

**MEXICAN AMERICAN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT  
COPH OHP 0021**



Center for Oral and Public History  
California State University, Fullerton

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### **Acquisition**

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Citations must identify the oral history number, interviewee, interviewer, date, project, and the Center for Oral and Public History.

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## Descriptive Summary

### Title

Mexican American Oral History Project [OHP 21]

### Dates:

Interviews are in three parts. Part I interviews are dated from 1968 to 1975.

Part II interviews take place in 1995.

Part III has one interview that takes place in 2002.

### Years:

1968 – 2002

### Creator

Center for Oral and Public History

### Extent

Ninety (90) oral histories. Eighty-seven (87) narrators.

### Collateral:

Photographs

### Repository

Center for Oral and Public History  
California State University, Fullerton

### Project Abstract

The Mexican American Project collection is one component of the collections available in the Center for Oral and Public History at California State University Fullerton. The collection consists of the original recorded interviews, transcripts (some in final edited form, others in original transcribed and first edit form), and related material (signed release forms, ephemera, and biographical sketches) depicting 90 interviews with 87 individuals from the Los Angeles and Orange County Mexican American population. The collection is arranged by oral history numbers with the transcribed files and tapes having corresponding numbers.

The majority of the interviews were taped on reel-to-reel, which are being transferred to compact disc format for the purpose of preservation, and some of the interviews are on cassette tape format. Ten of the interviews, which are in Spanish, have not been transcribed (#'s 624, 626, 654, 662, 663, 751, 1021, 1022.1, 1022.2, 1299, and 2145).

**There are no abstracts for #'s 624, 626, 654, 662, 663, 751, 1021, 1022.1, and 1022.2. They will be added later – Spanish oral histories)**

Oral history numbers 2144, 2145, and 2146 can be located in the manuscript Harvest, published by the Center for Oral and Public History at California State University, Fullerton.

**Narrators:**

Alfred V. Aguirre  
Jim Almedina  
Manuel Alvarez  
Socorro Cabrales  
Francisco Castaneda  
Emilia Casteneda de Valenciana  
Eddie Castro  
Pedro G. Castro  
Nemesio Corral  
William de Uriarte  
Rudy DeLeon  
Lupe Diaz  
Ofelia Diaz  
Dr. Robert Dukes  
Burt Duran  
Leonor Duran  
Alicia Escalante  
Evelyn Escalante  
Lorene Escalante  
Alfred Esqueda  
Stella Fallis  
Francisca Flores  
Juan Garcia Flores  
John Anson Ford  
Guadalupe "Dona"Gallega  
Gonzalo B. Garcia  
Isabel Garcia  
Hector Godinez  
Pasquel Gomez  
Antonia Gonzales  
Esther Gonzales  
Manuel Guilin  
Alex Hinjosa  
Reverend Allan A. Hunter  
Tomasa Margaret "Maggie" Jara  
Maria Jefferson  
Arletta Kelly  
Kenneth Kessler  
Margaret Kessler  
Carmen Landeros  
Jose Landeros  
Carlos Lespron  
Gloria Lopez  
Joseph Lopez

Mrs. Lopez  
Ronald Lopez  
Leonel Magana  
John Marienthal  
Hortencia Martinez de Benitez  
George McClain  
Antonio Mendez Lomeli  
Candelario Jr. Mendoza  
Samuel Mendoza  
Ramon Miranda  
Antonio Munatones  
Carlos Munatones  
Debra Olson  
Joseph B. Orozco  
Waldo Ortega  
Albert Natividad  
Art Negrete  
Lupe Navares  
Felicitas Noriega  
Fernando Penalosa  
Al Peraza  
Al Pill  
Edmund Ponce  
Carlos Ramos  
Albert Ranger  
Andrew Sachar  
Lorraine Sambrano  
Herbert Sanchez  
Theresa M. Southard  
Rex Thomson  
Guadalupe "Don" Torres  
Lorenza Ortiz Torres  
Mario Torres  
Antonio Valle Jr.  
David Valle  
Jose D. Vargas  
Virginia Vargas  
Chaoi Vasquez  
Enrique Vega  
Joe Venegas  
Ray Villa  
Enriquetta "Dona" Zavala  
Abraham Zuniga

**Glossary of Terms:  
Mexican American Oral History Project**

ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union
ADFC	Aid to Dependent Families with Children
AFL	American Federation of Labor
CAC	Community Action Center
CLC	Comprehensive Learning Center
CSUF	California State University, Fullerton
CSUSB	California State University, San Bernardino
EICC	Educational Issues Coordinating Community
FEPC	Fair Employment Practice Commission
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
LULAC	League of United Latin American Citizens
MAM	Mexican American Movement
MAPA	Mexican American Political Association
MEChA	Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán
PASSO	Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SER	Service, Employment, and Redevelopment
SDS	Students for a Democratic Society
UMAS	United Mexican American Students

## Mexican American Oral History Project

### OH # 48.2

**Narrator:** ARLETTA KELLY (1896 - )  
**Interviewer:** Frank Zuniga  
**Date:** May 5, 1971  
**Location:** Not recorded  
**Language:** English and Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:19:50  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final Transcript: 22 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

### Abstract:

An oral history of Arletta Kelly who moved from Michigan to Buena Park in 1910 and then to Fullerton in 1920. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding her knowledge and experiences of the Americanization process of Mexican immigrants. Specifically, this interview covers Mrs. Kelly as a multi-lingual speaking German, Spanish, and English; she recounts her Mexican- American husband's family's activities during the Mexican Revolution which involved her father-in-law being held captive by the Oroquistas; a brief account of her early life on a ranch in Buena Park; talks about attending the original Fullerton High School in Amerige Park before it burned down; she discusses teaching at the Fullerton High School for thirty-four years; she recalls how she taught English to Mexican immigrants at Pomona Camp, Red Camp, and Bastanchury Camp, which were Mexican barrios in the 1920's and 1930's; she shares her activities and involvement with the Americanization process of Mexican immigrants, especially young women; she recalls her relationships with past students and the unfair Anglo-centric IQ tests they are given; her activities working in Public Health clinics in the local farm labor camps; she gives her opinion on the differences between past and current Mexican American generations; and closes with her experiences of hearing individuals' prejudice attitudes towards Mexican American immigrants.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

### Keywords:

La Habra, Fullerton, Placentia, Fullerton High School Knott's Berry Farm, Amerige Park, Pomona Camp, Red Camp, Bastanchury Camp, Labor Camps, Public Health, Mexican Revolution, President Huerta, Oroquistas, Americanization, Prejudice

**OH # 73.1**

**Narrator:** ALICIA ESCALANTE (1933 - )  
**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle Jr.  
**Date:** November 3, 1968  
**Location:** East Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:56:39  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final Transcript: 15 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Newspaper Article with Image

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Alicia Escalante, chairperson of the East Los Angeles Welfare Rights Organization. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on her experiences with discrimination and activism in Mexican American communities. Specifically this interview covers Mrs. Escalante's origins in El Paso, Texas and being raised in East Los Angeles; she describes her gang experiences in East Los Angeles and states that the youth join out of frustrations; discusses how she married young, had children, and dropped out of school; goes on to detail how her marriage ended in divorce and she was forced into living in the projects on welfare; her activities with Mexican Americans and the East Los Angeles Welfare Rights Organization; talks about her two oldest children being members of the Brown Berets and how she initially got involved with this organization; describes how the Brown Berets are misinterpreted because of their perceived militancy which has led to her and her children experiencing discrimination, violence, and police brutality; her opinions on the role of the Catholic Church and its attitudes towards the Brown Berets; explains that the Brown Berets are about unity and action and discusses the drills they practice; briefly talks about the Brown Beret activities centered at uniting and encouraging cultural pride; she discusses the prejudice attitudes held by Anglos and Mexican Americans regarding the Brown Berets; her and her children's activities and participation in the Poor People Campaign March in Washington D.C.; and she relates the necessity for and importance of education within Mexican American communities.

**Bulk Dates:** 1960 – 1970.

**Keywords:** East Los Angeles gangs, Brown Berets, Poor People Campaign, Welfare system, Education, Militancy, Robert F. Kennedy, Catholic Church, Welfare Rights Organization, UMAS (United Mexican American Students), ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union), Police Brutality



**OH # 73.2**

**Narrator:** ALICIA ESCALANTE (1933 - )  
LORENE ESCALANTE (n.d.)

**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle Jr.

**Date:** December 9, 1968

**Location:** East Los Angeles, California

**Language:** English

**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital

**Length:** 00:58:26

**Transcript:** Digitized. Final Transcript: 19 pp.

**Ephemera:** Newspaper Article with Image

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Alicia Escalante and her daughter Lorene Escalante, who are members of the Brown Berets. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on both of their experiences with discrimination and activism in Mexican American communities. Specifically, this interview involves Lorene discussing the discrimination she has faced at multiple high schools in Los Angeles; her introduction to the Brown Berets' ideology which began at the Poor People's Campaign in Washington D.C.; Alice builds on the Poor People's Campaign, it's historical importance, and how she used this march to educate her children; she goes on to discuss President John F. Kennedy's assassination and the effect it had on the Mexican American community and first-time women voters; Lorene discusses the Brown Berets being important because they unite the youth, promote education, and offer methods of self-defense; both discuss how the Chicano community does not welcome the Brown Berets because they do not know what the organization stands for; they talk about how Mexican American parents do not want their children involved in the organization because they fear police brutality; they state that the organization will offer gradual changes for their future generations; Lorene talks about the poor public education system that keeps Chicano students down; she also discusses the job differences for men and women in the Brown Berets; she closes on her opinion that a revolution is needed, the origins of the Brown Berets with David Sanchez, and the symbolism of the beret, patches, and Ten Point Program.

**Bulk Dates:** 1960 – 1970

**Keywords:** East Los Angeles gangs, Brown Berets, Poor People March, Welfare system, Education, Militancy, John F. Kennedy, Catholic Church, Welfare Rights Organization, Ten Point Program, Lincoln High School, David Sanchez, Police Brutality

**OH # 82**

**Narrator:** DR. FERNANDO PENALOSA (1926 - )  
**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle Jr.  
**Date:** December 11, 1968  
**Location:** San Bernardino, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:41:03  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final Transcript: 15 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Dr. Fernando Peñalosa, a professor of Sociology at California State College, San Bernardino and Cal Poly Pomona who maintains dual citizenship with the United States and Mexico. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on Dr. Peñalosa's views on Chicano militancy. This interview is part of an oral history project for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492, Community History course. Specifically this interview covers his early life growing up in a non-Mexican American suburb of Berkeley, California; his time in Mexico City at the Mexico City College; his mixed ancestries and dual citizenship which led to his enlistment in the Mexican Army and United States Army; he provides a detailed description of his educational background where he earned a B.A. in Spanish, two M.A.'s in Library Science and Anthropology, and two PhD's in Sociology and Library Science; he discusses the distinction between the Mexican American and American of Mexican decent; he states his lack of contact with Chicano militants and gives his explanation of the militancy of the Brown Berets; his experiences with antagonism between Mexican Americans and Blacks; his views and involvement with Mexican American political organizations and peaceful demonstrations; he talks about police brutality against minorities; briefly discusses Mexican Americans and assimilation; the interview closes with an Addendum by Dr. Peñalosa stating that his original views towards the Brown Berets and militancy has changed and he now supports Chicano militancy and biculturalism.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Brown Berets, Militancy, Politics, Racism, Assimilation, African Americans, Black Nationalism, Black Student Union, Poor People's Campaign; League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB), Cal Poly Pomona, Berkley, Biculturalism, Police Brutality

**OH # 83**

**Narrator:** ANTONIO VALLE JR. (1943 – 2004)  
**Interviewer:** Sharlene Van Brunt  
**Date:** December 17, 1968  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:33:19  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final Transcript: 36 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Obituary

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Antonio Valle, Jr., a former student at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) and one of the student interviewers for the Mexican American Project. The purpose of this interview is to discuss his involvement with the Community Action Council (CAC). This interview is part of an oral history project for History 492, Community History course. Specifically, this interview covers why Mr. Valle explains how he started school at CSUF after leaving the army in 1964; he talks about how he is now a 5<sup>th</sup> year student; his activities as a tutor with the Community Action Center (CAC) where he worked in Atwood and Fullerton; he goes into detail about his experiences in Atwood and the community's poverty and demographics; he goes into detail about his involvement in developing tutorial programs for poverty level Mexican American, Mexican, and African American children in Southern Orange County communities; his activities with the government programs addressing poverty; his identifying and working to address behavioral and educational study problems in the barrio; how he developed a program for recruitment of volunteer tutors for barrio children and discusses how he experienced a backlash from the academic community; he talks about the tutor's qualifications; he gives his opinions on the educational motivation for Mexican American students' to attend the program and his experiences with the students' parents; he reflects on the types of students he has taught and how it took 6-8 months to gain communication; and his detailed experiences and thoughts on the June 1968 Conference on Poverty.

**Bulk Dates:** 1960 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Secondary Education, Community Action Council (CAC), Barrios, Education, Poverty, Conference on Poverty (June 1968), Atwood, Fullerton, Marywood, War on Poverty, Tutorial programs, African American

**OH # 96**

**Narrator:** STELLA FALLIS (1947 - )  
**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle, Jr.  
**Date:** January 13, 1969  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:31:22  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final Transcript: 10 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Stella Fallis, a student at California State University, Fullerton majoring in Spanish. This interview is part of an oral history project for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492, Community History course. Specifically, this interview deals with Ms. Fallis relating that she is bi-cultural; she discusses her father's ethnic background as American Indian and her mother as Anglo; she talks about moving with her family from Washington to California in 1964; she expresses her ideas on the Mexican American versus Mexican in the U.S.; her attitudes on peaceful versus violent demonstrations; how she feels the white communities alienate themselves from the rest of non-white communities; her impressions on police harassment and brutality; her opinion of the negative media on the Brown Berets; her experience with the degradation of Mexican American students; and her attitudes about the role of the Catholic Church regarding Mexican Americans.

**Bulk Dates:** 1960 – 1970.

**Keywords:** East Los Angeles, Brown Berets, Police Brutality, Militancy, Prejudice, Catholic Church, American Indian, Mexican American, Mexican, Anglo, Washington

**OH # 97**

**Narrator:** MR. JOSEPH LOPEZ (1938 - )  
MRS. LOPEZ (n.d.)

**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle, Jr.

**Date:** January 10, 1969

**Location:** La Habra, California

**Language:** English

**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital

**Length:** 01:20:38

**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 31 pp.

**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lopez who are residents of La Habra, California. This interview was conducted for the Mexican American Project for California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding their perspectives of Mexican Americans and Mexican nationals in the United States, Mexican American militancy groups such as the Brown Berets, and their involvement with the League of United Latino American Citizens (LULAC). Specifically this interview covers Ms. Lopez's early life in Mexico where she was born and raised until age fifteen in Michocan; she discusses the cultural differences between Mexican Americans and Mexican nationals; she briefly mentions the Brown Berets and her thoughts on violent militancy; Joe briefly discusses how his father fighting in the Mexican Revolution under Pancho Villa; he explains how he considers himself to be a rebel and that it is naturally in a Mexican's blood; he briefly discusses spending three and a half years in the state penitentiary for selling dope and how he used this time to study; his education in Business at junior college and his time at California State University, Fullerton; states that he believes individuals are a product of their environment and that Whites should be responsible for perpetuating prejudices; describes his version of militancy which focuses on non-violence and using intelligence to work through problems; he explains how the Brown Berets are too militant, outdated, and rash with their actions; stresses how economic development amongst the marginalized needs to occur for change as well as a unification amongst all classes of Mexicans to fight prejudice and discrimination; states how he dislikes the term Mexican American while explaining what the term American means to him; briefly discusses the League of United American Citizens (LULAC) and how he is a leader because of "*sentimento*" and "*simpatia*"; further discusses the activities of the Brown Berets and its leader, David Sanchez; briefly talks about the relationship between Mexican Americans, African Americans, and the Black Panthers; their combined opinions about not utilizing violence in militancy unless it is a last resort; they briefly discuss the Catholic Church and how religion has no business in politics.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1969.

**Keywords:** Mexican Americans, Mexican Nationals, Brown Berets, Militancy, League of United Latino American Citizens (LULAC), Mexican Revolution, Pancho Villa, Sentimento, Simpatia, David Sanchez, African Americans, Black Panthers, the Catholic Church

**OH # 103**

**Narrator:** RUDY DE LEON (1926 - )  
**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle, Jr.  
**Date:** January 16, 1969  
**Location:** East Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:34:06  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 13 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history account of Rudy de Leon who was born in the community of Watts in Los Angeles, California. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492, Community History course. Specifically, this interview covers Mr. de Leon starting his career with the Los Angeles Police department in 1947 and how he has served for 21 years; he recalls that he was assigned to gang detail in Lincoln and Boyle Heights; he discusses graduating from California State University, Long Beach and his involvement with teaching police science at various colleges and universities; he shares his insight on community and police relations in East Los Angeles; he talks about his activities in handling complaints by citizens; he explains the position of the police review board; he discusses his opinion on the positive and negative attributes of the Brown Berets; how he evaluates the communist influence of the Brown Berets; his attitudes on social revolutions both social and violent; he mentions what he believes would help the Mexican American community such as employment in civil services; he closes with the impact of the Brown Berets inter-group differences and some thoughts on their objectives.

**Bulk Dates:** 1960 – 1970.

**Keywords:** East Los Angeles, Brown Berets, Black Panthers, Hollenbeck Police Division, Boyle Heights, Lincoln Heights, Che Guevara, Fidel Castro, Police Brutality, Militancy, Social Revolution

**OH # 104**

**Narrator:** ALBERT NATIVIDAD (n.d.)  
DAVID VALLE (n.d.)  
CARLOS LESPRON (n.d.)

**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle, Jr.

**Date:** January 16, 1969

**Location:** East Los Angeles, California

**Language:** English

**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital

**Length:** 01:06:36

**Transcript:** None

**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Albert Natividad, David Valle, and Carlos Lespron regarding the personal histories and thoughts on Mexican American Militancy. Specifically, Albert Natividad discusses his early life in El Paso, Texas and his move to Boyle Heights, Los Angeles in 1949; he describes his community's demographics; he talks about how he has served 18 years with Los Angeles County Sheriff Department's and is now a Captain; he discusses his education which includes High School, Junior College, and one and half year's spent at University of Southern California; he shares his impressions of Mexican American Militancy and states that militancy is temporary and recurring such as the Pachuco Riots; his thoughts on how the media covers militancy; he states that he personally opposes the militancy discussed in the media and that it is not representative of the community's feelings; he discusses his opinions and experiences with the Brown Berets and states that they are in a disarray, unkept, and share misleading information; David discusses his early life being born in Whittier, California and his residency in East Los Angeles over the last 18 years; his education and family life who like their community; he shares his thoughts on the Brown Berets and believes that they carry out their mission in a wrong way by causing violence and disruption in the school and public; Carlos discusses his early life and growing up in East Los Angeles, moving to San Diego in 1950, and coming back to LA; briefly talks about his middle class wage earning career, family life, service time, and education; his thoughts on the Brown Berets and how he is not fond of them because of their disruptions; they discuss their problems and/or lack of problems in East Los Angeles regarding racism, education, and housing; Albert discusses the Educational Issues Coordinating Community (EICC) and how militancy groups do not place emphasis on education; they discuss the Mexican American and education; they discuss their thoughts on Mexican Americans in the workforce; Albert discusses the housing discrimination he faced in 1951; they give their thoughts on militancy and the church; they give their thoughts on self-identification terms such as Chicano; they discuss stereotypes and Mexican Americans in entertainment; their closing thoughts on Mexican Americans and African Americans and the issues both groups face.

**Bulk Dates:** 1950 – 1970.

**Keywords:** East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Pachuco Riots, Brown Berets, Educational Issues Coordinating Community (EICC), Mexican American Militancy, Discrimination, Housing, Stereotypes, Religion, African Americans

**OH # 108**

**Narrator:** CARLOS RAMOS (1930 - )  
**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle Jr.  
**Date:** January 24, 1969  
**Location:** Anaheim, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:15:15  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited Transcript: 35 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Carlos Ramos who was born in California but raised in Mexico because his parents were Mexican nationals. This purpose of this interview is to discuss his life experiences and thoughts on Mexican American communities. Specifically, this interview covers his early life in Mexico, his regimental upbringing, and attending school in Sonora and Baja Mexicali until he was sixteen; how he came to El Centro, California and lied about his age to enlist in the U.S. Air force; he talks about how he attained the rank of sergeant by the age of nineteen; he recounts his long and varied military career serving in the Korean and Vietnam Wars; how his military activities earned him a Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts, and Good Conduct medal; how he met President John F. Kennedy during his military travels; his retiring with the rank of Lt. Colonel at age 37; he discusses incidents of discrimination as an adolescent and the equalization of employment opportunities; he talks about the Catholic Church's involvement with Mexican Americans; he touches on the poor education system with regard to Mexican Americans; he shares his attitudes toward the Brown Berets, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the Civil Rights Movement and Mexican American militancy; he addresses the historical misconceptions about the Alamo and the need for recognition of Mexican culture in American society; he talks about the Mexican American high school dropout rate; and how and why he accepted the position with Neighborhood Youth Core Center.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Discrimination, Education, Brown Berets, Civil Rights Movement, The Alamo, Mexican Culture, Militancy, Catholic Church, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Neighborhood Youth Core Center, Korean War, Vietnam War



**OH # 109**

**Narrator:** JOHN MARIANTHAL (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle Jr.  
**Date:** January 26, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:19:01  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited Transcript: 35 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of John Marianthal, a student at California State University, Fullerton. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492, Community History course. Specifically, this interview covers his early life where he recalls his being born in New York, how his family moved to Wisconsin, and finally settled in California; his attitude about educational stereotyping of Mexican Americans; his parent's German and English ancestry; the experiences of moving around often as a child and deciding to join the military; he comments on the Brown Berets and Chicano militancy but states he is not too familiar with these movements; his involvement with the research and presentation of seventeen demands to the administration for Ethnic Studies curriculum at California State University, Fullerton; his opinion of how the New Educational Horizons Program represents tokenism for self-preservation of the school; his activities with the Young Americans for Freedom and what they represent for underprivileged communities; he compares the Black Panthers, Brown Berets, and the Students for a Democratic Society and states these groups were formed out of a similar disillusionment to the establishment; he discusses racial hierarchy in society and the pre-conditioning of minorities to be taught Anglo-centric values; he gives his opinions on Mexican Americans not embracing the Brown Berets and other militancy groups; he talks about how his Anglo friends view militancy; he states the Brown Berets are not militant but rather revolutionary and explains why; explains why he supports the Brown Berets objectives; and his feelings about the Catholic Church and its role in Mexican American communities.

**Bulk Dates:** 1970.

**Keywords:** Stereotypes, Education, East Los Angeles, Brown Berets, Chicano movements, Militancy, Ethnic Studies, New Educational Horizon Program, Jim Fleming, Tokenism, Young Americans for Freedom, Catholic Church, Mexican American Communities, Pre-conditioning, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Black Panthers, California State University, Fullerton

**OH # 110**

**Narrator:** EVELYN ESCALANTE (n.d.)  
ALEX HINOJOSA (n.d.)

**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle Jr.

**Date:** January 27, 1969

**Location:** Anaheim, California

**Language:** English

**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital

**Length:** 01:14:45

**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim: 42 pp.

**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Evelyn Escalante and Alex Hinojosa who are both third generation Mexicans of American Descent. Evelyn was born in Orange County and attends school at Fountain Valley High and Alex was born in Fresno, California and attends school at Willinberd Continuation High School. The purpose of these interviews is to gather information pertaining to young Mexican Americans and their perceptions of life in Orange County. Specifically, they discuss the importance of finishing high school; the inauguration of the Brown Culture Society by the Community Action Center (CAC); they go into detail about the society's goals to help members of the community who make up a majority of those involved in the organization; the need of identification with both Mexican and American cultures; they discuss discrimination toward Mexican Americans in local establishments, housing, jobs, and school; their impressions of life in the barrios, community experiences, and pride; they briefly talk about the Catholic church and the role the priest plays within the barrio; explains why they do not believe militancy such as the Brown Berets is the best option for Chicano betterment; their relationship with the local police; their relationships with Anglo friends; they close on the lack of Mexican culture and history in their classes on California history and how the material tends to favor Anglo men.

**Bulk Dates:** 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican culture, Brown Culture Society, Brown Berets, Education, Discrimination, Militancy, Barrios, Chicanos, Community Action Center (CAC), Catholic Church, Orange County, Police

**OH # 111**

**Narrator:** LUPE DIAZ (1929 - )  
OFELIA DIAZ (n.d.)

**Interviewer:** Antonio Valle Jr.

**Date:** January 27, 1969

**Location:** Garden Grove, California

**Language:** English

**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital

**Length:** 01:04:21

**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 26 pp.

**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Lupe and Ofelia Diaz who are a married couple and residents of Garden Grove, California. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on their experiences with racism and discrimination in Victorville, California, their lives in Garden Grove, and their thoughts on Chicano militancy. Specifically, this interview covers their early life and parent's origins in Mexico; the prejudices they faced in Victorville at school and public places such as the movie theater; how they both identify as Chicanos; their educational background and careers; the housing discrimination they faced with Tatum Tract Homes; they discuss a Mexican American soldier named Manuel Casillas who was killed in action during World War II and how he was not allowed to be buried in Victorville Cemetery's veterans' plot; Lupe discusses his efforts in the Korean War, the discrimination he faced from a fellow serviceman, and how he belongs to the American Legion Post; their interests in Chicano welfare and betterment; their move to Garden Grove in 1965 and the lack of discrimination they know face; they address the disparity of educational funding for schools that have a predominate Mexican American population; they discuss the topic of equality in education and racial acceptance rates to universities; they talk about the organization, United Mexican American Students (UMAS); share their attitudes toward the Brown Berets and Mexican American militancy; their opinions about police brutality and harassment of Mexican Americans; the societal differences facing African Americans and Mexican Americans; they recall renting their former house in Victorville out to an African American family and the backlash they received; they close on the problem of Mexican Americans discriminating against African Americans and how children should be taught to not discriminate.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Brown Berets, United Mexican American Students (UMAS), East Los Angeles, Education, Discrimination, Stereotypes, Barrios, Militancy, Protests, African Americans, Victorville, Manuel Casillas, Police Brutality, African Americans, World War II, Korean War, American Legion Post

**OH # 113**

**Narrator:** RAY VILLA (1919 - 1983)  
**Interviewer:** Sharlene Van Brunt  
**Date:** January 21, 1969  
**Location:** Santa Ana, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 02:55:41  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 43 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Newspaper Articles

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Ray Villa, the first Latino elected to the city council of Santa Ana. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his community action with Mexican Americans. Specifically this interview covers his early life and details that he was born in Santa Barbara, raised in San Francisco until age twelve, and moved to East Los Angeles; his adolescent period in the Boyle Heights community of East Los Angeles where he graduated from Polytechnic High School; he recounts how he joined the Air Force in 1940 and was discharged in 1946; how he ended up in Santa Ana by way of job transfer in 1958; his activities with the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); his involvement with the Democratic Club in Fullerton and the Political Association of Spanish Speaking Organizations (PASSO); he also discusses his involvement with the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) in Orange County; he recounts experiences with Mexican American and John F. Kennedy campaign “Viva Kennedy Club”; his attitudes on police brutality and discrimination in housing and education; his involvement in the Santa Ana Unified School District’s Educable Mentally Retarded Program; his opinion on the validity of bi-lingual education; his activities with the Ford Foundation setting up a National Legal Defense and Education Fund; how he was the first Spanish surname on Orange County’s Grand Jury; his activities and involvement with Employment and Redevelopment Neighborhood Community Centers, Head Start Program, and Community Action Council (CAC); and his general activities working with and for the poor.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Fair Employment Practice Commission (FEPC), Community Action Council (CAC), League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), Political Association of Spanish Speaking Organizations (PASSO), Upward Bound Program, Neighborhood Community Centers, Manpower Defense Training Act, Head start Program, John F. Kennedy, “Viva Kennedy Club”, Poverty, Discrimination, Ford Foundation, Santa Ana Unified School District, Boyle Heights, Special Education

**OH # 115.1**

**Narrator:** ESTHER GONZALES (1929 - )  
**Interviewer:** Sharlene Van Brunt  
**Date:** January 22, 1969  
**Location:** Atwood, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:35:09  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 31 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Esther Gonzales who was born in the Mexican American community of Atwood in the city of Placentia, California. The purpose of the interview is to gather information on Mrs. Gonzales' experiences within her community and her community action efforts. Specifically, this interview covers her early life and memories of the Atwood community prior to the Orange County flood of 1938; her activities in high school as class president and student body president; she recalls how she attended school until tenth grade because she married young; she states how she has eight children; she further discusses her personal account of the 1938 Orange County flood; she shares that her mother was one of original settlers of the Atwood community; she briefly discusses the economic conditions of the Atwood community; her activities in the community such as weddings and birthdays; her involvement in the Parent-Teacher Association, community tutorial program, and other community activities; she discusses her assistance, experiences, and feelings about the welfare program; her opinion on the of language barriers in education for Mexican American children and states the importance of children keeping their cultural languages; her collaboration with League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) as well as her work with Mr. Ray Villa; she briefly discusses school discrimination; she does into detail about her involvement with the Community Action Council (CAC), fundraising efforts, plans for a community center and other various community self-help projects.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Atwood, 1938 Orange County Flood, Tutorial programs, Bilingual Education, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Community Action Council (CAC), Ray Villa, Welfare Program, Discrimination, Parent-Teacher Association

**OH # 115.2**

**Narrator:** ESTHER GONZALES (1929 - )  
**Interviewer:** Kim Stewart  
**Date:** June 14, 1971  
**Location:** Atwood, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:47:31  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 21 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Esther Gonzales, director of the Adult Education Program at the Atwood Community Center. The purpose of this interview is to discuss Mrs. Gonzales' personal history and experiences in the Atwood community. Specifically, this interview covers her parents migration to the Atwood community from Arizona because they sought jobs in the citrus industry; she discusses the growth of Atwood community resulting from an oil boom; she recounts how the community changed its name from Richfield to Atwood commemorating the railroad president, railroad business, and the resulting growth of the community; she discusses the employment opportunities for Mexican Americans in the growing community; she talks about the annexation of the community of Atwood by the city of Placentia; her activities with forming community committees to fight zoning from residential to commercial neighborhoods as well as infrastructure improvements; her involvement with the development of the Community Center; and her experiences with segregated schools and integration in 1948.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Richfield Oil, Railroad, Atwood, Placentia, Segregation, Integration, Atwood Community Center

**OH # 182**

**Narrator:** ALBERT H. RANGEL (1925 - )  
**Interviewer:** Ronald Banderas  
**Date:** April 22, 1970  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:53:04  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 25 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Albert H. Rangel, a Mexican American businessman in the city of Placentia, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his business efforts, the Bracero Program and his community activities. Specifically, this interview entails Mr. Rangel's early life and jobs he had in his community such as selling ice and shining shoes; how he dropped out of school at age fourteen to work in the citrus fields to help support his family of twelve; he discusses how in 1942 he joined the labor union, American Federation of Labor (AFL) and started building bases like Los Alamitos and El Toro; his joining the Navy and how he contracted tuberculosis while in the service; how he utilized Veteran benefits to go to school and earn a barber's license from the Los Angeles Barber School; he talks about why he decided to become a barber and his clientele; he shares his attitudes about the Bracero program; he briefly discusses the rise of the hippie counter-culture; he talks about the importance of education for Mexican Americans; his thoughts on Mexican American stereotypes; his opinion on the importance of education for Mexican American youths and how the use of narcotics in the barrios hinder the educational process; goes into detail about what can be done to improve the barrio situation and shares his opinions on the delinquency of barrio youth; briefly discusses Mexican Americans in entertainment and politics; his involvement and activities with the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) community redevelopment in Fullerton; and he shares his attitudes of discrimination in Fullerton.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Citrus Industry, Placentia, Veteran Benefits, Bracero Program, Barrio Gangs, Education, Narcotics, Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community Development, Discrimination, El Toro Marine Base, Los Alamitos Marine Base, Navy, American Federation of Labor (AFL)

**OH # 279**

**Narrator:** MANUEL ALVAREZ (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Elsie Sotomayer  
**Date:** June 13, 1971  
**Location:** Whitter, California  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:05:18  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Partial Transcript: 6 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Manuel Alvarez from Sinaloa, Mexico living in Montebello. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding his knowledge and experiences of the Americanization process of Mexican immigrants. Specifically, this interview covers his dangerous seven-day journey from Mexico into the United States; his feelings on why he left Mexico to pursue a better life for him and his family; how he dealt with discrimination for not speaking English; how he plans to bring his family to the United States; he discusses not having any schooling because he had to help his dad labor their family's ranch; the difficulties of not knowing English; his description of the unfairness he experienced while he worked as an undocumented worker; discusses the differences between politics, standard of living, and education from Mexico and the United States; he recounts a confrontation he had with the police regarding his citizen status.

**Bulk Dates:** 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican National, Mexicali, Mexico, Standard of Living, Education, Border Crossing, Police, Wage, Sinaloa, Montebello



**OH # 473**

**Narrator:** JOSEPH LOPEZ (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Ronald Banderas  
**Date:** May 14, 1970  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:30:11  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 37 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Joseph Lopez, an instructor at California State University, Fullerton and an income tax adjuster. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about Mr. Lopez' early life, his educational background, and his efforts and activities to promote the betterment of Chicano students. Specifically, he shares his memories of his childhood working in the citrus orchards and the tomato fields in Redlands and Oxnard, California; he describes the type of work he did and how the workers were majority Mexican; he gives his opinion on the term Mexican American; his feelings regarding the inadequacies of teachers in grade school with bilingual students; he recalls the types of Chicano students he went to school with and how none of them finished 4-year colleges; he discusses how he dropped out of school in the 8<sup>th</sup> grade and how he got married at age 15; his mixing with the wrong crowd which led to imprisonment for 3 years on narcotic charges; how he completed high school while in prison; he talks about being released from prison and finishing his education at Fullerton Junior College and California State University, Fullerton; his activities with campus organizations and becoming the president of the Accounting Society Club at CSUF; his involvement in developing the first Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA) organization at CSUF; he goes into great detail about MEChA's formations, philosophy, and objectives/goals; he discusses the issues facing barrios and outsider's misconceptions; and his activities in helping to develop a Chicano course curriculum at CSUF.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Farm labor, Citrus Industry, Bilingual Education, Narcotics, Imprisonment, Fullerton College, Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA), Accounting Society Club, Barrios, Chicano Studies, Prison

**OH # 474**

**Narrator:** WALDO ORTEGA (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Ronald Banderas  
**Date:** August 10, 1970  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:14:11  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 21 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Waldo Ortega, a sales engineer for Galesco Enterprises. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding Waldo Ortega's early life in Fullerton, educational background, and thoughts on Mexican Americans in community relations. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492, Community History course. Specifically, this interview discusses Mr. Ortega's early life and how he was raised in Fullerton, California; he relates his experiences as a young boy working in the orange groves and other after school and weekend jobs; he recounts his experiences with a myriad of individuals in the Navy for two years; he briefly discusses his time stationed in San Diego and Kingsville, Texas; his decision to go to college and study business administration rather than return to farm labor; he states that the discrimination on campus is highly sophisticated and is underlying; he shares his attitudes on the Bracero program; he gives his thoughts on why more Mexican Americans are moving away from agricultural work; his opinion on Mexican American stereotypes; he addresses the disparity in education between Mexican Americans and Anglos; he discusses the lack of Mexican and Mexican American History in elementary schools; his attitudes on Cesar Chavez and the plight of Mexican Americans with regard to changing social conditions; his views on the Brown Berets and Chicano militancy; his opinions on the establishment of an Ethnic Studies curriculum in education, and he closes on his opinion of the Mexican Americans' status in next 20-30 years.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Farm Labor, Bracero Program, Cesar Chavez, Brown Berets, Chicano Militancy, Stereotypes, Discrimination, Bilingual Education, Ethnic Studies, Navy, World War II, Galesco Enterprises

**OH # 476**

**Narrator:** GEORGE MCCLAIN (1920 - )  
CONNIE MCCLAIN (n.d.)

**Interviewer:** Ronald Banderas

**Date:** April 20, 1970

**Location:** Fullerton, California

**Language:** English

**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital

**Length:** 00:59:19

**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim: 38 pp.

**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of George and Connie McClain, co-owners of the El Burrito Restaurant located in Fullerton, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on their personal and business lives in Fullerton, California. This interview was conducted as part of a community history project for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492 course. Specifically, Mr. McClain discusses his early years and relates how Mexican Americans were relegated to agricultural labor in Anaheim; he discusses how serving in the military opened up economic avenues for Mexican American soldiers who learned their self-worth; he recounts attending Fullerton Junior College from 1946-48, on the G.I. Bill after military service and majoring in Business Administration; he talks about the demographics of the college and how a majority of Mexican American families pushed their children to get educations; they share their experiences with prejudice and discrimination; he recalls his family's migration to American during Mexico's Revolution of 1910; he discusses the changes for Mexican Americans since the 1940s; he explains how he teaches his children not to be afraid and to fight for what they deserve; how he started his own business; they describe the hard work they put into their business and their relationships with local college students; they relate their attitudes regarding the braceros; their feelings regarding Mexican stereotypes and conditioning; they discuss the lack of leadership for Mexican Americans in Southern California; they express their opinion regarding the changes in attitude of Chicano and Anglos in society; and they share their opinions about the importance of education for Mexican Americans and how it is a tool for upward mobility.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Labor, Military Service, Economic Opportunities, Discrimination, Prejudice, Stereotypes, Braceros, Education, Fullerton Junior College, Chicanos, G.I. Bill, World War II, Mexican Revolution, Mexico

**OH # 515**

**Narrator:** JOE M. VENEGAS (1914 - )  
**Interviewer:** A. Dean Tatom  
**Date:** April 20, 1970  
**Location:** Placentia, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:32:37  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 18 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Joe M. Venegas, a resident of Placentia, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information with Mexican immigration and Mr. Venegas' life and experiences in the United States. This interview was conducted as part of a community history project for the course History 492. Specifically, Mr. Venegas relates how his parents migrated to Arizona from Chihuahua, Mexico to escape the dangers of the Mexican Revolution on 1910; he recalls a particular incident during the Revolution involving the Villastas and the Carranznistas; how he and his family picked cotton in Phoenix, Arizona; how his family moved to Anaheim, California in 1919; his having to drop out of school and find work to help with family finances; he recalls his jobs of picking oranges and lemons and working on a chicken ranch; he relates his family's experience crossing the border and the immigration process; and he discusses his refusal to obtain American citizenship.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican Revolution, Poncho Villa, Venustiano Carranza, Migrant labor, Immigration, Arizona, Citrus Farming

**OH # 588**

**Narrator:** Virginia Vargas (1921 - )  
**Interviewer:** George Maisch  
**Date:** April 27, 1971  
**Location:** Anaheim, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:30:11  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim: 29 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Virginia Vargas, a longtime resident of Anaheim, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about Virginia Vargas' personal life and community activities in Anaheim. This interview was conducted for a community history project for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492 course. Specifically, this interview addresses the prejudice and discrimination Mrs. Vargas encountered in school as a young girl and the effort she has made to make her children's childhood better; she recounts her early life and how she was born in Fullerton, California but has lived in Anaheim, California for 41 years; she recalls her involvement with the Parents Teacher Association (PTA) of her children's school; her activities with the Los Caballeros program and her children's involvement; she discusses some of her involvement with the Neighborhood Outreach Project; she provides a detailed history of her and her family's involvement and activities with the Little People's Park project and El Barrio Unido (United Neighborhood); she briefly discusses Luis Sandoval and how he started the Mexican American Movement in Anaheim; her reflections on the Brown Berets and the Chicano militancy movement; and her evaluation of city and county government with regards to Mexican American communities.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Neighborhood Outreach Program, Little People's Park, Los Caballeros Program, El Barrio Unido, Brown Berets, Chicano militancy, Education, Mexican American Movement (MAM), Luis Sandoval, Anaheim, Barrio, Parents Teacher Association (PTA)

**OH # 589**

**Narrator:** GLORIA LOPEZ (1920 - )  
**Interviewer:** George Maisch  
**Date:** May 5, 1971  
**Location:** Anaheim, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:39:21  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 37 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Gloria Lopez, a Community Organizer and Former Director of the Anaheim Independencia Community Center established in 1967 through the Orange County Community Action Council. The purpose of this interview is to gather information about Mrs. Lopez' involvement as a community activist. Specifically, she talks about how she was born in El Paso, Texas and how she has lived in Orange County for the past 25 years; she discusses the formation and objectives of the Anaheim Independencia Community Center which includes creating more employment opportunities; she states the need and growth of Mexican American community organization movements; she discusses the role of the Community Action Center (CAC) in Orange County; she states that the Mexican community is a hard group to get organized; she goes into detail about the issues of the educational system and provides examples on how schools could help Mexican American children; her activities while working on the bond campaign for "Save Our Schools"; her feelings about the teacher-aid program for target schools funded under Title I; she briefly mentions assimilation tactics and how Chicanos have too much cultural pride to take on an Anglo identity; she discusses the importance of the Neighborhood Outreach Project; her opinion on why the Brown Berets did not flourish in Orange County; she explains why she views the activities of MEChA as positive for Mexican American youth; her activities in community relations addressing police brutality in Mexican American communities; and her involvement and activities with the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA).

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Orange County Community Action Council, Community activism, "Save Our Schools" campaign, Title I of California Education Code, Brown Berets, Chicano movement, MAPA, Police brutality, MEChA

**OH # 604**

**Narrator:** GONZALO B. GARCIA (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Beverly Garcia  
**Date:** March 21, 1971  
**Location:** Capistrano Beach, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:53:25  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 24 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Gonzalo B. Garcia, for a Community History Course. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his experiences with the Bracero program. Specifically, Garcia discusses his early life growing up in Imperial County and the agricultural work his family would do every summer in Fresno; he discusses the setup of the farming camps, the work, wages, and demographics; he recalls how his father was a foreman for a work gang; he gives his opinions on the program being indentured labor; he gives his opinion on why the Bracero program was dissolved and states it was a matter of economics; he discusses his personal relationship with Cesar Chavez and the work they did together in organizing the Community Service Organization; he describes a camp of 300 men and the horrible living and wage conditions they endured; he discusses the accomplishments of Cesar Chavez; he gives his thoughts on the Bracero program's relationship with the United States and Mexico; he recalls some of his father's experiences as a foreman, how he encouraged his children to go to school, and how he now works as a gardener for a country club; he states that the farmers and government created horrible conditions for workers.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Imperial County, Mexico, Bracero Program, Cesar Chavez, Community Service Organization, Agricultural Work

**OH # 605**

**Narrator:** SOCORRO CABRALES (1945 - )  
**Interviewer:** A. Dean Tatom  
**Date:** May 16, 1971  
**Location:** Blythe, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:48:06  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 31 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Socorro Cabrales, regarding her experiences with migrating from Mexico. This interview was conducted as part of a community history project for Dr. Shumway's History 492 course. Specifically, Mrs. Cabrales reflects on growing up in Durango, Mexico; she discusses how she studied in school to become a teacher and how she wanted to pursue teaching in the United States; she talks about the *Tarahumares* Indians and how they lived within Mexican society and worked on farms; she discusses migrating to the United States because her father came to the country for work as a bracero for the California Growers' Company; she goes into detail about her father's work and living conditions; she talks about her family working as agricultural laborers in the United States; she recalls the type of education she received in Mexico; her perceptions of Indigenous and Mexican relations in Mexico and she discusses the poverty that Natives face; she briefly mentions *Reforma Agraria*; she talks about the difficulties she had learning the English language; she shares some of her memories, experiences, and cultural customs from Mexico.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Labor, Tarahumares, Reforma Agraria, Indian-Mexican relations, Bracero Program, Immigration, Mexico, California Growers' Company



**OH # 606**

**Narrator:** MANUEL GUILIN (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** A. Dean Tatom  
**Date:** May 26, 1971  
**Location:** Blythe, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:30:11  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 35 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Manuel Guilin, regarding her experiences as a farm laborer who lives in Blythe, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his personal and professional life as an agricultural worker. Specifically, Guilin discusses his early life in Mexico and his migration to Calexico, California in 1928; he states that they migrated because there was no work in Mexico and discusses how his family worked at the Colorado River Farm; he briefly mentions his time in the Service from 1940-46; he talks about working in Sinaloa after his time in the Service and the agricultural work he did; he discusses aspects of the harvests, the demographics of the workers, and the wages they might earn; he recalls farming in Placentia, California for 3 years; he recounts his experiences working with various farming companies and the types of laborers they would hire; he compares the educational systems of Mexico and the United States; he goes into further detail about his time in the Service and how he was a Corporal and Sergeant in the Airforce; his experiences with braceros; he recalls police brutality against the braceros.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Calexico, Mexico, Colorado River Farm, Bracero, Agriculture, World War II, Air Force, Sinaloa, Placentia

**OH # 607**

**Narrator:** FELICITAS NORIEGA (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** A. Dean Tatom  
**Date:** May 16, 1971  
**Location:** Blythe, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:51:30  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 24 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Felicitas Noriega, a longtime resident of Blythe, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on her migration to America and her experiences in the United States. Specifically, she discusses her early life and how she was born in Cananea, Sonora and migrated from Mexico to Arizona at a young age because of her father's mining work; how her family settled in Blythe in 1926 and how they have stayed there since; she discusses returning to Mexico in 1930 because her father was terminally ill and wanted to pass away in his home country; she recounts how her family was not allowed to immigrate back to the United States despite valid immigration papers, because the immigration officers believed they could not support themselves; she explains how her family sold everything they had to survive; she discusses how her family crossed the border from Mexicali into Calexico and their travels to Blythe; she goes into detail about immigration officers showing up to their home in Blythe inquiring about their immigration status; she talks about how they always supported themselves with jobs such as a barbershop and a restaurant over the last 21 years; she discusses visits to Mexico and how she has no known relatives there; she recalls only having a second grade education because she had to work various jobs to support her mom and family such as picking cotton and washing clothes; she provides further detail about her family trying to make a living in Mexico; she discusses her experiences with braceros; she talks about becoming a United States Citizen; she briefly closes with her thoughts on prejudices.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Blythe, Cananea, Sonora, Arizona, Mining, Braceros, Immigration Officers, Mexicali, Calexico, United States Citizenship

**OH # 608.1**

**Narrator:** JOSEPH G. OROZCO (1911 - )  
**Interviewer:** A. Dean Tatom  
**Date:** April 5, 1971  
**Location:** Anaheim, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:14:11  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 21 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Photographs

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Joe Orozco, a resident of Anaheim. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his personal and business life in Mexico and the United States. Specifically, he discusses his early life and states that he was born on a train in Chihuahua, Mexico; he recalls how his father was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Mexican Federal Army, later worked for the Chino Cooper Company, joined the United States Army in the Aviation Corps; he discusses moving to Berkley with his mother where he graduated in 1930 but lost his bank savings to attend college due to the Great Depression; he recalls visiting Mexico City and not being allowed back into the United States so he obtained a job at the California Standard Oil Company; his work with the National Highway Commission and National Irrigation Commission in Mexico; he discusses how he met his wife, an American citizen, in Mexico City and how he became a legal United States citizen through their marriage; he explains his work as an interpreter for the District Attorney's Office in Tijuana and how he helped the police; he talks about one of his work cases; he discusses police corruption in Mexico as well as the differences between Mexican and American police; his experiences with the Hoof and Mouth Disease Commission where he began interpreting; the differences in marriage practices between Mexico and the United States.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Chihuahua, Mexico, Chino Cooper Company, Mexican Federal Army, Aviation Corp, Berkley, California Standard Oil Company, National Highway Commission, National Irrigation Company, Mexican Police, American Police, Tijuana, Interpreter, United States Citizenship, Hoof and Mouth Disease Commission

**OH # 608.2**

**Narrator:** JOSEPH G. OROZOCO (1911 - )  
**Interviewer:** A. Dean Tatom  
**Date:** April 17, 1971  
**Location:** Anaheim, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:48:53  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 13 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Photographs

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Joseph G. Orozoco, a resident of Anaheim, California. The purpose of this interview was to follow up with his first interview conducted April 5, 1971 and to gather more information about his experiences in southern Mexico. Specifically, he continues discussing his experiences with the Hoof and Mouth Disease Commission; his travels to the Mitla Ruins and Maya Ruins; he describes a trip to Monte Albán, which is on the west side of the City of Oaxaca; he talks about his experiences with Mexicans and states that they are very friendly and sincere; he discusses how Mexicans are proud of their Indigenous roots; he talks about the government going into Indian villages in Veracruz and vaccinating their livestock; he discusses the Indigenous' lifestyles and how they were reluctant to deal with the government; he describes their trade systems and lack of monetary understanding; he explains his relationship with the Mexican people; he goes into detail about the class system in Mexico; he briefly talks about Mexico's paternal style of government and why the protectors of the FBI were mostly military men; he describes his relationship with Presidente Mateos; he shares some of his experiences at the Berkley Senior High School;

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Hoof and Mouth Disease Commission, Milta Ruins, Maya Ruins, Monte Albán, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Mexico's Indigenous, Presidente Mateos, FBI, Berkley Senior High School, Livestock, Vaccinations, Southern Mexico

**OH # 609**

**Narrator:** CHAOI VASQUEZ (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Ronald Banderes  
**Date:** June 2, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:16:02  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 43 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Chaoi Vasquez, a cement worker and finisher for the City of Fullerton, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his personal life, experiences working various jobs, his time in the service, and his thoughts on Fullerton's community. Specifically, he discusses being born and raised in Fullerton, California; he recalls the work he did as a youth which involved picking oranges and lemons on Chapman Ranch, how jobs were hard to come by, and his experiences with long hours; he discusses how this agricultural work was the only job he quit, and the demographics of the laborers; he talks about attending school until the 4<sup>th</sup> grade, his thoughts on extended education, and the graduation rates for other children that he knew; he discusses World War II, how he worked at a tire factory that made airplane tanks, and how he worked for 2.5 years being a Seabees—a working battalion—under the Navy; he further discusses the work he did while he served and the demographics and lack of Mexican Americans in his division; he recalls a moment where he faced discrimination in the service and discusses the discrimination that was occurring in Anaheim before the war; he talks about working at the tire factory and the City of Fullerton after the war; he gives his opinions on the Bracero program and how the Mexican American community reacted to it; he briefly discusses Jamaican labor; his thoughts on jealousy between Mexicans and Mexican Americans; he states why he chose to live in a barrio in Fullerton; he talks about his children's education and the local gangs in the area; he gives his thoughts on Mexican Americans and politics, local organizations like the Seaside, and the organization's activities; he discusses Mexican American superstition, interchanging language of Spanish, and briefly talks about Chicano youth movements; he gives his opinions on stereotypes and self-identification terms; he closes on where he sees Mexican Americans in the next 20 – 30 years.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Chapman Ranch, Agricultural Labor, World War II, Navy, Seabees, Discrimination, Barrio, Braceros, Interchanging Language, Superstition, Chicano Youth Movements, Stereotypes

**OH # 610**

**Narrator:** BURT DURAN (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Ronald Banderes  
**Date:** May 10, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:40:38  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 20 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Burt Duran, a watchmaker and a repairman. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on his personal life and professional experiences in Orange County. Specifically, he discusses being an orange picker during his youth and the working conditions; how he attended high school until the 9<sup>th</sup> grade before dropping out and why students may not finish; his thoughts on self-identification terms; he talks about being disabled when he left the service and using his G.I. Bill to learn the trade of watch making; he states that he should have improved his education and reflects on the poor school system in Placentia, California; he talks about where he chose to have his business; he reflects on the softball organization he has been involved with; he talks about two clubs: the Classic Lord and the Majestic Gents, and his experiences with the individuals; he gives his opinions on the importance of athletic programs for the youth; he briefly talks about cultural traditions such as Cinco de Mayo; his thoughts on Cesar Chavez; he reflects on strikes in Orange County; his thoughts on the Mexican Americans feelings of citizenship after World War II; his feelings about stereotypes and he discusses Mexican Americans in entertainment; he discusses the East Side Club; and closes with his thoughts on militancy.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Work, Cinco de Mayo, East Side Club, Discrimination, World War II, Stereotypes, Classic Lords, Majestic Gents, Cesar Chavez, G.I. Bill, Athletic Programs

**OH # 611**

**Narrator:** ARTHUR NEGRETE (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Ronald Banderes  
**Date:** May 12, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:56:18  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final: 31 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Art Negrete, a beautician and baker. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his life and professional experiences. Specifically, he discusses the jobs he has which have involved a butcher, baker, decorator, and a cosmetologist; he discusses his time in the Air Force during World War II and how he used the G.I. Bill to become a baker; he discusses how he was a gunner during World War II until he was grounded for medical reasons; he then served as a finance clerk until the end of the war; he recalls the discriminatory practices against African Americans in the military; he discusses why and how he used his G.I. Bill and how other Mexican Americans did not take advantage; he discusses the lack of Mexican Americans pursuing education and their social conditioning; his experiences with discrimination as a Mexican American; his opinions and attitudes towards the Brown Berets, the Chicano Movement, and militancy; his opinions on the Bracero Program and its impact on Mexican Americans; his feelings on barrios and narcotics; his views on inter-marriages and how society might react; and his attitudes about Mexican Americans and their lack of organization and political involvement.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Discrimination, African Americans, G.I. Bill, Education, Brown Berets, Chicano, Militancy, Barrios, Narcotics, World War II, Inter-marriage, Stereotypes, Strikes

**OH # 612**

Narrator: ALFRED ESQUEDA (n.d.)  
Interviewer: Ronald Banderes  
Date: May 28, 1970  
Location: Undisclosed  
Language: English  
Project: Mexican American  
Audio Format(s): Digital  
Length: 00:55:16  
Transcript: Digitized. Final: 14 pp.  
Ephemera: None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Alfred Esqueda, a resident of Orange County. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his personal opinions on Mexican American communities and his professional experiences in Orange County, which include his agricultural and city work. Specifically, he discusses the agricultural work he did as a youth before he started working for the city; he goes into detail about the types of fruits he harvested; he recalls a strike that occurred with orange pickers who went up to northern California to harvest grapes; he addresses the sanitary conditions of the farms and the lack of education for laborer's children; he recalls some the laborer's strikes in Orange County that were broken up by the police; he describes how he left his job as foreman of Edington to become a mechanic by trade for the City of Fullerton; he discusses the lack of discrimination he has faced and why he chose to live in his current neighborhood; he recalls his education of high school and some college to learn welding and mechanical work; he discusses the types of clubs he was a part of such as the Latin Club; he discusses the local gangs in the area; his thoughts on bilingual education; his thoughts on the lack of community and political organization in Mexican American communities; his thoughts on stereotypes in the African American and Mexican American communities; he discusses the Brown Berets and states that he believes an Ethnic Studies department should be on college campuses; his thoughts on modern medicine and Mexican superstitions; his opinions on why Mexican Americans have left agricultural work and where they will be in the next 20-30 years.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Labor, Orange County, Laborer Strikes, Discrimination, Edington, Ethnic Studies, Brown Berets, Stereotypes, Mexican Folklore, Superstitions



**OH # 613**

**Narrator:** LORRAINE SAMBRANO (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Ronald Banderes  
**Date:** May 21, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:43:29  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim: 19 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Lorraine Sambrano, a resident of Orange County. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on the Mexican American women's experiences in Orange County. Specifically, she discusses her early life employment as a babysitter and her employment after high school as a clerk typist with the Bank of America; she discusses why she chose this type of employment rather than domestic work and she discusses the shortage of Mexican Americans in this line of work; she gives her experiences and opinions on why her fellow Mexican American female students did not finish high school and states it is because they either got married or lacked motivation; she discusses bilingual education and the importance of knowing multiple languages; she recounts the clubs and organizations she participated in during high school; she discusses the traditional roles of men and women in Mexican American families and how there has been a shift; she gives her opinions on the shift from agricultural to other occupations; she discusses why people stay in barrios, the lack of organization, and issues that occur; her opinions on Mexican Americans in politics and the changing landscape; she discusses why African Americans seem to have been better off with obtaining a political and community voice; she gives her opinions on self-identification, Mexican Americans in entertainment, Americanization, and superstitions; she briefly discusses stereotypes and where she thinks Mexican Americans will be in the next 20-30 years.

**Bulk Dates:** 1970.

**Keywords:** Bank of America, Domestic Work, Americanization, Stereotypes, Bilingual Education, Traditional Gender Roles; African Americans, Politics, Violence, Agricultural, Mexican Superstitions

**OH # 625**

**Narrator:** ANTONIA GONZALES (n.d.)  
KENNETH KESSLER (n.d.)  
MARGARET KESSLER (n.d.)  
DEBRA OLSON (n.d.)

**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga

**Date:** June 29, 1971

**Location:** Undisclosed

**Language:** English

**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital

**Length:** 01:00:12

**Transcript:** Missing

**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Keith Kessler, Margaret Kessler, Debra Olson, and Antonia Gonzales, former residents of La Habra, California. This interview was conducted as part of a Mexican American oral history project for California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the interview was to gather information regarding their experiences in La Habra during the 1930s and 1940s. Specifically, this interview details Mrs. Margaret Kessler's librarian and teaching careers in the La Habra and Fullerton, California school districts; list of school superintendents, principals, and teachers at the various school facilities during the 1930s; California State University, Fullerton and Fullerton High School's foundational history; La Habra's business district on Euclid Avenue during the early years; Fullerton Public Library's Oral History Collection (dates back to 1934 and Mrs. Shepard's interview); Louis E. Plummer's contribution to Fullerton High School; La Habra's community in the 1940s; La Habra's service clubs such as American Legion and the Boy Scouts; discontinuing of Wilson School and the school's relation to the Mexican American community; race relations between Mexicans and whites at Washington, Walnut, and Lincoln Grammar Schools (La Habra School District); La Habra Citrus Association and the different foremen; Cruz Reynoso (Mexican American lawyer and resident of La Habra, California) and his participation with the California Rural Legal Assistance, Incorporation; La Habra community dances at the Legion Hall and Masonic Hall during the 1940s; La Habra's Japanese community; Mr. Kessler's Sergeant Ranch (part of La Habra Ranch Operations); La Habra during the World War II and the evacuation of Japanese from the community to internment camps; Sergeant Ranch's Mexican nationals labor force during World War II; Leffingwell Ranch and its Mexican labor force crew; the Nixon store in Whittier, California in the mid to late 1930s; and the history of Gaston and John Bastanchury's Ranch Company.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** La Habra, Fullerton, Fullerton Public Library's Oral History Collection, Fullerton High School, Legion Hall, Masonic Hall, Bastanchury Ranch, Leffingwell Ranch, Mexican Labor, Japanese Internment

## OH # 627.1

**Narrator:** JUAN GARCIA FLORES (1896 - )  
**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga  
**Date:** April, 22, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:00:00  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 29 pp. (English)  
Digital. Edited: 37 pp. (Spanish)  
**Ephemera:** Photograph

### Abstract:

An oral history with Juan Garcia Flores, a commissioned coronel during Mexico's Revolution of 1910. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his personal life and his involvement and experiences during the Mexican Revolution. Specifically, Juan discusses how he was born in Sauzilla, Chihuahua and his life experiences working in Mexico; he discusses working for a hacienda called "Santa Gertrudes", his father and grandfather's ranch called "San Pablo", and his experiences under President Huerta's regime; he provides a detailed explanation of the small town he lived in and how local law enforcement was set up; he describes his poor relationship with the commissioner of the town, Eduardo Martinez because he won two cows from him through a game of fronton; he discusses how the town was sieged by the Federacion and explains that they went around small towns picking up men off of their farms; he reflects on his orders to join their ranks because Eduardo had a personal vendetta against him; he describes his experience of joining other men, relaying on towns-people to provide food and water, and how he joined ranks; he goes into great detail about the grooming and instructions he was taught during his training; he reflects on some experiences he had with the revolutionaries; his relationships with General Ortega and General Francisco Ventura.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910.

**Keywords:** Mexico Revolution of 1910, Hacienda, President Huerta, Federacion, Revolutionaries, General Ortega, General Francisco Venture, Fronton, Sauzilla, Chihuahua

**OH # 627.2**

**Narrator:** JUAN GARCIA FLORES (1896 - )  
**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga  
**Date:** July 23, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:00:00  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 4 pp. (English)  
Digitized. Edited: 4pp. (Spanish)  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Juan Garcia Flores, a commissioned coronel during Mexico's Revolution of 1910. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his personal life history, family's background, and immigration La Habra, California in 1923. Specifically, he discusses being born on May 6, 1896; his mother and father's background as well as his maternal and paternal grandparents; he discusses his Spanish and Mexican ancestry; he talks about his four siblings; he recounts coming to the United States in 1918 because of General Pancho Villa and how he arrived to La Habra, California in 1923; he talks about picking citrus the first week for La Habra's Citrus Association and then working at La Habra Heights where he picked mainly vegetables on Highway 39; he discusses the demographics of this ranch and how it made up of primarily Japanese individuals; he briefly discusses working with the Bastanchurys and how he was their tractor man; he discusses his home in La Habra, how he returned to Mexico in 1929, and then returned back to the United States.

**Bulk Dates:** 1900- 1930.

**Keywords:** La Habra Citrus Association, General Pancho Villa, Bastanchury, Japanese Laborers, Agricultural Labor, Barrios

**OH # 627.3**

**Narrator:** JUAN GARCIA FLORES (1896 - )  
**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga  
**Date:** April 7, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:45:56  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 21 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Juan Garcia Flores, a commissioned coronel during Mexico's Revolution of 1910. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his involvement and experiences during the Mexican Revolution. Specifically, he discusses the attacks he led on towns and his strategizing; he describes the battle for the town of Torreon and how the commanders left the Spanish and Chinese to defend the fort so they could get away; he discusses the massacre of the Spanish and the Chinese; he describes in detail the aftermath and destruction of Torreon; he talks about how he had three bullets in his leg; he talks about a station called "La Colorada" and two places called "El Tule" and "Los Algodones"; he discusses going into Zacaetecas and the destruction of the city; how he went to Mexico City and his experiences with locals there; he talks about Pancho Villa and Carranza and the amount of men they had; he discusses roaming from town to town like a marauder; he recounts how it took 3 months to get to Chihuahua and how they fought "corroncitos" along the way in 1915; he states that a rumor had been told to his family that he had been given up for dead, which prompted his family to leave for the United States; he reflects on meeting his wife in Torreon and how she hated him at first; he discusses how he had to find his family and wife who thought he had been killed in action.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1930.

**Keywords:** Spanish, Chinese, Terreon, Zacatecas, Pancho Villa, Carranza, Corroncitos, Chihuahua, Mexico Revolution of 1910

**OH # 627.4**

**Narrator:** JUAN GARCIA FLORES (1896 - )  
FRANCISCA FLORES (n.d.)

**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga

**Date:** April 8, 1971

**Location:** Undisclosed

**Language:** Spanish

**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital

**Length:** 02:08:51

**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 35 pp. (English)  
Digitized. Edited: 34 pp. (Spanish)

**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An interview with Juan Garcia Flores and his wife Francisca Flores. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on how they met in Mexico during the Revolution and their immigration to the United States. Specifically, they discuss how they met in 1914, when Juan and the “revolutionaries” took over the city of Torreon; he discusses the first time he saw her and how he began courting her; how she told him to write her letters and he kept his distance during the courtship because she did not like him at first; they recall Juan’s marriage proposal, how her family and priest objected because she was only 14, and how they had a civil court and church marriage; Juan discusses threatening the priest into marrying them, and they describe their wedding and reception in detail; Francisca states that she did not see Juan from 1914 until 1921 because of Mexico’s Revolution; he briefly discusses his activities between those years and how everyone believed him to be dead except for his wife; they mention their first son, Julio being born in 1915; they discuss moving to Chihuahua, Mexico in 1931 and then El Paso for 23 years until 1954 when they went back to the United States; she states she wanted to move to the United States so he would not be in the Mexican army anymore; he shares a few stories of his government and military involvement while they were married; she recalls getting very ill, because she worked hard when he was gone and talks about being hospitalized for 2 weeks; they discuss going to the United States to live in La Habra in 1954; they briefly discuss their United States citizenship; Juan states he has settled down but participates in clubs and is the President of the Corona Club; they close with stating how long their life has been and they don’t know how it will end.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexico Revolution of 1910, Torren, United States Citizenship, Corona Club, Chihuahua, El Paso, La Habra

**OH # 627.5**

**Narrator:** JUAN GARCIA FLORES (1896 - )  
**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga  
**Date:** April 14, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:04:59  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited, 13 pp. (English)  
Digitized. Edited, 20 pp. (Spanish)  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An interview with Juan Garcia Flores and his wife Francisca Flores. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on how they met in Mexico during the Revolution and their immigration to the United States. Specifically, he discusses how he used to make bombs and grenades and goes into details about how and why he would use these weapons during the Revolution; he describes using dynamite on trains if his troops were short on money; he recalls other revolutionaries learning how to make dynamite and grenades; he recalls his favorite war horses, "Siete Legus" and "Duke"; he talks about how he rode Duke during the sieges against Villa's revolutionary government and explains that the horse was injured but died from natural causes; he discusses the years he had the horse; he states that in 1916, a lot of individuals in the revolutionary movement became dissatisfied and explains why; he recalls the siege of Celaya; he describes his relationship and experiences with General Felipe Angeles Perez; he briefly mentions seeing Villa's plane.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1920.

**Keywords:** Mexico Revolution of 1910, War Horse, Pancho Villa, General Felipe Angeles Perez, Dynamite, Grenades, Celaya

**OH # 627.6**

**Narrator:** JUAN GARCIA FLORES (1896 - )  
**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga  
Carlos Duran  
**Date:** June 21, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:20:56  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 6 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Juan Garcia Flores, a commissioned coronel during Mexico's Revolution of 1910. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his involvement and experiences during the Mexican Revolution. Specifically, he discusses how they paid townspeople for food and how they grew their army by releasing and taking prisoners from local town jails; he states that his troops did all of their marching by day despite being afraid of getting bombed on; he discusses the length of the battle campaigns he participated in; he describes the flora and fauna of La Sierra Madre, the Valley of Bachimba, and the Valley of San Quintin; he recalls the Convention of Aguas Calientes.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910.

**Keywords:** Mexico Revolution of 1910, La Sierra Madre, Valley of Bachimba, Valley of San Quintin, Convention of Aguas Calientes



**OH # 627.7**

**Narrator:** JUAN GARCIA FLORES (1896 - )  
**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga  
**Date:** June 15, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:59:02  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 16 pp. (English)  
Digitized. Edited: 22 pp. (Spanish)  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Juan Garcia Flores, a commissioned coronel during Mexico's Revolution of 1910. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his experiences during the Mexican Revolution and his involvement with Pancho Villa's death. Specifically, he discusses his two brothers, Pascual and Antonio Flores, before they went into the Mexican Revolution and how they worked in a saw-mill called "San Juan Madera"; How his brothers joined Eduardo Almendaros who fought under Villa; he states that they grew up in Alavrena, a small town with a population of 300 families; he discusses how he rarely saw his brothers during the Revolution; he states that both of his brothers requested to leave the service and were killed by Pancho Villa in 1917; he recalls leaving Mexico for the United States right after they were murdered, and how he stayed in Texas, Montana, and then La Habra, California; he discusses Jesus Losoya plotting Villa's death and goes into detail about the plans; he recalls how Jesus Losoya wanted to recruit him to be one of Villa's assassins; he goes into detail about how was a part of Villa's death, the actual assassination, and the aftermath; he states that Villa committed atrocious acts and believed that is why he needed to be assassinated.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1930.

**Keywords:** Mexican Revolution of 1910, San Juan Madera, Alavrena, Eduardo Almendaros, Pancho Villa, Assassination, La Habra, California, Jesus Losoya

**OH # 627.8**

**Narrator:** JUAN GARCIA FLORES (1896 - )  
**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga  
**Date:** July 29, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American

**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:03:36  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited: 22 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Juan Garcia Flores, a commissioned coronel during Mexico's Revolution of 1910. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his involvement and experiences during the Mexican Revolution. Specifically, he discusses working alongside General Martin Lopez; he reflects on the women soldiers who were a part of campaigns and battles; he recalls being at "La Parada" in 1915, where he helped General Arroyo destroy General Panilo Natera's troops; his siege on the town of Columbus and his combat against the 13<sup>th</sup> Calvary American soldiers; he goes into details about the American soldiers who were involved in the Mexican Revolution; he talks about the types of troops under General Francisco Mujia and Francisco Trevino; he briefly talks about the end of Division del Norte; He discusses his two brothers being killed by Pancho Villa and how he fled to El Paso after; he describes how he traveled to El Paso and how he visited the immigration department; he recalls being sent to Aurora, Illinois to work on the railroad by the Serate y Vina agency; he explains how by chance he discovered his parents and wife were living in El Paso, how they thought he had been killed, and his reuniting with his father.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1930.

**Keywords:** Mexico Revolution of 1910, Pancho Villa, Women Soldiers, Villista Movement, Carancista Movement, Zacatecas, General Panilo Natera, General Martin Lopez, General Isaac Arroyos, General Francisco Mujia, El Paso, Francisco Trevino, Serate y Vina Agency

**OH # 628**

**Narrator:** TOMASA MARGARET “MAGGIE” JARA (1911 - )  
**Interviewer:** Pam Philips  
**Date:** June 12, 1971  
**Location:** Placentia, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:30:17  
**Transcript:** Digital. Final: 11 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Maggie Jara, owner of the infamous 301 Club in Placentia. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on her personal and professional life. This interview is part of the oral history project for Dr. Gary Shumway’s History 492, Community History course. Specifically, Mrs. Jara discusses being born in Organ, New Mexico in 1911, moving to California in 1930 and settling in Placentia in 1944; she reflects on her attending Loreto Academy, a Catholic school in Las Cruces, New Mexico until the 8<sup>th</sup> grade; she discusses her sister’s lives in Orange County; she recalls the first business she had in Santa Ana, a restaurant called La Paloma; she discusses how her current business was formed; how she originally cooked tamales and took in boarders; how her business evolved into a restaurant; she talks about the diversity of her clientele from orange-pickers to the expanding demographics of her community; she talks about the college students in the area and how they respect her; she recounts her past marriages, being a widow, and the loss of one child; she discusses her parents backgrounds and careers; she mentions The San Luis Mariachi band that plays at her restaurant; she recalls her experiences with Kendall Yorba and the Yorba family; and her experiences living in Orange County.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** 301 Club, Organ, New Mexico, Loreto Academy Placentia, The San Luis Mariachi Band, Kendall Yorba, Orange-Pickers, Mexican Labor

**OH # 661**

**Narrator:** LEONEL MAGNA (1911 - )  
**Interviewer:** A. Dean Tatom  
**Date:** May 24, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:47:29  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 48 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Leonel Magna, a longtime resident of Placentia, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his experiences immigrating from Mexico and his personal life. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492, Community History course. Specifically, Mr. Magna discusses being born in Sonora, Michoacan, his father's job with railroad Inter-California, and his family immigrating to the United States in 1918 from Michoacan, Mexico; he describes his struggle to learn the English language as a child and the help he received from his teachers; his family's move from El Paso, Texas to Yuma, Arizona, Calexico, San Diego, La Mesa, and finally settling in Placentia in 1921; he recalls his brothers and their occupations as doctors; he discusses his life in Mexicali, the setup of the city, and the living conditions; he recounts his detailed personal experiences when the 1938 Orange County flood struck and how he was at school; he talks about the destruction the flood caused; he reflects on what Placentia looked like before the population grew; he describes the conditions of his family during the Great Depression and how he picked fruit to make a living; he talks about obtaining his United States citizenship in 1954; his employment at Santa Ana Ranch Botanical Gardens; he reflects on the automation of the citrus packing houses; his experiences with segregation in Placentia; his activities as a community organizer for city improvements; how he was instrumental in getting lighting and a sewer system for his city; and his opinion and experiences on discriminatory practices in education against children from Spanish speaking families, not offering college prep courses and only shop classes.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** 1938 Orange County Flood, Santa Ana Ranch Botanical Gardens, Great Depression, Segregation, Citrus Packing Houses, Discrimination, Community Activism, Education, Michoacan, Railroad Inter-California, United States Citizenship, Sewer System, Lighting, Bilingual Education

**OH # 700**

**Narrator:** EMILIA CASTANEDA DE VALENCIANA (1926 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** September 8, 1971  
**Location:** La Mirada, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 03:34:18  
**Transcript:** Digital. Final: 76 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Photographs

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Emilia Castaneda de Valenciana for the Mexican-American Oral History Project. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about her personal life history, experiences during the Great Depression, and her forced departure to Mexico from her home in Los Angeles, California. This interview was a part of a project for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492, Community History course. Specifically, this interview covers Mrs. Valenciana's growing up in Los Angeles during the Great Depression; she discusses her parents immigration to the United States and how they were financially stable until the depression hit; she talks about her mother working as a domestic and her father as a stonemason and bricklayer; she discusses her childhood memories of the neighborhood she lived in, her school, and church activities; her recollections of it snowing in Los Angeles in 1932; she remembers the difficulties of being bilingual with her education at Malabar Street School; how her family received welfare during the depression; she recalls how her mother had passed away and how her father, because of his pride, requested to return to Mexico in hopes of finding work or receiving land; she states that her father never wanted to give up his Mexican Citizenship, but was proud that his children had dual citizenship; she gives her account of traveling to Mexico on a train during the repatriation; she discusses her difficulties adjusting to life in Mexico especially with understanding cultural differences; her experiences with "not fitting in" with Mexican nationals because she was American born; she recalls living on ranches with her father and working various domestic jobs while in living in Mexico to help out her family; she recalls instances of discrimination against her in Mexico because she was an American citizen; her return to the United States in April 1944 at the age of eighteen; and her reflections on the experiences she had with the repatriation program and the general attitudes of Anglo Americans towards Mexicans.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Repatriation, Great Depression, Mexican Land Reform, Discrimination, Mexican Nationals, Welfare, Dual Citizenship, Malabar Street School, Domestic Work, Deportation, Mexican Citizenship, Anglo Americans

**OH # 736**

**Narrator:** PEDRO G. CASTRO (1899 - )  
**Interviewer:** A. Dean Tatom  
**Date:** April 2, 1971  
**Location:** Placentia, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:55:30  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 39 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Pedro G. Castro, a resident of Placentia, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his personal life in Mexico and the United States. This interview is part of an oral history project for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492 Community History course. Specifically, he discusses how he immigrated by train from Mexico to El Paso, Texas and eventually to Anaheim in 1919; his life in Chihuahua City during the Mexican Revolution; his encounters with both Poncho Villa's and Carranza's soldiers; He recalls the Battle of Chihuahua City and how Villa's men were going into stores and demanding supplies, how he burned the bodies Villa's dead soldiers, and how the community viewed Villa and his men as bandits; his first job picking tomatoes and oranges in El Paso; his remembrances of Anaheim's early years; how he lived and worked by a sugar factory in Anaheim and the process of extracting beet sugar; his years working for Rancho Santa Ana as a tractor driver and laborer; he states it was easy to assimilate and that he got along with the Anglo community; and he reflects on his preparing for and receiving his U.S. citizenship by taking classes in La Jolla in 1955.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Chihuahua City, Mexican Revolution, Poncho Villa, Venustiano Carranza, Agricultural Labor, Anaheim, Rancho Santa Ana, El Paso, United States Citizenship, Assimilation

**OH # 744**

**Narrator:** REVEREND ALLAN A. HUNTER (1902 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christina Valenciana  
**Date:** August 22, 1971  
**Location:** Claremont, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:52:22  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 26 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Reverend Allan A. Hunter, pastor of Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church. The main purpose of this interview is to gather information on Reverend Hunter and his church's community activities in Los Angeles during the government repatriation of Mexican and Mexican-Americans in the years 1929-1939. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492 Community History course. Specifically, Rev. Hunter discusses his attempts to numerate Mexicans and Mexican-Americans that were repatriated; how his church started a movement of friendship providing food for those making the journey back to Mexico; his feelings on how the media, particularly the L.A. Times and William Randolph Hearst, provided unfair coverage of the evacuations and its power to persuade public sentiment; his activities with the infant Civil Liberties Union to organize against repatriation; his involvement with Mexican women's garment strike; his attitudes on how Mexican workers were seen as economic threat; and he closes with how he was "framed" in 1931 as a communist by the mayor of Los Angeles.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Repatriation, Civil Liberties Union, L.A. Times, William Randolph Hearst, Garment Workers Strike, Communism, Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church

**OH # 745**

**Narrator:** CARMEN LANDEROS (1906 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** August 7, 1971  
**Location:** Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:32:37  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 14 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Carmen Landeros as part of the Mexican-American Oral History Project. This interview was conducted for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492, Community History course. Specifically this interview deals with her family's activities during the Great Depression and the repatriation of Mexicans and Mexican Americans back to Mexico; she reflects on her father's agricultural and ranching business in Mexico; her father's encounters and experiences during the 1910 Mexican Revolution; her coming to the United States for employment to help her family's financial situation; her financial conditions and welfare support in her community during the Great Depression; how her sister volunteered to return to Mexico for better opportunities during; she states her reasons why she decided not to repatriate; she gives a brief description of immigration raids for illegal Mexican residents in 1951; and she closes with her reflections on becoming a United States citizen.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican Revolution, Repatriation, Great Depression, Welfare, Immigration Raids, United States Citizenship, Illegal Mexicans



**OH # 746**

**Narrator:** JOSE LANDEROS (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** August 7, 1971  
**Location:** Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:27:02  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 12 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Jose Landeros as part of the Mexican-American Oral History Project. This interview was conducted for Dr. Gary Shumway's History 492, Community History course. Specifically, he discusses being from Mexico, in the State of Jalisco; he states how he came to the United States for better work and how he got a job in Needles, California which involved houses; he discusses how he moved to Los Angeles in 1922, and how he got a job at a Fiber Board company in South Gate where he has worked for the 44 years before retiring; he describes his process of coming to the United States; he talks about the repatriation and states that the Mexican and United States government encouraged the program; he gives his opinions on why people repatriated; he discusses his job as a foreman during the Great Depression and how a lot of Mexicans worked for the railroad; he recalls working as a shoe maker in Chihuahua, Mexico before immigrating; he closes with why he decided to naturalize.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Jalisco, Needles, California, Naturalize, Chihuahua, Railroad, Repatriation, Immigration

**OH # 748**

**Narrator:** ANTONIA MUNATONES (1907 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** August 4, 1971  
**Location:** Monterey Park, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:36:41  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 16 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Antonia Munatones, a resident of Monterey Park, California. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on her family and her experiences immigrating from Mexico and the type of work they did in the United States. This interview is part of an oral history project for Dr. Shumway's History 492 course. Specifically, Mrs. Munatones states that she was born in Lerdo, Mexico in 1907; she explains why her father moved his family to the United States in 1910 and how it was to escape Mexico's Revolution; she briefly talks about the various jobs her father had such as mining and the railroad; how she and her family worked in the apricot orchards in Santa Paula and the walnut groves in Simi Valley; she briefly describes her father's candy shop; how she and her family dealt with the loss of her brother and sister due to tuberculosis; she discusses the Olive View Hospital; her memories of families returning to Mexico by ship during the Great Depression; she discusses how she never had an issue with immigration and how both of her parents never became United States' citizens; and her reflections on getting married and becoming an American citizen.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican Revolution, Migrant Farm Labor, Tuberculosis Epidemic, Repatriation, Olive View Hospital, Great Depression

**OH # 749**

**Narrator:** CARLOS MUNATONES (1906 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** August 4, 1971  
**Location:** Monterey Park, California  
**Language:** English and Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:49:07  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 48 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Carlos Munatones, a resident of Monterey Park, California who is originally from the state of Zacatecaz, Mexico. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his immigration from Mexico and life in the United States. This interview is part of an oral history project for Dr. Gary Shumway's Community History course. Specifically, he relates how his father moved the family to the United States in 1917 to escape conditions of Mexico's Revolution of 1910; how his father worked on the railroad as a "renganche", a type of contract labor in Fresno; he discusses the railroad and the demographics and living conditions of the workers; he recalls the process of crossing the border prior to emigration and passports; he recalls the difficult decision his mother made to move to Los Angeles after his father's death; he discusses his education in Fresno and Los Angeles; his thoughts on self-identity and cultural background; his recollections of the Great Depression in California and the influx of people; his attitudes regarding the differences between being repatriated and deported; he explains his family's consideration of voluntary to return to Mexico in 1939; his involvement and experiences in an immigration raid in 1945 as well as a co-worker; he shares his feelings on the interpretation of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo regarding Mexican nationals; his experiences with discrimination and segregation; how his family survived during the Great Depression; and he recounts in detail, how federal agents repatriated another family to Mexico under their family name, Nava.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican Revolution, Renganche, Railroad, Repatriation, Deportation, Immigration Raids, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Discrimination, Segregation, Great Depression, American Indians, Mexican Nationals

**OH # 752**

**Narrator:** HERBERT SANCHEZ (1921 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** August 29, 1971  
**Location:** Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English and Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:27:22  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 8 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Herbert Sanchez, who was born in the barrio of Casa Blanc, Riverside County, California. The purpose of this interview to gather information on some of his early life and his father's forced deportation to Mexico. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project on Mexican Americans for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, Mr. Sanchez recalls how and why his parents migrated to the United States from Sonora, Mexico in 1910; how he was raised by an adopted mother; how his father and brothers were forced to repatriate to Mexico in 1933, because he was not a United States citizen; and his personal recollections of witnessing repatriados leaving the U.S. for Mexico.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1930.

**Keywords:** Repatriation, Repatriados, Immigration, Deportation, Casa Blanc, Riverside County, Mexican Nationals

**OH # 753**

**Narrator:** THERESA MARTINEZ SOUTHARD (1925 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** September 1, 1971  
**Location:** Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English and Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:26:07  
**Transcript:** Digital. Final: 21 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Theresa Martinez Southard, who was born in the barrio of Casa Blanc in Riverside County, California. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on Mrs. Southard's experiences growing up in Southern California. Specifically, she recounts how her father came to the United States searching for employment while leaving his wife and two children in Mexico; how her mother followed her father to the U.S. and the loss of an older sibling in route; she discusses the hardships of growing up during the Great Depression, how her father helped Mexicans get welfare; how she had to stop going to school to help her family; how eventually her family grew to eleven children; she describes how school truancy was strictly enforced in her community; how her community would celebrate Cinco de Mayo with Jamaica's; how her father volunteered to repatriate his family to Mexico during the Great Depression in 1933; she recalls the hard time she had adjusting to life in Mexico; how she met and married a Mexican national; her decision to leave her six children in Mexico and return to the U.S. when her husband died in 1951; she recounts the long ordeal of bringing her children to the U.S.; and she expresses the pride she has of her children who are now all U.S. citizens.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Casa Blanc, Riverside County, Repatriation, Immigration, Cinco de Mayo, Jamaica's, the Depression, School Truancy, El Paso, Mexicali

**OH # 759**

**Narrator:** JOHN ANSON FORD (1883 – 1983)  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** September 4, 1971  
**Location:** Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:08:01  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 17 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of John Anson Ford, a former member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his knowledge and involvement with the repatriation program and his community activities. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, Mr. Ford reflects on his involvement with the Repatriation program in Los Angeles County and meeting with the Mexican Government in 1941 to discuss aspects of the repatriation; he recalls the activities of the Los Angeles County Sheriff department's "Bum Blockade" designed to intimidate and frighten migrants away from California during the Great Depression; he states that he protested against the "Bum Blockade"; he discusses California's injustices towards minorities and briefly mentions the Japanese Internment; he explains the psychology and motivation of repatriation in Los Angeles County; he states that Mexicans were made to believe they were forced to go back; he describes in detail the inner operations of county government; his involvement and activities with a committee called "Community and Church Cooperation", which was prompted by the Zoot Suit riots; he questions the interviewer about her mother's experience with the repatriation program; and his organization of Las Fiestas de Las Americas, designed to help Latino people and create a cultural exchange with Anglos.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican Nationals, Great Depression, Repatriation, Repatriados, Deportation, Immigration, L.A. County Board of Supervisors, "Bum Blockade", Community and Church Cooperation, Migrants, Zoot Suit Riot, Minorities, Southwest Museum, Las Fiestas de Las Americas, Japanese Internment

**OH # 1019**

**Narrator:** GUADALUPE “DON” TORRES (1905 - )  
**Interviewer:** Fred Zuniga  
**Date:** July 26, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** None  
**Length:** 00:53:12  
**Transcript:** None  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Guadalupe “Don” Torres, a field worker from Durango, Mexico, born on October 8, 1905. Nemesio Corral was also a part of this interview. This interview was conducted for Mexican American Project, California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of this interview was to gather information about his experiences living in the U.S. as a Mexican immigrant working in the fields. Specifically, this interview details Torres’s immigration to U.S. in 1922, including work experience in Phoenix, Arizona and Santa Fe, New Mexico before settling to work in La Canada field located in La Habra ,California; he gives a description of the activities and crops grown on the fields, market conditions, prices, and wages during the Great Depression and World War II; the presence of women and the protest for better wages and working conditions; he provides a description of the fieldwork of Navajo’s, Cubans and Germans, the discrimination of Jamaicans in the field, and the Braceros of 1943.

**Bulk Dates:** 1905 – 1950.

**Keywords:** Agricultural Labor, Immigration, La Canada Field, Great Depression, World War II, Jamaicans, Navajos, Cubans, Germans, Braceros, Discrimination

**OH # 1060**

**Narrator:** DR. ROBERT DUKES (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Beverly Gallagher  
**Date:** April 4, 1971  
**Location:** Undisclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:45:39  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 12 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Dr. Robert Dukes, a rancher in the La Verne Heights area of Southern California. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492, Community History course. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on Dr. Dukes' experiences with braceros between the years 1955 – 1968. Specifically, he describes his use of braceros in his orange groves; how he provided medical assistance in the farm camps; he discusses the types of workers and the food they would eat; he describes the conditions and facilities on his ranch for the braceros; he gives his opinion on the advantages of the Bracero program and how the program provided needed employment for Mexican nationals; he explains that when the program ended he was at a disadvantaged with taxes and paying more for labor; a description of the differences between the green card system and the Bracero program; he gives his opinions on the cultural exchanges between Mexico and the United States; he talks about how he had a say in the bracero's living conditions, and he recalls the physical health of the workers; he goes on to discuss the quality of care they received and briefly mentions their wages; and his opinion on Huelga, Ceasar Chavez, unionizing, and their effects on the Bracero program.

**Bulk Dates:** 1950 – 1970.

**Keywords:** La Verne Heights, Bracero Program, Mexican Government, Green Card, Filipinos, Japanese, Farm Labor, San Joaquin Valley, Huelga, Ceasar Chavez, Unionization



**OH # 1116**

**Narrator:** ALBERT PERAZA (1930 - )  
**Interviewer:** George Maisch  
**Date:** May 17, 1971  
**Location:** Anaheim, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:49:17  
**Transcript:** Digital. Verbatim: 17 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Albert Peraza, an elementary school counselor in the Anaheim School District in California. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, Mr. Peraza discusses being a resident of Anaheim for fifteen years; how he received his undergraduate degree from Arizona State University; he recounts his activities as a language development teacher working with low income Mexican American children at George Washington School, a Title I school in Anaheim; his involvement and activities with the Comprehensive Learning Center (CLC); how he instructed students in the use of typewriters and adding machines; he discusses the many problems confronting Mexican American children in public schools; his use of bilingual aids in the classroom; his activities working with parents of Mexican American students; and his ideas on developing an interest and awareness of Mexican culture in public school classrooms.

**Bulk Dates:** 1950 – 1970.

**Keywords:** California Education Code, Title I, Comprehensive Learning Center (CLC), Bilingual Aids, English as a Second Language (ESL), Camp Titan, George Washington School, Aid to Dependent Families with Children (ADFC)

**OH # 1117**

**Narrator:** MARIO TORRES (n.d.)  
JIM ALMEDINA (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** George Maisch  
**Date:** May 19, 1971  
**Location:** Anaheim, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:31:35  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 40 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Mario Torres, director and assistant director of the Anaheim Independencia Community Center and Jim Almedina, who is of Puerto Rican decent from New York. These interviews are part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, Mr. Torres recounts how his parents immigrated from Mexico and picked cotton in Corpus Christi, Texas; how he had to translate English into Spanish for his parents; he recalls the competitiveness for jobs when Texas farmers hired braceros; how at age eleven he became involved in community activism; his activities while championing for better conditions for Mexican farm workers; and his impression on MEChA and the Chicano movement; he recalls his father as president of Puerto Rican Organization of Puerto Rican Merchants; how this organization fought for support in education' bilingual programs, and unemployment assistance; how he moved to California and realized Mexican Americans were experiencing similar social issues; he discusses prejudice and discrimination in U.S. society; and he addresses school districts needing to respond to the needs of the Chicano population.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Texas Farmers, Braceros, Community Activism, Puerto Rican Merchants, Farm Labor, New York Garment District, Chicano Movement, MEChA, Unemployment

**OH # 1138.1**

**Narrator:** SAMUEL MENDOZA (1939 - )  
**Interviewer:** Eleanor Flores  
**Date:** April 21, 1972  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 02:28:47  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 51 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Photographs

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Samuel Mendoza, director of the Educational Opportunity Program at California State University, Fullerton. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, Mr. Mendoza discusses his early life and how he was born in El Paso, Texas in 1939; he recalls his parents were still in high school when he was born and how this was a difficult time for his family; he discusses how he witnessed his parent's experiences with prejudice and discrimination in Texas; he reflects on the sexual harassment his mother endured in Texas; he recalls how he attended segregated schools in the barrio and discusses his education where he was taught the Mexican historical version of Poncho Villa versus California's account; he talks about how his family moved to California in 1950 and settled in Central Los Angeles and then a community of Watts in 1952; he recalls his first interaction with an African American; how he was forced into gang membership for survival in his community, his activities, and the gangs he joined; he discusses women and gang activities and how it was difficult for both genders to escape the gang life; he describes the good relations between Mexican Americans and African Americans in Watts; he recalls his experiences with the educational high school system; how he graduated from Fremont High School with a vocational diploma and no preparation for college; he discusses why he chose to leave his gang life; his activities working with the neighborhood gang members through the YMCA; how he attended Los Angeles City College to become a doctor but did not have the educational background like his peers; how he went to Harbor College in Wilmington for Petroleum Engineering; his education at Cerritos Junior College in metallurgy and machine design; he discusses how he started working at Autonetics, quit school, and his work with the Air Force designing for the Apollo Project; he discusses the Watts Riots and his motivation help the youth of his area; how he helped create the Youth Incentive through Movement (YITM); how he came to work as a counselor for CSUF and his successes with getting youth into college; his thoughts on Chicanos and the draft; he states that Mexican Americans getting an education is for survival; his involvement on the board of directors for Service Employment Redevelopment (SER); his involvement with fair housing issues in Orange County as chairman of the Placentia LULAC chapter; he talks about Chicano activism and militancy of the 1960s; his initial involvement and activities with LULAC's involvement in pursuing bilingual education in Orange County school districts; he gives his definition of Chicanoism; he shares his feelings about the Aztlan movement; he discusses his attitudes on Mexican American stereotypes, affirmative action, and Mexican American women and marriage.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Prejudice, Discrimination, Segregation, Poncho Villa, Watts, Gangs, Fair Housing, LULAC, SER, Chicano Activism, Militancy, Bilingual Education, Aztlan, Stereotypes, Affirmative Action, CSUF, Watts Riots, YMCA, Texas, Autoethnics, Apollo Project

**OH # 1138.2**

**Narrator:** SAMUEL MENDOZA (1939 - )  
**Interviewer:** Eleanor Flores  
**Date:** April 27, 1972  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 04:11:19  
**Transcript:** Digital. Edited: 45 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Photographs

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Samuel Mendoza, the director of the Educational Opportunity Program at California State University, Fullerton. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, Mr. Mendoza discusses some of the experiences he encountered with racism and discrimination that has shaped him as a person; he talks about dating Anglo women and how he saw it as a way to get back at the Anglo race for the discrimination he felt as a child; he discusses Mexican American girls from barrios, their gangs, and his thoughts on marriage; he gives his thoughts on the differences between Mexican American women in Los Angeles and Orange County; he recalls falling in love twice where his first girlfriend ended up in a fatal car accident, and the second time ended in divorce; he talks about his house being burned down when he was in 10<sup>th</sup> grade because of a robbery; he discusses the Mecca Fire of 1958, how it started, and how his cousin was killed in it; he talks about how his cousin's death made shaped his views on the law; he reflects on another cousin being a fatal victim of police brutality; his experiences with education in high school and how women have been influential in his life; he reflects on visiting his grandmother's grave in Texas and how her plot had been moved for an Anglo woman; He talks about being called a "Tio Taco" and his relationship with Mexican American students; he recalls his brother trying to commit suicide in 1969 because he had an acid overdose; his discusses students' drug use and his efforts in the Anti-Drug Movement; he discusses LULAC, their housing efforts for low-income housing in Placentia, and their current efforts to clean up barrios; he briefly discusses LULAC's other efforts regarding education, birth control clinics, and crisis centers; he discusses how he became affiliated with MAPA and La Raza Unida; he discusses his relationships with students at CSUF as a counselor and his relationship with President Shields; he discusses the hardships of minority students who are starting to get higher education's and competing against Anglos; his thoughts and experiences with inter-racial dating; and he closes with his thoughts on why schooling is not for him and how he challenges what society will not let him do as a Mexican American.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Prejudice, Discrimination, Segregation, Poncho Villa, Watts, Gangs, Fair Housing, LULAC, Chicano activism, Militancy, Bilingual education, Aztlan, Stereotypes, Affirmative Action, Mecca Fire of 1958, Anti-Drug movement, MAPA, La Raza Unida Party, CSUF, President Shields

**OH # 1139.1**

**Narrator:** EDMUND M. PONCE (1936 - )  
**Interviewer:** Eleanor Flores  
**Date:** March 23, 1971  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:53:19  
**Transcript:** Digital. Final; 17 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Edmond M. Ponce, a member of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) and a student at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of this interview was to record his early life, his experiences in Orange County, and his involvement with community activities. Specifically, he discusses his early years and education in Placentia, California where he attended La Jolla Elementary School, Chapman Hill Elementary School, Bradford Avenue Elementary School, and Valencia High School until he graduated in 1955; he discusses attending a segregated school and not realizing it at the time; he recalls noticing discrimination in Placentia because there were two sections of the town; he talks about being employed as a counselor with the Orange County Probation Department in juvenile hall since 1963, and an elected City Clerk of the City of Placentia; he goes into detail about LULAC's origins in Corpus Christi, Texas in 1929 and its history in Orange County; he discusses how and why LULAC helps promote education; he talks about the constitution LULAC has formed and how it's main purpose is to promote assimilation into American culture without losing Mexican culture; he gives his opinion on the MEChA movement at CSUF; he gives his thoughts on La Raza Unida Party, Mexicans demanding California as their own, and unrealistic demands; he reflects on barrios and the two types of Mexicans that live in them; he recalls the Coors Company in Colorado not hiring Chicanos; his thoughts on activists marching from Calexico to Sacramento and American patriotism; he discusses Chicanos enlisting in war efforts; his thoughts on Mexicans and Mexican Americans and their differences in issues; his opinion on the terms Chicano, pachuco, and barrio; he briefly discusses Mexican Americans with issues of unemployment and education; he closes with his opinions on stereotypes of Mexican Americans.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** LULAC, MEChA, Chicanos, World War II, American Patriotism, Pachuco, Barrios, East Los Angeles, Stereotypes, CSUF, La Raza Unida Party, Placentia, Coors Company, Discrimination

**OH # 1295**

**Narrator:** ENRIQUE VEGA (1918 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** September 3, 1972  
**Location:** Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English and Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:54:48  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 26 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Enrique Vega, a native of Zacateca, Mexico. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on Mr. Vega's experiences in. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, this interview covers his migration at age six to the United States in 1922 with his mother and sister; how he grew up in the Mexican American community of Boyle Heights in East Los Angeles, California and attended Lincoln High School; how he learned English in just one year; discusses how he had to drop out of school at the peak of the Great Depression to help support his family; explains how he worked agricultural jobs in Central California during the summer; his job as a gardener in Hollywood and Beverly Hills; explains how and why his mother moved the family back to Mexico in 1932; his easy adjustment to life in Mexico on their newly purchased cattle ranch and his move to Mexico City in 1940; he explains returning to America in 1952-3 for his sons' education but realizing that the education system changed for the worse; discusses his immigration process back to the United States and his sponsorship from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; talks about the discrimination Mexicans faced in Los Angeles, but states he never experienced it; states that Mexicans are "waking up" and becoming more proud of their ancestry and culture; briefly explains why he became naturalized; provides his thoughts on repatriation.

**Bulk Date:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Boyle Heights, Immigration, Repatriation, Discrimination, Deportation, Labor conditions, Great Depression, Agriculture, Southern Pacific Railroad Company

**OH # 1296**

**Narrator:** WILLIAM A. DE URIARTE (1905 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** June 12, 1972  
**Location:** Fullerton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:56:13  
**Transcript:** Missing  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of William de Uriarte, a native of Mexico City, Mexico. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on Mr. de Uriarte's personal and family's experiences of the Mexican Revolution and his thoughts on contemporary Mexico. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, this interview covers de Uriarte's early life in Mexico City where he was born in 1905; he recounts how his father demanded that he learn English and Spanish and briefly mentions attending an English speaking school during the Mexican Revolution; he gives his account for the reasons for the Revolution such as wealth distribution of haciendas and lands; explains how he attended a military school in 1912, because of his Mexican Nationalistic feelings; explains how in 1919, he moved with his Aunt to New York for schooling and attended a Catholic school and St. Johnson's High School in Brooklyn; he briefly discusses his father's work occupation as a Chief Accountant for Standard/Atlantic Richfield Oil's and how his work had the family relocate to New York; explains traveling for work through South America such as Argentina and Puerto Rico in 1940-41 to experience cultures and differing economies; his thoughts on being in Puerto Rico with his five-year old daughter when Pearl Harbor was attacked; talks about returning to Mexico in 1947 for work; recounts in detail the economic and population changes in the country over a twenty-five year period including living conditions, wages, and industry; explains how the Mexican people are proud of their ancestry but they have not progressed because of folklore and economic conditions; shares his knowledge of modern Mexican politics and contemporary self-proclaimed Mexican revolutionaries; discusses the Battle of Celaya; recounts his experiences with Mexico's President Álvaro Obregón; states that Mexicans living in New York were from the better off families of Mexico during the Revolution; his decision on why he became an American citizen.

**Bulk Dates:** 1900 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican Revolution, Poncho Villa, Battle of Celaya, Álvaro Obregón, Standard/Atlantic Richfield Oil, New York, Dual citizenship, Mexico, Immigration, Pearl Harbor, World War II, Puerto Rico,



**OH # 1297**

**Narrator:** ANTONIO MENDEZ LOMELI (1910 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** December 20, 1972  
**Location:** Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:59:36  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 13 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Antonio Mendez Lomeli who was born in Michoacan, Mexico. The purpose of this interview is to document Mr. Lomeli's experiences while living in Mexico and after immigrating to the United States. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Mr. Lomeli recalls the political reasons for coming to the U.S. in 1938; his attitudes about the inferior, unfair, and brutal of Mexicans by employers and police authorities; he addresses the exploitation of repatriados during the 1930's; his feelings on the progressive nature of repatriados involved in agrarian projects in Mexico and resistance of traditionalists; his opinion on corruption in distribution of U.S. funds and Mexican land to repatriates during the Great Depression; his views on problems of Mexican national in Southern California prior to World War II; he comments on the "Pachuco riot" and other incidents of violence in Southern California in the 1930's and 1940's; his activities as a community activist and organizer; his views on the Mexican newspaper La Opinion; and U.S. immigration and deportation policies.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican Nationals, Great Depression, Repatriation, Repatriados, World War II, Pachuco Riots, Zoot Suit Riots, San Fernando, Whittier, La Opinion, Immigration, Deportation

**OH # 1298**

**Narrator:** HORTENCIA MARTINEZ DE BENITEZ (1926 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** December 20, 1972  
**Location:** La Habra, California  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:33:56  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 22 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Hortencia Martinez de Benitez, who was born in California. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Mrs. Martinez de Benitez recounts her parents' motivation to repatriate to Mexico during the Great Depression, her decision to remain in Mexico instead of returning to the United States.; she recounts the struggles of the family adjusting to life in Mexico; and why she decided to return to the United States.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Great Depression, Repatriation, Mexico, Mexican Nationals

**OH # 1299**

**Narrator:** REX THOMSON (1894 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** August 4, 1976  
**Location:** San Diego, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 03:29:19  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited; 82 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Rex Thomson, Superintendent of Charities for Los Angeles County. The purpose of this interview is to gather information on Mr. Thomson's experiences with Mexican Americans in Southern California. This interview was conducted as a continuation of Christine Valenciana's interest in the Repatriation program during the Depression. Specifically, this interview covers his familial history in California dating back to 1824; his education at Washington University and University of Oregon; his early life and career background in the cement and mining industries in Alaska; how he moved to California and developed the organization Tax Payers Association; discusses in detail how he became the Superintendent of Charities; his activities working with relief organizations and the poor farm during the Great Depression; briefly talks about how he oversaw all of the tuberculosis sanitariums in Los Angeles; his activities as undersheriff for Los Angeles in the 1950s; recalls the engineering projects he designed and oversaw such as the Marina del Rey and Elysian Park; he explains his philosophy and knowledge on the repatriation of over 30,000 Mexican families in the 1930s; states when the American economy picked up, a majority of repatriation Mexican Nationals came back to the U.S.; he talks about Mexicans coming to America for betterment but how they experience lawlessness; he comments on the mestizo class and other social problems in Mexico; briefly comments on religion and how he believes churches have created issues for preserving Mesoamerica history; discusses his experiences with Indigenous people of Mexico, South America, North American as well as Pacific Islanders; he briefly mentions Mexican Native children being sold to Californians as laborers; he recounts his many personal and work tours of Mexico; he recalls various trips around the U.S. and the world; he talks about his family's ancestral heritage, notable relatives, overall health and his general philosophy of living a long life.

**Bulk Dates:** 1890 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Alaska, Mining, Tax Payers Association, Repatriation, Great Depression, Relief Organizations, Mestizos, Mexico, Mexican Nationals, Mesoamerica, Poor Farm, Rio Hondo, Superintendent of Charities, Marina del Rey, Elysian Park, Engineering, California

**OH # 1300**

**Narrator:** MARIA BUSTOS JEFFERSON (1913 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** September 11, 1971  
**Location:** Los Angeles, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:42:57  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Edited; 48 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Maria Bustos Jefferson, a professional Mexican folk singer, who was born in San Nicolas Ybarra, Jalisco, Mexico. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492 Community History course. Specifically, this interview covers Mrs. Jefferson recalling her family moving to California in 1916; how her father originally worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad until he became ill; how her mother worked in a hospital in Oxnard in exchange for medical care for her father; how the family settled in Ventura and her father finding employment as a gardener for an Italian millionaire; her love for singing and how she sang for the local service clubs; how these local service clubs sponsored her college education at Occidental College; how she first learned of the repatriation of Mexican people and the activities she and other college students engaged in to help; her volunteering to take care packages to the Union Station for departing Mexican families; how she met the Mexican Consul Senior de la Colina; her speaking to church groups and organizations soliciting assistance for repatriados; her involvement in organizing Occidental College's Mexican Night and football game between Occidental College and the University of Mexico; her involvement and activities with John Anson Ford, a member of the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors; her involvement with Las Fiestas de Las Americas, an organization founded by John Anson Ford; her involvement with the Southern California Council of Inter-American Affairs during World War II; and how her performance at the National Folk Festival in Washington D.C. took on international acclaim.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Southern Pacific Railroad, Oxnard, Ventura, Occidental College, Repatriation, Repatriados, Union Station, Senior de la Colina, Mexican Consul, John Anson Ford, Las Fiestas de Las Americas, Southern California Council of Inter-American Affairs, the Depression, National Folk Festival, Cary McWilliams, Myron Westover, Elinor Higg

**OH # 1301**

**Narrator:** FRANCISCO CASTENEDA (1924 - )  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** August 22, 1976  
**Location:** Texas  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:19:31  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 11 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Francisco Castaneda who was born in Los Angeles on April 24, 1924. The purpose of this interview is to document Mr. Cantaneda's experiences growing up in Los Angeles and his experiences in Mexico. This interview was conducted as part of an oral history project for History 492, Community History course. Specifically, this interview covers his father who was born in Durango, Mexico and his mother was from San Luis Potosi, Mexico; he states he doesn't know when his parents came to the United States because he was born in Los Angeles on April 27, 1924; he recalls his grandmother becoming ill and passing away; how his father lost their home when he became unemployed; his father's decision to move back to Mexico during the Great Depression in hopes of finding employment; he recalls the train ride to Mexico with many other families; the problems he had adjusting to life in Mexico; how he attended school on a ranch and learning to read Spanish; how at fourteen years of age he had a job picking cotton and continued in other hard labor like construction and as a ranch hand; his return to the U.S. in 1951 and working for five years before he could bring his family over; his problems with immigration because his sons were born in Mexico; and his evaluation of his father's decision to repatriate to Mexico.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Immigration, Repatriation, Great Depression, Mexican Labor, Repatriation,

**OH # 1457**

**Narrator:** AL PILL (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Jane Mueller  
**Date:** November 22, 1974  
**Location:** Not Disclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:36:24  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final; 11 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Al Pill, a specialist of Mexican culture and is an instructor in the bilingual program at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF). This interview was conducted for the Mexican American Oral History Project for CSUF. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding Pill's knowledge and activities involving Mexican culture and dance styles. Specifically, this interview covers the work he does at CSUF and how he attempts to bring Mexican culture into secondary education classrooms; he states that he became interested in Mexican culture and folk dance through his friends, experiences, and time studying and traveling in Mexico; states that he is Mexican by choice and that he has fully assimilated into Mexican culture as an adult; provides a detailed history of how Indian, Spanish, and other European cultures have influenced Mexican dance; discusses the differences between Mexican folk and Mexican-Indian dances; explains how folk dance is part of living culture of people and the dances are expansive because of historical and geographical differences; explains the concept of Baile Folklórico as well as Amalia Hernandez; briefly talks about costume development in Mexico and the China Poblana; states that Mexican music and Mexican folk dances are gay but the communities are conservative; closing thoughts on contemporary Mexican dance influenced by the rising tourist industry and Mexican Nationalism after the Mexican Revolution of 1910.

**Bulk Dates:** 1910 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Baile Folklórico, China Poblana, Mexican Folk Dance, Mexican Culture, Mexican Music, Mexican Indians, Amalia Hernandez, Spanish and French Colonial Periods, Mexican Revolution

**OH # 2143**

**Narrator:** EDDIE CASTRO (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Robin Rodarte, Richard Gutierrez  
**Date:** September 28, 1974  
**Location:** Not Disclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:28:19  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Verbatim; 12 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Eddie Castro, a resident of Placentia, California. This interview was conducted for the Mexican American Oral History Project for California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding his time spent growing up in a Mexican community of Placentia, Orange County and his early experiences with segregation and prejudices. Specifically, this interview covers his time at La Jolla High School where he describes the lifelong impact of being spanked by his principle; not being invited to Anglo events held on campus; his after school hang out spots which included the La Mirada Drive-In Movie Theater and going to the local drug store for treats; he discusses experiencing discrimination by Anglos at these local shops; his opinion on his Anglo football coach who was well liked by Chicano students, and his friendship with him after high school; He discusses how it is difficult to see past a persons' skin color—especially Anglos—because of the discrimination he faced; briefly touches on his graduation in 1947 and working in local fruit fields in the summer for cash; he emphasizes how there were few career programs offered to him after high school, which led him to become a barber; briefly discusses the Bracero Program in 1948 and the influx of immigrants which he benefitted from because he spoke Spanish; his experiences being drafted for the Korean War in 1950, and his time as a Medic while he was stationed in Germany; he explains the differences between Chicano and Anglo service man and how the service exposed him to new experiences, places, and people; explains growing up with a twin brother and the experiences they both had being born with six toes; fondly recalls playing in the Santa Ana River during the rainy season; discusses his family values which focused on respecting elders and being humble; briefly touches on Chicano and Mexican American activism movements such as the Chicano Revolution and the Mexican American Movement.

**Bulk Dates:** 1940 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Placentia, La Jolla High School, Discrimination, Prejudices, La Mirada Drive-In Movie Theater, Bracero Program, Korean War, Germany, Santa Ana River, Chicano Revolution, Mexican American Movement (MAM)

**OH # 2144**

**Narrator:** HECTOR GODINEZ (1924 - )  
**Interviewer:** Amalia Gonzales  
**Date:** October 24, 1974  
**Location:** Not disclosed  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Missing Audio  
**Length:** 00:30:00  
**Transcript:** Not Digitized. Final Transcript: 4 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Hector Godinez, Postmaster of the Orange County Postal Services. This interview was conducted as part of the 1974 Bicultural Communications Class sponsored by the Afro-Ethnic Studies department at California State University, Fullerton. This project culminated in the publication of *Harvest: A Compilation of Oral Histories of Minorities in Orange County*. Mr. Godinez shares how he was born on July 1, 1924 while his mother was visiting in San Diego; how he was raised in the barrio of Delhi in Santa Ana; he reflects on the limited employment opportunities afforded to Mexican Americans; how his mother encouraged his staying in school while others were dropping out; how after graduating high school he enlisted in the military; he discusses how military service opened doors of opportunity to Mexican Americans for employment other than agriculture; his experience with discrimination by the Orange County Carpenter's Union; his attending night school on the G.I. Bill; his taking the Civil Service Exam for a letter carrier; his serving as national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC); and his appointment to Postmaster of Orange County by President John F. Kennedy.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Delhi, Barrio, Santa Ana, Farm labor, Agriculture, World War II, Laborer's Union, Carpenter's Union, G.I. Bill, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Discrimination, Santa Ana Post Office, John F. Kennedy



**OH # 2145**

**Narrator:** PASQUEL GOMEZ (1907 - )  
**Interviewer:** Maria Gutierrez and Glen Ford  
**Date:** February 11, 1975  
**Location:** Not disclosed  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Missing Audio  
**Length:** 01:00:00  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final Transcript; 24 pp. English Summary; 5 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Pasquel Gomez, who was born in the city of Zamora, a state of Michoacan, Mexico in 1907. This interview was conducted as part of the 1974 Bicultural Communications Class sponsored by the Afro-Ethnic Studies department at California State University, Fullerton. This project culminated in the publication of Harvest: A Compilation of Oral Histories of Minorities in Orange County. Mr. Gomez recalls his father's service as captain in the Mexican Army; how his father battled revolutionary troops of Poncho Villa and was killed in an ambush in 1915; how his mother fearing for their safety fled to the U.S. as refugees; how they settled in Sweetwater, Texas and worked in the cotton fields; his mother re-marrying and the family's relocation to Kansas City and then moving back to Texas in 1918; his experiences with discrimination in Texas, how he decided to leave his family and move to California to live with relatives; how he attended Bonita High School in Sam Dimas, California and learned English; marrying at twenty-two years of age and moving to Los Angeles where he again experienced discrimination; how with six children he enlisted in the military after Pearl Harbor; explains moving his family to Mexico to care for his ailing mother; the business he started while in Mexico; describes returning to Los Angeles with his family in 1951 despite losing his American citizenship; recalls seeing Pancho Villa in Guadalajara, Mexico and discusses how history has treated him as a "bandido."

**Bulk Dates:** 1900 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Mexican Revolution; Porfirio Diaz; Poncho Villa; Adelante, Discrimination; Bonita High School; San Dimas, California; Pearl Harbor; Sweetwater, Texas; Banditos; Guadalajara, Mexico

**OH # 2146**

**Narrator:** JOSE D. VARGAS (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Lisa Clifton  
**Date:** October 30, 1974  
**Location:** Stanton, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Missing Audio  
**Length:** 01:00:00  
**Transcript:** Digitized. Final Transcript; 21 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Jose D. Vargas, a police officer with the city of Stanton, California. This interview was conducted as part of the 1974 Bicultural Communications Class sponsored by the Afro-Ethnic Studies department at California State University, Fullerton. This project culminated in the publication of *Harvest: A Compilation of Oral Histories of Minorities in Orange County*. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding his early life in Mexico, illegally immigrating to the United States, and his career achievements. Specifically, this interview details Vargas recalling his childhood in Mexico before and after his father's death; he discusses the hardships of trying to make a living for his mother and siblings in Guadalajara, Mexico; he explains his four attempts to come to the U.S. illegally, and his encounters with the U.S. border patrol; describes first job in Buena Park, California where he picked beets, and how it was paradise; his marriage to legally stay in America and bring his family over to the U.S.; he discusses receiving an education which includes: English as a Second Language (ESL), earning his High School Diploma from Santa Ana Union High School, and attending the Fullerton Junior Community College to become a policeman; he recounts his experiences of becoming a police officer from the application process to training at the Los Angeles Sheriff's Academy; shares how he earned his American Citizenship, and explains his gratitude to this country for his future familial generations; talks about working within the Chicano community and treating everyone with respect; provides recollections from working as an undercover police officer; he discusses the marital difficulties of being a police officer; and how he impresses upon his children the opportunities they have in this country.

**Bulk Dates:** 1970.

**Keywords:** Guadalajara, Baja California, Wetbacks, Immigration and Naturalization, Border Patrol, Tijuana, Garden Grave, Stanton, Street gangs, Los Angeles Sheriff's Academy

**OH # 2453**

**Narrator:** ISABEL GARCIA (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Claudia Scanlan  
**Date:** October 20, 1995  
**Location:** Santa Ana, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:00:37  
**Transcript:** Not Digitized. Partial Transcript; 5 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Isabel Garcia, a student at SER (Service, Employment, Redevelopment) in Santa Ana, California. This interview was conducted for the Mexican American Oral History Project for California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding her teenage years, involvement with Mexican American gangs, and why she decided to leave her gang and get an education. Specifically, this interview details her childhood growing up in Santa Ana and her move to Brawley, CA at age twelve where she explains how she first got involved with gang activity and violence; discusses her time spent as a “ritual criminal” where she frequented juvenile halls and had an 18-month sentencing at a youth placement home in Sacramento, CA; recalls running away from her placement home and moving to Soledad, CA where she met her ex-husband and had two children; discusses the domestic violence she endured and moving back to Santa Ana to start her life over; explains how she is going back to school for social work to help out youth that are in similar positions; describes the “day in the life” of a gang member; talks about rape culture within gangs; describes the demographics of her past gang and gang rivalry; briefly discusses the relationship of the following gangs: South Side, North Side, and East Side; states that she joined a gang and did drugs because of the excitement; explains how SER is helpful for the community; briefly discusses two male students and their issues with conventional schooling; explains how she was almost shot by a drive-by shooter and believes that was her second chance; gives advice on making future choices.

**Bulk Dates:** 1980 – 1995.

**Keywords:** Service, Employment, Redevelopment (SER), Santa Ana, Brawley, Sacramento, Soledad, Gangs, Domestic Violence, Rape Culture, South Side, North Side, East Side

**OH # 2454**

**Narrator:** ANDREW SACHAR (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Claudia Scanlan  
**Date:** October 27, 1995  
**Location:** Santa Ana, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:51:14  
**Transcript:** Not Digitized. Partial Transcript; 5 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Andrew Sachar a GRE teacher at Service, Employment, and Redevelopment Organization (SER). The purpose of this interview was to gather information on his personal life and work with SER. Specifically, he discusses his early life growing up in New York, moving to Long Island, and relocating to Tustin foothills of Orange County in 1963; he discusses the demographics of his community and how it was a wealthy right-wing area; he reflects on how the community had changed since he graduated high school; he briefly talks about the cultural shock he experienced moving from New York to California; he shares his early educational background, attending University of California, Berkley, and University of California, Irvine where he studied writing and psychology; he reflects on his teaching assistant experiences; he discusses coming of age during the counterculture of hippies; he talks about his brother Lewis Sachar who is a child author; he discusses his careers such as writing advertisements and describes how he started working at SER; he talks about his background with growing up wealthy and going through life until he needed money; he discusses his experiences teaching at elementary schools for the Irvine School District; he briefly talks about his travels through Japan and Guatemala, especially with Indigenous populations and religion; he discusses his choice to teach English as a second language and how he was sent to SER; he talks about his writing career; he shares his thoughts on teaching at SER and Rancho San Diego , his student demographics and how they have changed; he discusses the SER students and the amount of tragedies they have faced such as gang involvement, violence, and sexual assaults; he states that they are self-sufficient and gives his opinions on why they may have not had a good upbringing; he states that he likes teaching GRE, he gives his opinion on why the graduation ceremony is such an important aspect for students and the impact it has on their families; he discusses his future job aspirations with teaching and owning an industrial business; his thoughts on being a role model for the students at SER; he talks about his Jewish background and community; he closes with his thoughts and philosophy on life.

**Bulk Dates:** 1960 – 1995.

**Keywords:** New York, University of California, Berkley, Counterculture, Hippies, Lewis Sachar, Service, Employment, and Redevelopment (SER), Japan, Guatemala, Indigenous, Religion, Irvine School District, GRE, Jewish, Gangs, Graduation, Writing

**OH # 2455**

**Narrator:** LEONOR DURAN (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Claudia Scanlan  
**Date:** November 9, 1995  
**Location:** Santa Ana, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 00:42:25  
**Transcript:** Not Digitized. Partial Transcript; 5 pp.  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Leonor Duran, the Director at SER (Service, Employment, Redevelopment) in Santa Ana, California. This interview was conducted for the Mexican American Oral History Project for California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding her involvement with SER, the organization's history, and her experiences with students in the programs. Specifically, this interview details how she started working at SER because she was good at the work and liked helping the migrant clientele; discusses her various job roles which include Operations Director and Acting Director; shares her experiences with student successes at 80% because the programs are designed for English Second Language (ESL) students and other youth of the Hispanic community; provides a detailed history of SER's location in Santa Ana, California and the SER National Office in Texas; outlines how the Latino United League of American's Council (LULAC) and GI Form started up the program; discusses the seven teachers that volunteered at the Santa Ana location who helped to offer a structured educational program; briefly reflects on students that were involved in gang affiliations and the successes they have achieved; explains why graduation ceremonies were introduced to the program; states that California has more job discrimination towards Hispanics than Texas because of government policies such as Proposition 187; believes voting holds the power needed to help the Hispanic community thrive; reflects on how she has spent most of her life working with SER and how it has shaped her personally and professionally; briefly discusses how the staff is guided in religious beliefs and values, and how the organization may be more compassionate and understanding because of this.

**Bulk Dates:** 1970 – 1990.

**Keywords:** Service, Employment, Redevelopment (SER), SER National Office, GI Form, Proposition 187, Santa Ana, English Second Language (ESL), Latino United League of American's Council (LULAC), Gangs

**OH # 3112**

**Narrator:** ALRED V. AGUIRRE (1920 - )  
**Interviewer:** Gregory Hoiland  
**Date:** September 2, 2002  
**Location:** Placentia, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:32:29  
**Transcript:** Digital. Final: 29 pp.  
**Ephemera:** Photographs, Program from 80<sup>th</sup> Birthday

**Abstract:**

An oral history of Alfred V. Aguirre, a Mexican American veteran of the US Army Air Corps 1901st Engineer Aviation Battalion. The purpose of this interview was to gather information regarding his personal background and his experiences on Okinawa during World War II. Specifically, he discusses being born in Placentia, California; he describes his ethnic heritage as Basque and Indian on his father's side and Spanish on his mother's side; he briefly talks about the pool hall's importance in the community; he states as the oldest of ten children he was responsible for helping in his father's barber shop and he earned money to buy clothes by shining shoes in the pool hall, especially before dances; he recalls after the early death of his father in 1934, that he had to leave high school and work picking oranges in Placentia and Corona, California, to help his mother support the rest of the family, he states that he was very concerned that they be able to complete their education; he talks about how he joined the Civilian Conservation Corps to "plant trees and fight fires" and took advantage of the good food and educational opportunities it provided; recalls attending a dance in Hollywood when news of Pearl Harbor bombing came and describes how he was glued to the radio for days listening to reports; discusses how he got defense work at Vultee Aircraft and learned to operate the drop hammer used in making airplane parts before he was drafted. Got through basic training at Buckley Field in Colorado, but he was sent back to Vultee for a short time to run the drop hammer so they could meet the demand for plane parts; recalls being sent for additional training and his papers were lost so he didn't ship out with his unit but went back for more education in general construction school, diesel school, machine gun training, and reconnaissance training where he advanced regularly with high scores due to his dedicated study; talks about how he eventually sailed from Seattle to Honolulu and joined a convoy of sixty-three ships sent to Okinawa; he suffered greatly from seasickness and was ready to land anywhere; recounts how his unit remodeled the Kadena Airfield there to accommodate B-29s; he also recalls night raids and shellings, how he was able to visit his brother in the infantry stationed nearby, and went on a combat patrol looking for snipers, states that he personally felt no racial discrimination but did protect Jewish members in his unit from harassment, proudly states that he did not blindly follow commands but "used his common sense" and that he left the army on December 20, 1945.

**Bulk Dates:** 1920 – 1950.

**Keywords:** Civilian Conservation Corps (US), Vultee Airplanes, Military Education, World War II, Discrimination, Jewish People, Kadena Airfield

**OH # 3479**

**Narrator:** RONALD LOPEZ (n.d.)  
**Interviewer:** Christine Valenciana  
**Date:** July 8, 1971  
**Location:** Claremont, California  
**Language:** English  
**Project:** Mexican American  
**Audio Format(s):** Digital  
**Length:** 01:17:19  
**Transcript:** None  
**Ephemera:** None

**Abstract:**

An oral history with Ronald Lopez, a long time educator and researcher of Southern California. The purpose of this interview was to gather source information on the repatriation of the 1930s. Specifically, he discusses two primary sources for the repatriation of the 1930s, which are the Board of Supervisors' Records and the George P. Clements Papers at UCLA in their Special's Collections; he discusses his research with repatriation and how he has found newspapers although the events are only referenced and not covered in detail; he discusses where to find the sources he has researched for repatriation; he recalls government documents mentioning repatriation at the LaFollett Committee Hearings on "Free Speech and Rights of Labor 1938 – 1940ish; he discusses his frustrations with research; he briefly mentions John Higham's, *Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism* and what the book covers; he recalls Secretary of Labor and Senator of New Jersey James Davis who was replaced by William Doak; he talks about Doak and how he made statements that unemployment could be solved by getting rid of undocumented immigrants; he discusses the Hoover Administration and Commission for the Unemployment Relief Committee ran by Arthur Woods; he goes into detail about the Unemployment Relief Committees set up throughout cities; he discusses the press releases of people involved with these committees and how they separated Mexicans and Mexican Americans into groups; he discusses Doak's calculations with deporting illegal immigrants, the exchange of repatriation communications with Washington D.C., and the psychological warfare tactics to deport people back to Mexico; he recalls newspaper's publishing deportation raids in January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1931; he discusses the process of repatriation and the Department of Charities; he provides estimates on the number of people who left; he discusses Dole/welfare and the assistance Mexican Americans get; he recalls Mexican Americans going on strikes during the Great Depression; he discusses Mexican Americans losing their citizenship if they took assistance from the United States Department of Charities to repatriate back to Mexico; he talks about border policies prior to and after the repatriation; he gives information on dissertations that relate to the repatriation.

**Bulk Dates:** 1930 – 1970.

**Keywords:** Repatriation, George P. Clements, UCLA, John Higham, LaFollet Committee Hearings, Ernest Vesit, Dole/Welfare, Worker's Strikes, William Doak, Psychological Warfare Tactics, Nativism, Washington, D.C., Secretary of Labor, Senator of New Jersey, Mexico, Undocumented Immigrants, James Davis, Illegals, Unemployment Relief Committee