

# 70th Anniversary Commemoration of *Hernandez v. Texas*

State Bar of Texas Hispanic Issues Section  
St. Mary's University School of Law, San Antonio  
Thursday, January 25, 2024

---



Honorable Justice  
David M. Medina  
(Ret. Texas Supreme Court)



Honorable Chief Justice  
Dori Contreras  
(13th Court of Appeals)



Honorable Justice  
Gina M. Benavides  
(13th Court of Appeals)

Co-Sponsored By

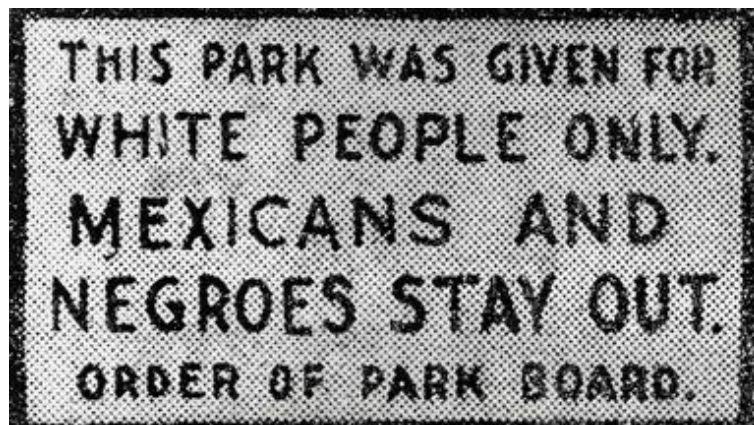


SAN ANTONIO  
BAR ASSOCIATION



Moderated by: Chris Pineda, HIS Vice President

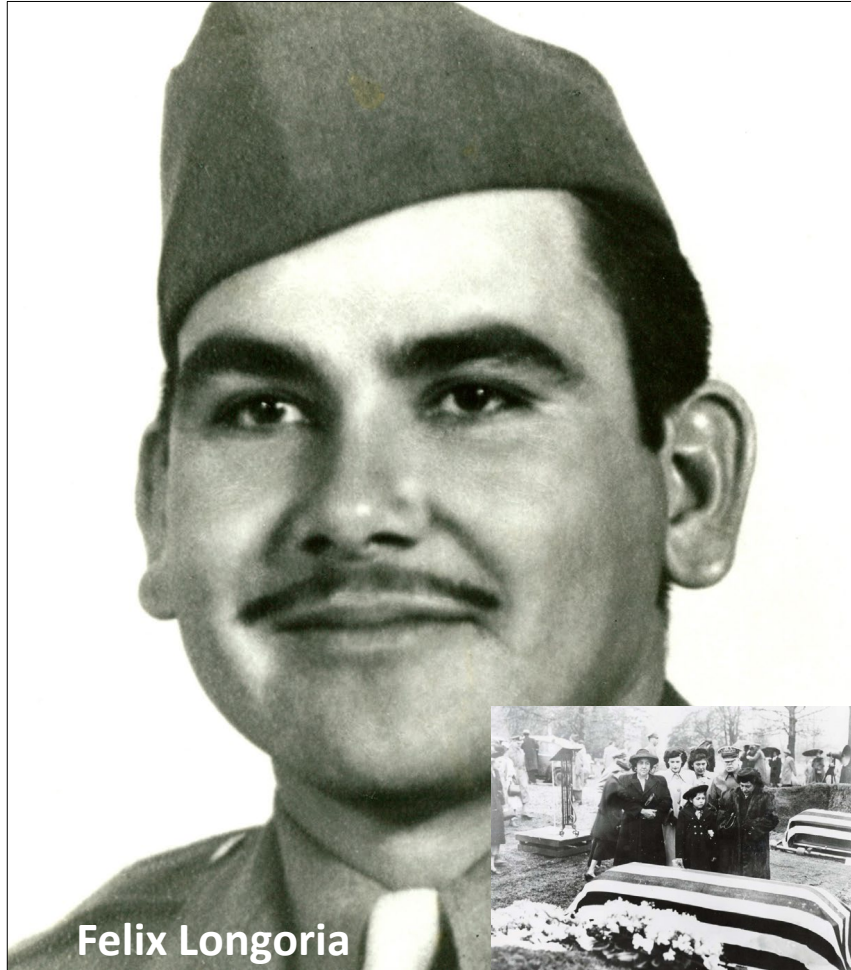
# Texas: “Juan Crow” Laws



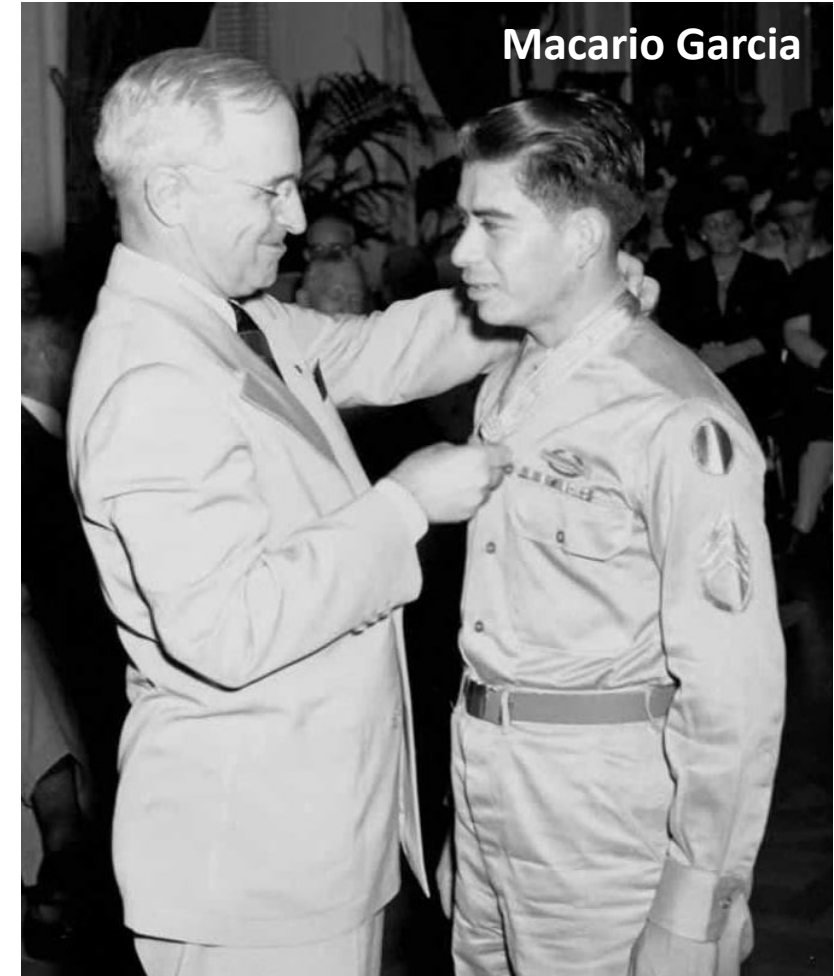
- *Top Left:* Lonestar Restaurant Association, Dallas, Texas. Printed “Jim Crow” sign, Black History Collection, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/segregation-era.html#obj024](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/segregation-era.html#obj024).
- *Top Right:* Restaurant sign, Dimmitt, Texas, 1949, Russell Lee Photograph Collection, The Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin.
- *Left:* The Birth and Growth of Racism against Mexican-Americans, American Experience, <https://video.kqed.org/video/american-experience-birth-and-growth-racism-against-mexican-americans/>.



# Texas: Mexican-Americans and WWII



Felix Longoria

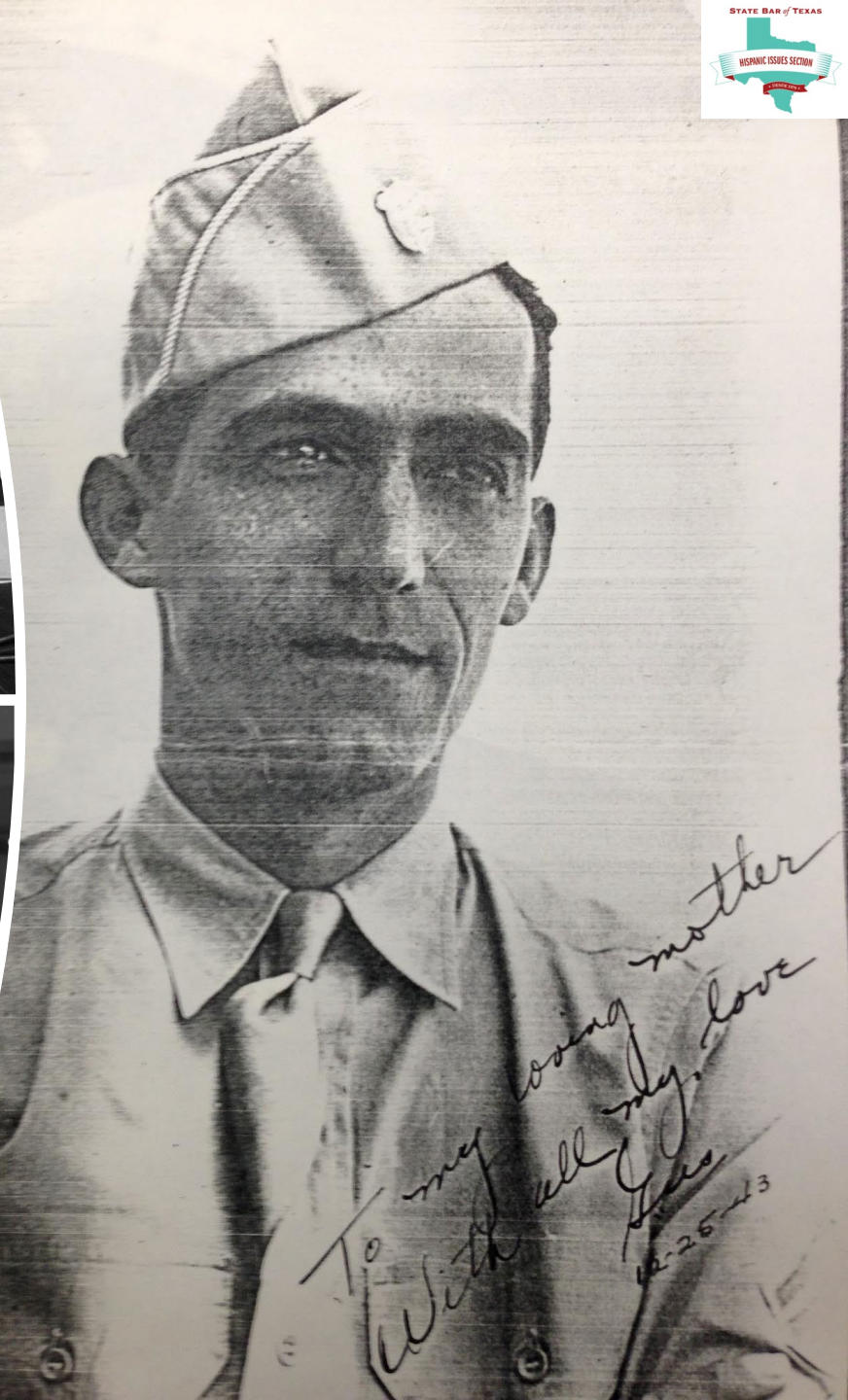


Macario Garcia

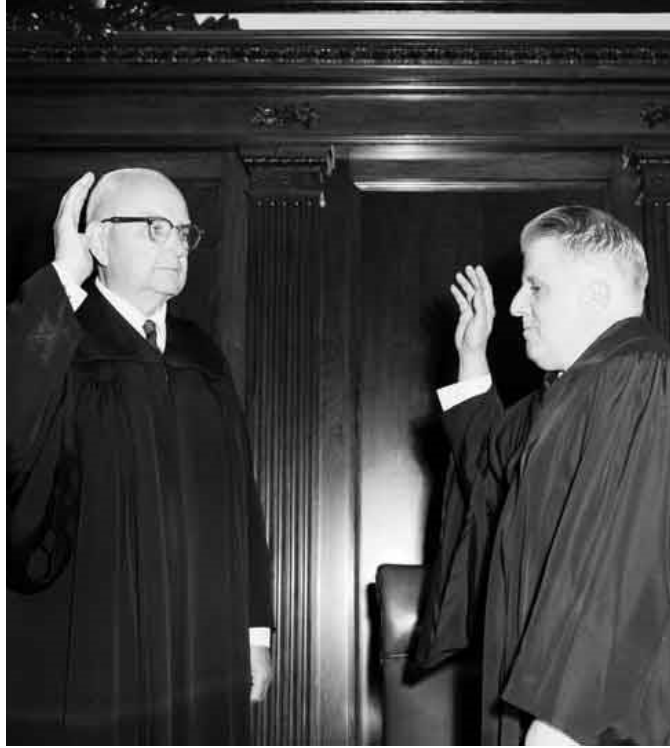


# Legal Team: Gustavo Garcia

- Born 1915 in Laredo and raised in San Antonio.
- Graduated from UT Austin in 1936, and with his law degree in 1938 as the only Hispanic in his class.
- Served in WWII as a first lieutenant with the Judge Advocate General's Corps in Japan.
- Served as legal advisor to LULAC; for the family of Felix Longoria; and counsel in *Delgado v. Bastrop ISD* challenging Mexican-American school segregation in Texas.
- Counsel of record in *Hernandez v. Texas*.
- Died in 1964 at age 48.







# Legal Team: Carlos Cadena

- Born in San Antonio in 1917.
- Earned his law degree from UT Austin in 1940; only Hispanic in his class.
- Served during WWII in the U.S. Army Air Force as a radio operator in the Pacific.
- Worked as city attorney for San Antonio.
- Joined *Hernandez v. Texas* legal team.
- First Hispanic to serve as a chief justice in Texas, with his appointment to 4<sup>th</sup> Court of Appeals in 1977. Served 25 years.
- Died in 2001.



# Legal Team: John J. Herrera

- Born in 1910; his great-great grandfather signed the Texas Declaration of Independence in 1836, one of only two native Tejano signers.
- Graduated from South Texas Law School in 1940.
- Joined *Hernandez v. Texas* legal team.
- First Hispanic political candidate in Harris County.
- Served as national LULAC president, 1952-1953.
- Active in Viva Kennedy clubs.
- Died in 1986.





# Legal Team: James De Anda

- Born in 1925 in Houston.
- Served in the U.S. Marine Corps in WWII in the Pacific.
- Graduated from Texas A&M, and UT Law in 1950.
- Youngest member of the *Hernandez* team at trial.
- Attorney for American G.I. Forum; lead counsel in *Cisneros v. Corpus Christi ISD*, challenging segregation of Mexican-American students.
- In 1979, he was the second Mexican-American from Texas named to the federal bench.
- He died in 2006.



# Others Involved Behind the Scenes

---

- **Abel Cisneros:** Radio commentator from Wharton, TX, attended oral argument, and reported on the story in East Texas.
- **Manuel B. Lopez:** Attorney and U.S. Army soldier stationed in Virginia, guided the legal team around Washington, DC.
- **Anthony Garcia:** Attended as an observer on behalf of LULAC.
- **Chris Aldrete:** Attorney and chairman of American GI Forum, attended oral argument.
- **Sarah McClendon:** Reporter who attended oral argument. Wrote the only eye-witness news account about the oral argument.
- **Others who assisted the legal team in Washington, DC:** U.S. Senator Dennis Chavez (NM) and staff; U.S. Senator Price Daniels (TX) and staff; U.S. Senator Lyndon Johnson; attorneys Harvey Rosenberg from Texas and Al Wirin from California.
- **Organizations and individuals who donated or raised funds:** San Antonio LULAC Council No. 2; Alonso Perales; Judge J.T. Canales; Texas Good Relations Association.



# Joe Espinoza and Pete Hernandez



Caetano "Joe" Espinosa

WGBH, [www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/mexican-americans-who-made-difference/](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/mexican-americans-who-made-difference/).



Pete Hernandez (center) with Gus Garcia (left) and John J. Herrera (right)

Dr. Hector Garcia Papers, Special Collection, Bell Library, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi.

# City of Edna, Jackson County, Texas



Jackson County, TX



Jackson County Courthouse

1906 courthouse, circa 1939. Photo courtesy TXDOT, <http://www.254texascourthouses.net/018-jackson-county.html>



# Jackson County Bathroom Sign\*

---



\*Image of actual sign could not be located.

# The Legal Team Comes Home



“Gus Garcia, center left, returns to San Antonio in January 1954 after successfully arguing a landmark anti-discrimination case before the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, D.C.” (Photo by J. Jimenez)

Paula Allen, “San Antonio lawyer Gus Garcia’s career peaked with landmark Supreme Court victory,” San Antonio Express News, Nov. 23, 2023, [www.expressnews.com/news/article/gus-garcia-san-antonio-supreme-court-18513339.php](http://www.expressnews.com/news/article/gus-garcia-san-antonio-supreme-court-18513339.php)



# Sarah McClendon's News Account

- McClendon, a reporter, wrote the only known in-depth account of the oral argument; it was published in the San Antonio Light on January 12, 1954.
- Her account is now an invaluable resource because there is no transcript of the oral argument.
- McClendon's news reports includes questions from the Supreme Court justices and the attorneys' answers.
- In Gus Garcia's account, he writes that Carlos Cadena was not given enough credit in news reports because the case was called one hour early, and reporters missed Cadena's "historical opening argument."

**Jury Bias Put to High Court**  
By SARAH MCCLENDON  
Special to The Light

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. San Houston was just a wetback from Tennessee to the real citizens of Texas, the early Mexican families whose descendants still reside there, Gus Garcia, San Antonio attorney, told Supreme court Monday. Yet Latin-Americans are today denied the right to serve on juries in many Texas counties, he said in reply to a question by Chief Justice Warren, California.

Garcia and Prof. Carlos Cadena, St. Mary's university faculty member, pleaded the rights of Latin-Americans not to be excluded from jury service under the fourteenth amendment in the case of Pete Hernandez, Jackson county, against the state of Texas. He was tried and convicted of the murder of another Latin-American, yet allegedly was tried without a chance to serve on that jury, according to Garcia's petition to the Supreme court.

Stung by questions as to whether Latin-Americans were newcomers in Jackson county and could speak English sufficiently to perform jury service, Garcia who had been sitting like a sad-faced bull fighter, leaped into the arena.

"Your honor, my people were in Texas 100 years before San Houston arrived there."

**TENNESSEE WEIRDAK**  
Later, Garcia termed Houston "that wetback from Tennessee." If the Supreme court follows precedents in other civil rights cases involving the fourteenth amendment, such as the Scottsboro case of Norris versus Alabama, then observers here think the court will rule in favor of the Latin-Americans.

Anyway, to have reached this far on a typewritten petition and small contributions from many Texas Latin-Americans, the little group of San Antonio, Del Rio and Houston Latin-Americans could hold their heads high as they emerged from the court.

One noted the way Cadena and Garcia and John Herrera, Houston, threw back their shoulders. Herrera is the great-grandson of Col. Francisco Ruiz, who signed for Texas of the declaration of independence from Mexico.

**OTHERS IN COURT**  
Accompanying them were Chris Albrete, Del Rio city councilman, state chairman of the American GI Forum; Anthony Garcia, San Antonio, of the sponsoring LULACs, and Axel Cisneros, Wharton.

The day may have marked the declaration of independence

**Garcia Argues Jury Bias Before Top Court**  
(Continued from Page One)

from obsolete Texas legal and social practices against Texans of Mexican descent. Was it another battle of San Jacinto in reverse.

There were some dramatic instances during the argument, which was interrupted frequently by questions from justices. Justice Frankfurter led off by inquiring if Latin-Americans had lived in Jackson county for some time without being called for jury service. Garcia replied affirmatively.

**POINT OF LAW**  
Justice Clark, a Texan, remarked that apparently only 6 per cent of the Jackson county Latin-American population were freeholders and eligible for jury duty. To this Garcia replied witheringly:

"Evidently the justice is not aware that in Texas the law does not require a man to hold a poll tax to serve on the petit jury."

Questioned by Warren as to whether assimilation of Latin-Americans into the Texas population would eventually come about, Garcia replied:

"We hope so, but two or three places in Texas are giving us plenty of trouble."

"Just give the Mexicans a chance to serve on juries throughout Texas and you will find Mexicans will not dodge jury service as so many white people do."

**COURTS IRONIC**  
Cadena argued the fourteenth amendment prohibits the exclusion of Latin-Americans from jury service and that it is "ironic of Texas courts to deny that to us by reminding us that we are white." He added:

"We are glad to be so considered legally but we want actually to be so considered legally and socially."

Against the array of Latin-American talent, the Texas attorney general's office sent just one man, Asst. Atty. Gen. Horace Wimberly, Yoakum.

**REGRET SITUATION**  
He said:

"We in Texas regret the situation as we want to live in peace with our neighbors. We deny, however, there was discrimination against the Latin-American race."

Garcia in rebuttal pointed out Wimberly had described the Latin-Americans as "a race," and said this was another sign of discrimination. Warren, by asking more questions permitted Garcia extra time to talk. Then the attorney threw the court into laughter saying:

"When Mexicans comprise 14 per cent of the population and no Mexican is called for jury duty in over 25 years there must be 'a white man' in the wood pile somewhere."

served on juries in Jackson county though Latin-Americans account for approximately 14 per cent of the county population.

They contend that Latin-Americans have been treated as a separate group in the county.

**CASE HELD**  
The San Antonio attorney contend that in previous cases the Supreme court has held that "the long and continued failure to call members of the negro race for jury service, where it is shown that negroes were available and qualified for jury service, was sufficient to make out a case of discriminatory exclusion" and denial of rights under the fourteenth amendment.

In ruling against Hernandez, the Court of Criminal Appeals at Austin held the "equal protection clause" of the fourteenth amendment "contemplated and recognized only two classes as coming within that guarantee: The white race, comprising one class, and the negro race, comprising the other class."

It held that "Mexicans are members of and within the classification of the white race, as distinguished from members of the negro race," and continued, holding that "appellant seeks to have this court recognize and classify Mexicans as a special class and entitled to special privileges in the organization" of juries.

**EARLIER SITUATION**  
The local attorneys argue

**GUS GARCIA**  
To speak before supreme court.

that in an earlier case the state court held Roman Catholics could not be systematically excluded from juries. They continue in their brief for the Supreme court:

"Petitioner does not demand that persons of Mexican descent sit on any particular jury. He merely asks that they not be systematically excluded from all juries."

"This can be achieved without destroying our jury system and without violating the fourteenth amendment. It has been achieved in Texas in cases involving negroes and Roman Catholics and the jury system has not been destroyed."

**NO PROPORTION**  
The local attorneys concede the fourteenth amendment does not require proportional representation of nationality and other groups on juries. They argue against complete exclusion of Latin-Americans.

Importance of the case is underlined in the brief with the statement:

"In an estimated 50 Texas counties with a large population of persons of Mexican descent, persons of Mexican descent have never been known to be called for jury service."

Other members of the committee which has raised funds for the court fight include Jose R. Nunez, Max Penner, Dr. Ramiro P. Estrada, Matt Garcia and Pena. Civic groups participating include the Texas Good Relations assn., local Lulac council and the GI Forum.



# Waiting for the Decision

**SUPREME COURT ASKED TO SAY WHETHER MEXICANS ARE LEGALLY WHITE UNDER STARS AND STRIPES**

**Texan, Convicted of Murder, Says Members Of His Race Denied Right to Jury Service**

**ALABAMA CASE STUCK UNDER NOSE OF JUDGES**

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The United States Supreme Court was asked last week to determine whether American born Mexicans are considered members of the white race, or are they, like Negroes, looked upon as a separate group?

The question arose in the case of Pete Hernandez, an American citizen of Mexican origin, who was convicted in the courts of Texas and sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

requiring him (because he is not a Negro) to show express dis-

**Nation Eyes Jackson County Issue**

By CARL HOOPER  
Advocate Staff Writer

A charge that U. S. citizens of Latin-American descent are systematically excluded from jury duty in Jackson County will be argued before the Supreme Court in Washington Monday. The Associated Press reported Saturday.

The issue was raised at a news conference Friday by Gus Garcia of San Antonio, attorney for Pete Hernandez, 26, laborer, who faces a life term for the murder of Joe Espinosa, 46, tenant farmer, in Edna Aug. 7, 1931.

**Supreme Court Is Asked To Rule On Mexican Question**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court was asked Monday to reverse a murder conviction because persons of Mexican blood are excluded from jury service in Jackson County, Texas.

The court heard argument on the appeal of Pete Hernandez, 26, of Edna, who was convicted of the slaying in 1931 of Joe Espinosa, 46, a cotton planter, also of Edna.

**Deprived Of Protection**

Arguing the appeal were Carlos C. Cadena and Gus C. Garcia, San Antonio lawyers.

Cadena said the jury procedure in Jackson County had deprived Hernandez of the protection provided under the 14th Amendment, which provides no person shall be deprived of his rights because of his race.

**Mexicans File Civil Rights Case From Texas**

WASHINGTON — (INS)— The Supreme Court heard final arguments in the first case to reach the high tribunal involving the civil rights of three million Mexican-Americans in border states.

The Court was asked to reverse a murder conviction against Pete Hernandez in Jackson County, Texas, because no Mexican-Americans have been on the county's jury lists in the last 25 years.

Gus Garcia, attorney for Hernandez, said citizens of Mexican extraction are "systematically excluded" from juries in 50 Texas counties and in parts of New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Left to right: (1) The Black Dispatch (Oklahoma City, OK), 23 Jan 1954; (2) Victoria Advocate (Victoria, TX), 10 Jan 1954; (3) Lubbock Morning Avalanche (Lubbock, TX), Jan 13, 1954; (4) Alabama Tribune (Montgomery, AL), 15 Jan 1954.



# SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 406.—OCTOBER TERM, 1953.

Pete Hernandez, Petitioner, v. The State of Texas.	}	On Writ of Certiorari to the Court of Criminal Appeals of the State of Texas.
---	---	---

[May 3, 1954.]

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN delivered the opinion of the Court.

The petitioner, Pete Hernandez, was indicted for the murder of one Joe Espinosa by a grand jury in Jackson County, Texas. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed the judgment of the trial court. — Tex. Crim. Rep. —, 251 S. W. 2d 531. Prior to the trial, the petitioner, by his counsel, offered timely motions to quash the indictment and the jury panel. He alleged that persons of Mexican descent were systematically excluded from service as jury commissioners,<sup>1</sup> grand jurors, and petit jurors, although there were such persons fully

<sup>1</sup>Texas law provides that at each term of court, the judge shall appoint three to five jury commissioners. The judge instructs these commissioners as to their duties. After taking an oath that they will not knowingly select a grand juror they believe unfit or unqualified, the commissioners retire to a room in the courthouse where they select from the county assessment roll the names of 16 grand jurors from different parts of the county. These names are placed in a sealed envelope and delivered to the clerk. Thirty days before court meets, the clerk delivers a copy of the list to the sheriff who summons the jurors. Vernon's Tex. Code Crim. Proc., 1948, Arts. 333-350.

The general jury panel is also selected by the jury commission. Vernon's Tex. Civ. Stat., 1942, Art. 2107. In capital cases, a special venire may be selected from the list furnished by the commissioners. Vernon's Tex. Code Crim. Proc., 1948, Art. 592.

## *Hernandez v. Texas*, 347 U.S. 475 (1954)



# *Hernandez v. Texas*: Holding

---

“Circumstances or chance may well dictate that no persons in a certain class will serve on a particular jury or during some particular period. But it taxes our credulity to say that mere chance resulted in their being no members of this [Mexican-American] class among the over six thousand jurors called in the past 25 years. The result bespeaks discrimination, whether or not it was a conscious decision on the part of any individual jury commissioner. The judgment of conviction must be reversed.”



# Hernandez v. Texas: Headlines

**Alabama Tribune**  
MEAN - CONSTRUCTIVE - CONSERVATIVE  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1954  
PRICE SEVEN CENTS

## Court Ruling On Mexican Rights Case "May Foreshadow" School Bias Decision

## Mex-Americans' Ban From Juries Is Held Illegal

WASHINGTON, May 3—UP—The Supreme Court, in an important civil rights decision, ruled unanimously Monday that Jackson county, Tex., has been violating the constitution by keeping Mexican-Americans off juries.

Its decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, overturned the conviction of Pete Hernandez, 25, of Edna, Tex., an American of Mexican descent, for the fatal shooting in May, 1951, of Joe Espinoza, a Mexican-American cotton planter. Hernandez was sentenced to life imprisonment.

## ACTION TAKEN BY HIGH COURT

# Discrimination of Juries

WASHINGTON, May 3—UP—The Supreme Court, in an important civil rights decision, ruled unanimously Monday, Jackson county, Tex., has been violating the constitution by keeping Mexican-Americans off juries.

Its decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, overturned the conviction of Pete Hernandez, 25, of Edna, Tex., an American of Mexican descent, for the fatal shooting in May, 1951, of Joe Espinoza, a Mexican-American cotton planter. Hernandez was sentenced to life imprisonment.

It has the effect of outlawing the exclusion of Mexicans from jury duty.

**Exists Elsewhere**  
Gus C. Garcia, attorney for Hernandez, said recently the practice exists in more than 50 counties in Texas and a number in New Mexico.

## High Court Upsets Texas In Civil Rights Decision

WASHINGTON, May 3—UP—Texas and a number in New Mexico. He said Hernandez' case was the first civil rights case involving a Mexican-American to come before the Supreme Court.

The decision is the latest in a growing number of cases in which the high court has found reasons for overturning the conviction of Pete Hernandez.

## Texas Exclusion Of Mexican Jury Members Banned

May 5 (UP)—The Supreme Court, in an important decision, ruled Monday that Jackson county, Tex., has been violating the constitution by keeping Mexican-Americans off juries.

The decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, overturned the conviction of Pete Hernandez, 25, of Edna, Tex., an American of Mexican descent, for the fatal shooting in May, 1951, of Joe Espinoza, a Mexican-American cotton planter. Hernandez was sentenced to life imprisonment.

**La Prensa**  
San Antonio's English and Spanish Newspaper  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 10, 1954  
16 Pages In Two Sections

## HERNANDEZ DUE PAROLE

### Supreme Court Case Changed Jury System

The celebrated "Pete Hernandez case," which was carried to the Supreme Court in 1951, was scheduled for a final hearing this week in Austin.

Hernandez, who was tried for the murder of a man in 1951, was sentenced to life imprisonment. The Supreme Court's decision in the case, which was handed down on May 3, 1954, overturned the conviction and ordered a new trial.

The decision, which was written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, held that the exclusion of Mexican-Americans from juries in Texas was unconstitutional. The Court ruled that the practice of excluding Mexican-Americans from juries was a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

The decision was a landmark in the civil rights movement, as it was the first time the Supreme Court had ruled against a state's exclusion of a racial or ethnic group from juries.

The case was argued by Gus C. Garcia, Hernandez's attorney, and the state's attorney general. The Court's decision was a victory for Garcia and for the civil rights of Mexican-Americans.

# What Happened to Pete Hernandez?

GUS C. GARCIA  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
TRANSIT TOWER  
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS  
CAPITOL 2-2932

Transit Tower

February 12, 1960

Honorable Jack Ross  
Board of Pardons and Paroles  
Austin, Texas

Dear Jack:

It was with much chagrin that I learned a couple of days ago that Pete Hernandez, No. 136125, who served as our guinea pig for our appeal to the United States Supreme Court on the question of jury discrimination, is still confined in the penitentiary.

Pete has been confined continuously since August 1951. At the time that he was sentenced in December, 1955, to twenty years after his first case was reversed, he was given credit for 62 months good time. What his record has been since that time, I do not know; but I do know that he is now located at Harlem State Prison Farm. I shall be grateful if you could garner such information as you may be able to get on such short notice and let me know next week, by long distance collect, when it would be convenient for you to discuss this matter with me personally in Austin.

I really feel conscience-stricken, Jack, about this matter, and I would like to do everything within my power to gain freedom for this boy who was willing to risk a possible death sentence upon the second trial of his case in order to help us establish a very important principle of law and civil rights for Latin Americans everywhere.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours very truly,  
Gus C. Garcia

GCG:dnn  
cc: Dr. George I. Sanchez  
John J. Herrera, Esq.  
Dr. Hector P. Garcia  
Mr. R. A. Cortez

From the desk of  
GUS C. GARCIA

June 8, 1960

I have just received a letter dated June 7, 1960, from the Honorable Jack Ross of the Board of Pardons and Paroles informing me that the Board is recommending parole for Pete Hernandez, our guinea pig in the Mexican jury exclusion case before the United States Supreme Court.

While I do not wish to claim credit for the final successful conclusion of our historical issue, I have pestered Jack Ross for several months now via letters, long distance calls and two personal visits in Austin. I can now truthfully say that my conscience is clear in this matter.

GUS C. GARCIA

GCG:dnn  
cc: Dr. Hector P. Garcia  
Dr. George I. Sanchez  
J.J. Herrera, Esq.  
Frank Jasso  
James De Anda, Esq.  
Judge Manuel V. Lopez  
Anthony Garcia

- In 1955, Hernandez was re-tried and convicted, and sentenced to 20 years.
- Gus Garcia continued to advocate for Hernandez. In 1960, Hernandez was released on parole.

Left image: Garcia, Gustavo C. [Letter from Gus C. Garcia to Jack Ross - 1960-02-12], letter, February 12, 1960; (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph248884/>), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History.

Right image: Garcia, Gustavo C. [Letter from Gus C. Garcia to Hector P. Garcia and others - 1960-06-08], letter, June 8, 1960; (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph248885/>), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History.



# Sources to Learn More

---

## Contemporary Sources

- [Hernandez trial transcript](#), US Supreme Court (pdf).
- [Briefs filed in Hernandez](#), US Supreme Court (pdf).
- [A cotton picker finds justice! : the saga of the Hernandez case](#), compiled by Ruben Munguia (May/June 1954).
- Sarah McClendon, "[Jury Bias Put to High Court](#)," San Antonio Light, January 12, 1954, p. 1.

## Compilations

- *"Colored men" and "hombres aquí": Hernandez v. Texas and the Emergence of Mexican-American Lawyering*. Olivas, Michael A., ed. (2006). Houston, TX: Arte Público Press.
- [Hernandez v. Texas at Fifty](#), University of Houston Law Center and Arte Publico Press Conference.
- [1954: Hernandez v. Texas](#), Library of Congress.

**Know any other good sources? Let us know for our "Hernandez at 70" Page!**  
**[Email cdpineda37@gmail.com](mailto:cdpineda37@gmail.com)**

# Sources to Learn More – Cont.

---

## Video Presentations

- [A Class Apart](#), PBS American Experience, 2009 (50 min).
- [Hernandez v. Texas](#), Hilda G. Tagle and Veronica Villalobos, May 1, 2014 (1 hour).
- [Hernandez v. Texas](#), State Bar of Texas, Law Related Education Committee (13 min).

## Articles/Stories

- Gabriel Valle, [A Hero Forgotten: Gus Garcia and the Litigation of Hernandez v. Texas \(1954\)](#), Journal of Supreme Court History 48 (2023) 31–53.
- Carlos Soltero, [Hernandez v. Texas \(1954\) and the Exclusion of Mexican Americans from Grand Juries](#), Latinos and American Law, University of Texas Press, 2006.
- [Hernandez v. Texas: A Class Apart](#), Bullock Museum.
- [Hernandez v. the State of Texas](#), Texas State Historical Association Handbook of Texas.

**Know any other good sources? Let us know for our “Hernandez at 70” Page!**  
**[Email cdpineda37@gmail.com](mailto:cdpineda37@gmail.com)**



**Thank you for attending and to our panelists and co-sponsors!**

## 70th Anniversary Commemoration of *Hernandez v. Texas*

Course Materials are online at [TexasBarSections.com/CourseMaterials](https://TexasBarSections.com/CourseMaterials)

This course has been approved for 1.00 hour MCLE credit.

**COURSE NUMBER: 174222464**

Please submit your CLE credit online via your [MyBarPage.com](https://MyBarPage.com).

**Please consider joining the State Bar's Hispanic Issues Section:**

<https://texashispanicissuessection.com/join-us/>

**Thank you St. Mary's School of Law for hosting us!**

**And thank you to our co-sponsors:**



**SAN ANTONIO**  
BAR ASSOCIATION

