## Second Regular Session Seventy-second General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

# REVISED

LLS NO. R20-0923.01 Bethanie Pack x4829

SJR20-016

#### SENATE SPONSORSHIP

**Gonzales and Rodriguez,** Bridges, Cooke, Coram, Crowder, Danielson, Donovan, Fenberg, Fields, Foote, Garcia, Gardner, Ginal, Hansen, Hisey, Holbert, Lee, Lundeen, Moreno, Priola, Rankin, Scott, Smallwood, Sonnenberg, Story, Todd, Williams A., Winter, Woodward, Zenzinger

#### **HOUSE SPONSORSHIP**

**Valdez D.,** Arndt, Baisley, Becker, Benavidez, Bird, Bockenfeld, Buckner, Buentello, Caraveo, Carver, Catlin, Champion, Coleman, Cutter, Esgar, Exum, Froelich, Garnett, Geitner, Gonzales-Gutierrez, Herod, Hooton, Humphrey, Jackson, Jaquez Lewis, Kennedy, Kipp, Kraft-Tharp, Landgraf, Larson, Lontine, McCluskie, McKean, McLachlan, Melton, Michaelson Jenet, Mullica, Neville, Pelton, Ransom, Roberts, Sandridge, Singer, Sirota, Snyder, Soper, Sullivan, Tipper, Titone, Valdez A., Van Winkle, Weissman, Will, Williams D., Wilson, Woodrow, Young

**Senate Committees** 

**House Committees** 

### **SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 20-016**

#### 101 CONCERNING THE MAESTAS DESEGREGATION CASE.

WHEREAS, The nation's earliest and longest unheralded victory
 in the fight against educational segregation took place in the San Luis
 Valley between 1912 and 1914, largely benefiting the children of
 Alamosa; and

5 WHEREAS, In 1914, The "Denver Catholic Register" called the 6 decision in *Francisco Maestas et al. v. George H. Shone et al.* "historic", 7 noting that it "was the first time in the history of America that a court 8 fight was made over an attempt to segregate Mexicans in school." The 9 suit was established from grassroots concern for equal education of 10 Alamosa's children.

WHEREAS, Lying unnoticed from 1914 to 2016, the case dates
back to 1912, when Alamosa was still part of Conejos County. The facts





of the case stated that 10-year-old Miguel Maestas was forced to walk
 seven blocks from his home on the north end of Ross Avenue to the
 "Mexican" school building at the intersection of Ninth and Ross.

4 WHEREAS, The McKinney directory listed the "Mexican 5 Preparatory School" as being at Ninth and Ross with no telephone 6 number listed; and

WHEREAS, On September 2, 1913, Francisco Maestas went to the
Superintendent of Schools and asked to enroll his son. The request was
refused, and Maestas was told he had to enroll his son in the "Mexican
School", because land for that school was purchased in 1909 to serve only
"Mexicans".

WHEREAS, Maestas filed suit and was soon joined by fellowHispanics and the Catholic Church; and

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the area had long been part of
the United States and the persons involved were born in the United States,
distinctions were made between "Mexican" children and "American"
children; and

WHEREAS, After a lengthy trial, District Court Judge Charles
Holbrook determined that the plaintiffs had made a sufficient case for
admittance of the students and issued an order to the school board and
superintendent to admit the children to the public school most convenient
to their homes; and

WHEREAS, Holbrook stated that "in the opinion of the court...the
only way to destroy this feeling of discontent and bitterness which has
recently grown up, is to allow all children so prepared to attend the school
nearest them"; now, therefore,

27 Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-second General 28 Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives 29 concurring herein:

That we, the members of the General Assembly, acknowledge the
tireless efforts of the Latino community in advocating for the integration
of our public schools and improving outcomes for all students in
Colorado.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent
 to the Conejos County Commissioners, the Alamosa County
 Commissioners, La Sociedad Proteccion Mutua De Trabajadores Unidos
 (S.P.M.D.T.U.), the San Luis Valley Bar Association, the Colorado
 Hispanic Bar Association, the University of Colorado Boulder School of
 Education, and the Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area.