have all the children go to the same school, you understand, but that there shall be no distinction or discrimination or segregation between the Mexican children and the other children. Is that possible to accomplish in your school district?

A Is it possible?

Q Yes, sir.

A Under the present set-up, if we put all the Mexican children and the children of the Roosevelt School together and classified them according to ability in the first grade, it would naturally throw all of the Mexican students into one group.

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- All the Mexican students into one group? Q.
- Α All the Mexican students into one group.
- Q Why is that, sir?

Because even those Mexican students that haven't Α made application to come into that school are still, after a year, in the lower group of the Roosevelt School.

After he has adjusted himself, Mr. Hammarsten, if he is in the lower group, he would be in the lower group in any school, wouldn't he?

No. Α

After he has adjusted himself to his proper grading in the particular school, wouldn't he progress the same as any other student?

Well, there is a lot more to this than just your normal progression. It depends upon the ability of the child. You can't throw them all into one category and say they will all progress normally, because of the difference in the mental ability of the children.

Mr. Hammarsten, you don't understand that I mean that the children will advance exactly the same in each grade, do you?

Do you mean to put all the children in Roosevelt School, the Mexican and the other children together, --

- Supposing the children --Q
- -- and after a year's time they would progress Α

normally together?

Q That is right.

A Well, our tests show that in spite of the fact that these so-called Mexican children have the better opportunity because of their American parentage, and everything, they still are in the lower groups. They are still in the lower groups, and they are in the lower percentage.

Q Lower percentage as to what?

A In grade placement, and mental ability, and everything.

Q How long does that continue? I mean, he doesn't stay in the first grade or the second grade all the time, does he?

A Oh, no.

Q After he has adjusted himself to his proper grading, he progresses normally, doesn't he?

A Normally. Sure, he goes from one grade to the other, through the first, second, third, to the eighth grade. Some of them will. Some of them won't. We have had the same situation with Mexican students in the Roosevelt School. They were up in the eighth grade and did not graduate, failed to graduate because they failed to grasp the thing as rapidly as they should have, and for that reason were dropped back.

Q Couldn't that possibly be accomplished if all the children in the El Modeno district went together to the same

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school, or if the district was not divided, if they attended the different schools together?

A Well, it just won't work in the situation that we have. I don't see how we could work it.

THE COURT: We will take a recess for five minutes, Mr. Marcus.

(A short recess was taken.)

THE COURT: Proceed.

Q BY MR. MARCUS: Mr. Hammarsten, give us the course of instruction in the first grade in the Lincoln School.

A Well, to start out with, in the beginning of the year as they are enrolled, we start there with what we have called the basic background of American heritage, and nursery rhymes, and teaching them to act out and learn what most of our children learned before they come to school.

- Q Is that in the Roosevelt School?
- A That is in the Lincoln School.
- Q What course of instruction do you have in the first grade in the Roosevelt School?

A We follow the same procedure for approximately a semester, in what we call reading readiness. That is the basic background for teaching a child the beginning of reading, getting them ready to read.

Q Is there any difference in the course of instruction given in the first grade at the Roosevelt School and

in the Lincoln School?

A The Lincoln School has to be guided a little bit differently, yes.

Q Give us the differences, if you have them.

A Well, as I said, we start out entirely different. We start with things that are new to these little Mexican children, and create an interest and a desire for them to learn the things that most of our children in the Roosevelt School already know. We give them the days of the week, for example. We teach them those words. We give them the months of the year. We teach them the alphabet, for one thing. We teach them a whole background of a series of experiences that amount to a readiness to begin to learn to read.

- Q That is in the Lincoln School?
- A That's right.
- Q Now, do you teach the days of the week at the Roosevelt School?

A Oh, naturally. Most of the children know that, and as a result they go much faster.

- Q But do you teach it there?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you teach the nursery rhymes at the Roosevelt School?
  - A We don't spend very much time on it. That is the

1	introduction to it.
2	Q Do you teach it, though, in the Roosevelt School?
3	A Not in the sense of teaching it. They already
4	know it.
5	Q What else do you teach them there besides the
6	nursery rhymes, the days of the week, the numbers and the
7	alphabet?
8	A That is only the beginning. That is the introduc-
9	tory, that is the orientation to school work and the begin-
10	ning of it, and then we go into a program of association with
11	words and pictures and the processes of their readiness
12	program, getting them to the point where they are ready to
13	read.
14	Q Is that in the Lincoln School?
15	A That is in the Lincoln School.
16	Q And is that not true of the Roosevelt School?
17	A Yes, it is true to a certain extent, but it is much
18	more rapid at the Roosevelt School.
19	Q But it takes the same period of time, doesn't it?
20	A No.
21	Q What else do you teach them then in the first
22	grade besides the subjects you mentioned?
23	A In which school?
24	Q In the Roosevelt School.
25	A We actually go to the point where we have them

1	reading stories.
2	Q In the first grade, sir?
3	A Right.
4	Q They are actually reading in the first grade?
5	A Right.
6	Q Do they read in the first grade of the Lincoln
7	School?
8	A Towards the end of the year they have come to the
9	point where they are reading simple sentences, and associat-
10	ing the sentences and stories with word pictures.
11	Q Now, to that extent, are you able to determine
12	whether or not there are any children of Mexican descent in
13	the Lincoln School that have advanced any further than the
14	other children?
15	A At the Roosevelt School?
16	Q No, no, in the Lincoln School.
17	A In the Lincoln School, any children in their own
18	group that have advanced?
19	Q Yes.
05	A Yes, there are.
21	Q Then there are children that advanced?
2.2	A Much more rapidly than some others.
23	Q What do you do with the children that have advanced
24	more rapidly?

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We gear the program to take care of these pupils

Zv316 1 in the first group. 65 2 Q In the Roosevelt School isn't it true that some of 3 the children advance faster than the other children? 4 Α Oh, yes. 5 Q What do you do with them? 6 Α The same thing is true. The program is geared to 7 take care of their rapidity in learning. 8 Q That same policy applies to the children in both 9 schools, does it not? 10 Right. 11 And the same course of procedure and the same in-Q 12 struction is followed in both schools? 13 Α Not exactly 14 Now, in the second grade is the same procedure Q 15 followed, the same course of instruction given in both schools? 16 Approximately; on a different level. 17 Q Well, what is the difference in the level? 18 Α Well, it is --19 For instance, let me ask this: Are the children in Q 20 the Roosevelt School in the second grade more advanced than 21 the children in the Lincoln School in the second grade? 22 Slightly. Α 23 Or does it depend, Mr. Hammarsten, upon the child

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itself?

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A great deal of it does depend upon the child itself,

naturally.

Q There are many children of Mexican descent in the Lincoln School who have advanced faster than others; isn't that true?

- A Yes; yes.
- Q And they are in the second grade?
- A Right.
- Q And the same is true in the Roosevelt School.
- A That's right.
- Q Now, what process or what procedure do you have for helping or assisting the children in the Mexican School, or the Lincoln School, who have advanced more rapidly than the other children?

A Well, their experiences are broadened, much more so than some of the others that are in the extremely low groups. The teacher spends much more of her time with the children in the low groups. You must realize that the teacher's time is limited, and as a result the children in the low groups always have much more time given to them by the teacher, and the children in the upper groups are somewhat neglected and left to advance by themselves because of the limited time and the ability of the teacher, and how much work can be accomplished by them. The teacher, of course, can't spend all of her time with the upper group because they can advance rapidly. She spends most of it in the lower groups.

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- And that is true in the Rocsevelt School?

  A That is true in any school.

  All right. What course of instruction do you give in the Lincoln School in the second grade?
  - A We follow pretty much a prescribed course of study that is given to us by the County Schools.
    - Q Isn't the same true in the Lincoln School?
  - A That is what you asked?
    - Q In the Roosevelt School.
    - A Yes.
  - Q The same prescribed study is given for the second grade, whether it is in the Lincoln or the Roosevelt School?
  - A That's right. However, in the Roosevelt School the experiences are broadened, and, of course, it includes much more in the curriculum that is given to them.
  - Q You give them more curricula in the Roosevelt School than in the Lincoln School?
    - A We give them all they can handle.
    - Q Do you give them more?
    - A I would say they are capable of covering more ground
    - Q Can you answer that yes or no?
- A I don't think it is possible to answer it yes or 23 no.
  - Q Then let's get down to facts. What course of study do you give them in the third grade at the Roosevelt School?

Α Normally prescribed courses of study that we follow. 1 Zv319 which are given out in the County Schools. 2 And what course do you give them in the Lincoln 3 Q. 4 School? 5 We follow the same thing, on a basis that is pro-Α 6 bably not as broad and comprehensive as that which is given 7 at the Roosevelt School. 8 Q Now, Mr. Hammarsten, you teach them out of books? 9 Not everything. 10 Q For instance, what don't you teach them out of books? 11 Your arithmetic comes out of a book, doesn't it? 12 Α Right. 13 Q And your English comes out of a book? 14 The basic part of it. Α 15 And geography comes out of a book? Q 16 Well, I don't know if you call it geography in the 17 second or third grade. 18 Well, whatever you call it. Isn't that prescribed 19 course of study given under the rules of the County Board of 20 Education, as prescribed by that County Board of Education, 21 in both schools alike? 22

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A That program is suggested, and we follow it as closely as we possibly can.

Q Don't you cover the same curriculum, the same subjects in both schools?

According to

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want our minds to be together. Maybe we will not agree on

the factual situation, but we certainly want our minds to-

we do not reach any intelligent conclusion.

gether when we are asking and answering questions. Otherwise

of the Lincoln School, as a school, you consider to be dif-

ferent than the level of the Roosevelt School, as a school?

standardized tests that we give, the children in the Lincoln

School do not come up to the same level that the children in

the Roosevelt School do, with one exception. We have a

seventh grade in the Lincoln School that is comprised of

students that have a higher mental ability, and as a result

they are above the standard norm. This is the first year we

have had a group that is outstanding in that school, but they

definitely are outstanding, and their work is superior to any

But the level generally is lower. That is, rather than their

whole group, say, reaching a fifth grade standard norm, they

would come closer to about a 4.5 or 4.6, if you understand

what I mean, in the level. You see, we base that level on

standardized tests that are given to thousands of children,

MARIE G. ZELLNER

group in the seventh grade that we have had in the past.

Well, I can answer that this way:

Is it true, Mr. Hammarsten, that what you call the level

Oh, definitely, but on a different level.

BY THE COURT: I want to ask a question here be-

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cause I think probably we do not understand one another. We

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and we arrive at a level of what they call a standard norm; that is, the average child should maintain that standard norm.

Now, in the Lincoln School, because of their language handicap and their background, they never do attain the top of that norm, but they are still fully capable of what the average would consider as doing fifth grade work or sixth grade work.

Now, this year we have a seventh grade that is above the standard norm. Do you understand what I mean?

- Q Have you finished now? I am hearing what you say.
- A Just so we understand each other.
- Q But when you finish, I want you to stop, because then I want to ask you a question.
  - A That is about it.
- Q Well, let us take that seventh grade class in the Lincoln School last year. You say that was an unusually efficient class?
  - A Yes.
  - Q You mean as a whole?
  - A As a whole group.
- Q I suppose, notwithstanding that fine degree of efficiency that the class maintained, that there were in that class certain pupils who were outstanding in the class?
  - A Oh, surely.

Why couldn't they be transferred into the Roosevelt Q. 1 2 School? 3 Well, they could, if we had room to accept them in 4 there, for one thing, and on the other hand, the children 5 themselves or their parents have never made application to 6 come there, and most of the children, from my being with them 7 all the time there, I gather they are completely satisfied 8 with their present status. 9 Well, I understood that the schools, however, were 10 segregated because of the level of scholarship? 11 Α 12

A Originally that was the idea. Now, as I say, that group this year is outstanding for its group. It is an outstanding seventh grade. Sure, I wouldn't say but what they would be able to be transferred right in there and possibly get along all right, but they are still, in spite of the fact they are high, are still lower than the children in the Roosevelt School.

- Q You mean as a whole?
- A As a whole.
- Q There are some in that class in the seventh grade in the Lincoln School --
  - A That surpass --
- Q -- that are equal to the lower grade students in the seventh grade at the Roosevelt School?
  - A Yes, definitely.

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Q Why aren't they put into that other school, whether they want to go or not?

A Well, because it would not --

Well, let's not talk at the same time, and I don't want to argue with you. I just want to get your idea, because it is your methods that are under surveillance here. Is it practical or is it not practical to do that in school management in your district?

A It would not be practical in our school management, and educationally I don't think it would be practical.

Q Why not?

A Well, you are getting right into this business of segregating the Mexicans, and then you are selecting out of that group of Mexicans to send over to the Roosevelt School.

Q But you are not selecting them on a Mexican basis, you are selecting them on an intellectual basis.

A The trouble is they don't look at it from the educational standpoint, but from the Mexican standpoint.

Q Well, never mind. You have never tried it?

A We have transferred one child that made the request last year. In this case here, the parents had a youngster coming into the first grade, and they asked to put her into the first grade in the Roosevelt School, which we did. She also had a sister in the third grade at that time in the lincoln School, or in the fourth grade, and she asked to be

1	transferred to the Roosevelt with her sister, which we did.
г	And while she isn't superior, by any means, she is getting
3	along.
4	Q Is she measuring up to the standards of the school
5	in that grade?
6	A She is in the low group.
7	Q But there are others in the school who are not
8	Mexicans who are in that group?
9	A There are other Mexicans in that group in that grade.
10	Q Doesn't that eliminate that question of discrimina-
11	tion on account of being Mexican?
12	A We don't discriminate.
13	Q But doesn't that eliminate it?
14	A Yes, that eliminates it.
15	Q Why don't you try it, generally?
16	A Suppose we did allow them to make applications, -
17	Q I am not speaking about applications. Why isn't
18	it practicable for the teachers, where they have one common
19	head
20	A Yes.
21	Q as you have in schools, and you have supervision
22	over the teachers, why isn't it practicable for the school
23	authorities to assign children without regard to their ancestry,

ship classification?

but with respect to their intellectual attainment and scholar-

1	A Well, if we did that, we would be right back to
2	all the Mexican children in the lower group of it. It still
. 3	wouldn't work out, I don't see. In a district that had a
4	little different situation, I think it probably would work,
5	but I can't see how it could work in ours.
6	Q Has it been your experience, Mr. Hammarsten, that
7	the Mexican children, as such, are inferior mentally and
8	intellectually to other children?
9	A We have some very nice Mexicans in our district,
10	and a lot of them are not, by any means, inferior. I wouldn't
11	say, and I don't think they are inferior in any way.
12	Q I am speaking intellectually.
13	A Intellectually, there are some that are superior,
14	and some that are average, and then we have some that average,
15	I think, well, a little bit lower.
16	Q Then isn't it possible and practicable, from a
17	school standpoint, and that is what I am talking about,
18	A Yes.
19	Q and not from a visionary dreamy standpoint,
20	isn't it possible to segregate the children according to their
21	mental and intellectual ability?
22	A It is possible, certainly.
23	Q But that hasn't been done, has it?
24	A It has only been done to this extent, where the
<b>25</b>	children have wanted to come to that school and have insisted

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that they go there, if they have the basic knowledge of the language. Most of them, or, like I say, in only one case have they ever wanted to transfer in the fifth grade. All of them want to start their children there. As a result we had ll out of the 22 that are Mexican children in the first and second grade, where they have the basic knowledge, and so it is possible to do it, certainly.

I am only wondering this: If it came right down to the business of segregation on the educational basis, and they maintained different classes on that level entirely, then one class would probably constitute almost all of the other children and some of the higher in the Mexican group. the advantage to this system is that the children that are high mentally amongst the Mexican group become the leaders in that group and form the nucleus, from the whole educational They are the leaders. They are the ones that standpoint. push the program in that classroom, and it is a distinct advantage to have those children in the Mexican school. it is better for them, because it gives them the opportunity to display leadership. In that way we have that grouping, and the higher I.Q. and the better students are always selected as class representatives, to Student Body Councils, and they are the ones that are given the opportunity to speak at their grade exercises. They are the leaders throughout. They are the captains in their ballgames. And we must have

those to push the interest of the whole group. There are leaders always in every group, and you need leadership and you need it badly.

If you took those out of the Mexican school, it would leave the lower class again by themselves, and there would be no initiative for those that are left, and I don't think that would be a benefit to them. They need the aggressiveness of those of the higher type to push the activity in the classroom and in school activities.

Q Would you be missing in the challenge to a boy or girl of that type to put him in competition with the non-Mexican group? You want group leaders, but you don't want individual leaders, do you?

A You want individual leadership, and you want it in your groups.

Q And you want it democratically?

A I don't know just how it would affect them.

THE COURT: You may proceed, and let's finish with this witness.

MR. MARCUS: Do you want to ask him some questions?
As I understand it, you don't want him to come back?

MR. HOLDEN: I want to get rid of him today.

MR. MARCUS: I will stop at this time and let counsel cross-examine because I understand Mr. Hammarsten wants to do a little fishing and will not be able to come back.

1	THE COURT: Proceed.
2	CROSS EXAMINATION
3	BY MR. HOLDEN:
4	Q How many teachers do you have in the Roosevelt
5	School?
6	A Four.
7	Q And in that school you have 108 pupils?
8	A Approximately.
9	Q How many teachers do you have in the Lincoln Schoo
10	and how many classrooms?
11	A Eight teachers and there are eight classrooms.
12	Q Would it be possible to put those two groups to-
13	gether in those buildings, in either one of the buildings?
14	A Not with the present facilities.
15	Q You have in that district, other than those of
16	Mexican descent, you have 83 pupils?
17	A Right.
18	Q And the majority of the American citizens in that
19	community are of Mexican descent?
20	A That's right.
21	Q And they are the people that you are working for
22	in that district?
23	A That's right.
24	Q Now, Mr what was that name Ramirez, did yo
25	have a convergation with him?

A Right.

Q And was that about November the 21st to the 24th, of 1944?

A I imagine it was somewheres in there.

Q At any rate, that was the day that he brought his children to school to be enrolled?

A That's right.

Q In that conversation did Mr. Ramirez say that he didn't want his children to go to the Mexican School to be associated with those dirty Mexicans?

A Right.

Q And did he say that they had lice?

A That's right.

MR. MARCUS: Wait just a minute. Wait just a minute.

I never asked him any questions about that, and I assume this would be improper cross examination. If he wants to make him his own witness, that is one thing, but I think the questions

THE COURT: No. I think he laid a foundation to impeach

are leading and suggestive.

the other witness, and the reason why the impeachment would be relevant would be because Mr. Ramirez asserted that he would prefer to have his children in this other school. Now, if they can show that he himself had made statements that the children in that other school were such that he didn't care to have his children associate with them, that would have

a tendency to go to his credibility in ascertaining whether he is really speaking from the heart out, or whether it is something else. Overruled.

MR. HOLDEN: Will you read the question?

(Question and answer read by the reporter.)

THE COURT: Now, let's get along here and not waste time looking at each other and not doing anything.

MR. HOLDEN: I think I am about through with this.

Q BY MR. HOLDEN: What was the conversation that you had with reference to enrolling his children?

A Mr. Ramirez brought his children to school and asked to enroll them in the Roosevelt School. I asked him why he had any particular request for that building, and he told me then that he didn't want his children to go to the Mexican School because they were dirty and had lice. I took some exception to that, because I don't think that he is right.

Q What did you tell him?

A Then I told him that it would be impossible for me to enroll them in the Roosevelt School at the present time because I didn't have enough desks available to accept any children there, and so long as they were enrolling them in the school, that they would naturally be enrolled in the Lincoln School.

Q Do you have a cafeteria in those two schools?

A No, we don't.

1 Q In either of them? 2 Α No. 3 You don't serve lunches in either school? Q 4 Α No. 5 MR. HOLDEN: That is all. 6 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 7 BY MR. MARCUS: 8 You say you had desks available in the Lincoln Q 9 School for Mr. Ramirez' children? 10 Yes. 11 As a matter of fact, you can always make room for 12 another Mexican child in that district if he comes as a 13 transfer to the Lincoln School, can't you? 14 Not the way you put it. That is --15 You have never rejected any Mexican child that has 16 come transferred from another district to enroll in the 17 Lincoln School, have you? 18 We never reject any students when they live in our Α 19 district. We insist that they go to school. Q. The question is --

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Α No.

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Q -- do you reject the children at the Lincoln School?

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Α No.

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You have room for them at the Lincoln School, the Q

1	Mexican children:
2	A It is a much larger school.
3	MR. MARCUS: Will you answer the question, sir?
4	MR. HOLDEN: I think he has, your Honor.
5	THE WITNESS: We have room for them, sure.
6	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Do you have room for them at the
7	Roosevelt School?
8	A Not at the time they asked to be enrolled.
9	Q And was that not because he was of Mexican descent?
10	A Had nothing to do with it.
11	Q Did you give the child any test at that time?
12	A It wasn't necessary.
13	Q How were you able to determine the child's mental
14	ability without a test, if it wasn't necessary?
15	was A We don't have to there no percentage in giving
16	him a test at that time, when he came to enroll in the Lincoln
17	School.
18	Q Didn't he come to enroll in the Roosevelt School?
19	A He came to enroll in the Roosevelt School, but it
20	was impossible to put him in that group.
21	Q And that was because you didn't have any facilities
22	at that present time?
23	A That is correct.
24	Q You haven't any facilities?
25	A We haven't increased our facilities in the past

three years because of war restrictions.

Q Have you increased the facilities at the Lincoln School?

A No.

Q There is just one more question I want to ask you,
Mr. Hammarsten, and that is this: Where a child shows that
he has special aptitude and is grounded in the English
language sufficiently to be understood and to grasp the course
of study offered, have you at any time transferred that
Mexican child or children of Mexican descent of your own
volition from the Lincoln School to the Roosevelt School?

A At one time I had a request to transfer a child and we transferred her.

Q No, sir, I am asking you whether you, of your own volition, transferred a child; not if you had a request from some one else.

A Not unless the request was made.

Q I am going to ask you that question again.

A All right.

And kindly listen. Did you, of your own volition, at any time where a child has shown an ability to comprehend the English language and had a basic training in it, transfer that child to the other school?

A No.

MR. MARCUS: I think that's all.

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MR. HOLDEN: That is all.

Q BY THE COURT: There is just one question which I forgot to ask you, Mr. Hammarsten. I believe you testified that the recesses in these two schools were staggered to allow full use of the playground for each school?

A Yes.

Q What was the reason for that?

A The schools are about 120 yards apart, on the same grounds, and the playground area is about, I would say, 100 yards square.

Now, with approximately 200 students in one building, and 100 and some students in the other building, it would be impossible to use that small a space on the same grounds at the same time. We did that at the request of the teachers, and a lot of the students, too. It was just so cramped and crowded they didn't get along on the grounds. However, the lower grades do have full access at the same time, because they have the same noon hour and recess, and they can very easily use the whole playground at one time.

Of course, with the upper grades, with the baseball and other games, it takes a much larger area, and as a result of the overlapping it wasn't advisable to put them there at the same time, and having them run into each others games all the time. They usually square off at the four corners, the fifth and sixth grades together, and seventh and eighth together,

1 in each school. 2 That is generally true of all children, isn't it? Q 3 Α Oh, yes, sir. 4 Q That would not be true only of the Mexicans? 5 Α There are a lot of Mexicans, as far as that goes, 6 in the Roosevelt School, and it isn't. 7 How many of these 25 non-English-speaking pupils 8 are Mexican children? 9 They are all Mexicans. 10 All of them? 11 A Yes. 12 Well, are they up on a level with all of these 13 other children in the classes in which they are found in the 14 Roosevelt School? 15 A No, they aren't. 16 Then there is some differentiation? 17 A There is. 18 Q That isn't based on anthropological deduction? 19 They are capable, yes, but in spite of the fact that 20 they have a high I. Q., if you want to call it that, or their 21 aptitude shows the capacity of doing it, there are one or 22 two in that group -- there are always one or two that are 23 superior to a lot of them, but, generally speaking of the 24 whole group, they are lower. But even so they still do the

work in the grade and they get along swell with the kids, and

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1 everything.

Q What is the reason that the hours for calling the children into the school are different?

A Well, it is a matter of either holding the group over later in the evening, in order to stagger our recesses successfully, and because all the Mexican children live in the neighborhood and walk to school, whereas the others are all transported there by bus; well, as a result the Mexicans are all there earlier. Of course, in the winter months we start the schools at the same time, but in the early fall or the summer when the sun is up early, they are all there by 8:00 o'clock anyway, so it isn't creating a handicap to have them come in earlier. That isn't so in the winter months, but we changed that time twice in the year, to make it convenient for all of them.

Q How about the commencement exercises? Are they held jointly?

A Separately, and that means we spend a lot of time -- we spend a lot of time in making the graduating exercises much more of a success over there at the Lincoln School than at the Roosevelt School. It means a great deal to them and we spend more time on that.

MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, may I have the last answer read?

THE COURT: You may have it read later.

1	Q BY THE COURT: What is the purpose of holding them
2	with any preferential status with reference to their commence-
3	ment exercises?
4	A It is a matter of custom. It has always meant much
5	more to the girls and boys to graduate there from that school,
6	and I think it has built up more or less of a custom, in that
7	the girls wear formals and the boys wear suits, whereas at
8	the Roosevelt they are in sport clothes, and it hasn't taken
9	on the aspect that it has at the Lincoln School.
10	THE COURT: Now, if you want to you may have the answer
11	you referred to read.
12	(The record referred to was read by the reporter.)
13	Q BY MR. MARCUS: Did you say the buses come to the
14	Roosevelt School?
15	A The bus transports the students. Well, there are
16	Mexican children that live in the outlying districts that
17	ride the buses along with the other children.
18	Q Do you have any buses for the Lincoln School?
19	A Oh, no. They all live right in the neighborhood,
20	right in town, and our bus route
21	Q Just a minute. Do you have any buses for the
22	Lincoln School?
23	A No.
24	Q Do you have any buses for the Roosevelt School?

We have one bus in the district that is available to

1	both schools if necessary.
2	Q The simple question is: Do you have any buses for
3	the Roosevelt School?
4	A One.
5	Q And no buses for the Lincoln School?
6	A No.
7	MR. MARCUS: That is all.
8	RECROSS EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. HOLDEN:
10	Q Why don't you have any buses for the Lincoln School?
11	A They all live right in the town within a few blocks
12	or so of the school, and as a result all of them walk, whereas
13	our regulations in regard to bus transporation is that no
14	child is picked up within a half a mile of the school.
15	Q Now, any students that attend the Lincoln School
16	that live beyond that limit, are they transported in the
17	bus?
18	A If they want to ride the bus, they may. Some of them
19	do.
೭೦	Q And that is the same bus that serves the Roosevelt
21	School?
22	A Right.
23	MR. HOLDEN: That is all.
24	THE COURT That is all

Mr. Marcus, can you give the court any estimate as to how

THE COURT: That is all.

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much longer you will consume in presenting your case? MR. MARCUS: Your Honor, I think we may be able to conclude in another hour, or hour and a half. THE COURT: I believe we can resume this case on Monday at about 11:00 o'clock, instead of its going over until Tuesday. time How much do you think you, gentlemen, will consume in presenting your side of the case, just to give the court a rough estimate so that we can arrange our calendar on other matters? MR. HOLDEN: I think one day will do it, your Honor. am quite sure we can get through in one day. THE COURT: Then 11:00 o'clock on Monday morning, gentlemen, and we will recess until that time. (Whereupon, at 4:30 o'clock p. m. July 6, 1945, an adjournment was taken until 11:00 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 9, 1945.)

MARIE G. ZELLNER

## CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that I am a duly appointed, qualified and acting official court reporter of the United States

District Court for the Southern District of California.

I further certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the date or dates specified therein, and that said transcript is a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

Dated at Los Angeles, California, this low day of

August A.D., 1945

Official Reporter