

CRUZ REYNOSO'S FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

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ABSTRACT

This Article considers Cruz Reynoso's pioneering legal career marked by an unswerving devotion to the struggle for justice for all. Part I highlights his foundational work as executive director of California Rural Legal Assistance, a revolutionary legal services organization that continues to thrive in its mission of ensuring justice for the poor in California's rural heartland. Part II offers highlights of Justice Reynoso's time on the California Court of Appeal, before his appointment as the first Latino. Part III reviews his scholarly and teaching accomplishments as a law professor and social justice activist.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Kevin R. Johnson is Dean and Mabie-Apallas Professor of Public Interest Law and Chicana/o Studies, University of California, Davis, School of Law. Law students Jailene Gutierrez and Perla Gonzalez provided invaluable research assistance. I had the good fortune of knowing Cruz Reynoso since the 1980s when he was an Associate Justice on the California Supreme Court. This Article is dedicated to Cruz Reynoso, my colleague, friend, mentor, and conscience. Part of my contribution to this Article has been adapted from Kevin R. Johnson, *Justice Cruz Reynoso: The People's Justice*, 10 CAL. LEG. HIST. 238 (2015).

Amagda Pérez is Executive Director of the California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (CRLAF) and Co-Director of the UC Davis Immigration Law Clinic. Some information in Part I of the Article came from discussions that I had with José Padilla and Cynthia Rice of California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA) and a review of CRLA archives. I had the privilege of serving as co-faculty advisor of the UC Davis School of Law La Raza Law Students Association with Justice Reynoso, working under his mentorship in his capacity as CRLAF's advisor, and learning from him the meaning of true justice. I am grateful to Kevin R. Johnson for inviting me to co-author this Article about

our hero, whose legacy of service to those most in need lives on in our own work.

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INTRODUCTION

Many Latina/os view California Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso¹ with the same reverence that African Americans generally hold the late Thurgood Marshall, the first Black Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.² Both were trail-blazing civil rights figures who dedi-

¹ See, e.g., Kevin R. Johnson, Raquel Aldana, José Padilla, Amagda Pérez, & Thomas Saenz, *Transcript, The Civil Rights Legacy of Justice Cruz Reynoso*, 26 U.C. DAVIS SOC. JUST. L. REV. 132 (2022) (commentary from the leaders of California Rural Legal Assistance, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), about the late Justice Reynoso’s civil rights legacy).

² Thurgood Marshall’s appointment as a Justice benefitted the U.S. Supreme Court as an institution and inspired many in the African American community. See Kevin R. Johnson, *On the Appointment of a Latina/o to the Supreme Court*, 5 HARV. LATINO L. REV. 1, 3–7 (2002) (published concurrently in 13 BERKELEY LA RAZA L.J. 1, 3–7 (2002)). The first Latina/o to serve as a justice on the U.S. Supreme Court, Justice Sonia Sotomayor, benefitted the institution and the Latina/o community in similar ways. See generally SONIA SOTOMAYOR, MY BELOVED WORLD

cated their lives to ending racial segregation in the United States before becoming prominent jurists who inspired generations across the nation.

From humble beginnings, Cruz Reynoso rose to towering heights in the legal profession and became a role model for Latina/os at a time when they were few and far between.³ The product of a working-class Mexican American community in Southern California, he attended segregated elementary and secondary schools, followed by community college at Pomona College, and U.C. Berkeley School of Law. Reynoso began his legal career in private practice by opening his own law office serving working-class Mexican Americans in the Imperial Valley, an agricultural community in Southern California near the U.S./Mexico border.

In the 1960s and the early 1970s, Reynoso fought on the front lines in the struggle for the rights of the rural poor, including but not limited to farmworkers, many of whom are Latina/o. In a time when big cities were the focus of the nation's so-called "war on poverty," Reynoso's devotion to assisting rural communities was ahead of his time.⁴ As director of a cutting-edge legal services organization, California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA), he earned a national, if not international, reputation working for social change at the side of, among others, the legendary United Farm Workers leader César Chávez.⁵ Part of a national social movement, CRLA's advocacy for the rights of the rural poor was new, different, and considered by some to be radical. Consequently, his advocacy generated hostile resistance from the highest levels of the California government, including Republican Governor, and later U.S. President, Ronald Reagan. In the very first article of UCLA School of Law's brand new *Chicano Law Review*, Reynoso offered a first-hand account of the

(2014) (autobiography of the first Latina Supreme Court justice).

³ See CRUZ REYNOSO: SOWING THE SEEDS OF JUSTICE (Ginzburg Video Productions, 2010) (documentary film offering highlights of Justice Reynoso's illustrious career); Karen Nikos-Rose, *Cruz Reynoso: An Honorable Career*, U.C. DAVIS MAG. (Apr. 1, 2019) (summarizing Reynoso's many professional achievements). In his retirement, Justice Reynoso wrote several chapters of his autobiography, which he sadly lacked the time to complete.

⁴ Years after, Reynoso led the fight for rural Californians, a distinct body of American legal scholarship developed that shed light on the plight of the rural poor. See, e.g., Lisa R. Pruitt, *Rural Rhetoric*, 39 CONN. L. REV. 159 (2006); Lisa R. Pruitt, *Gender, Geography, & Rural Justice*, 23 BERKELEY J. GENDER L. & JUST. 338 (2008); Lisa R. Pruitt & Bradley E. Showman, *Law Stretched Thin: Access to Justice in Rural America*, 59 S.D. L. REV. 466 (2014).

⁵ See Cruz Reynoso, *Remembering Cesar Chavez, From the Grassroots Up*, 50 NAT'L LAWS. GUILD PRAC. 97, 98 (1993).

creation of CRLA and its struggle for survival in the face of organized and determined political opposition led by then-Governor Reagan.⁶

Reynoso later served as a distinguished justice, first on the California Court of Appeal (Third District) (1976–82) and subsequently on the California Supreme Court (1982–87).⁷ He was the first Latino Justice on the California high court, a historical milestone in a state most of which was once part of Mexico. With conservative forces for partisan political reasons setting their sights on the removal of three liberal justices, a tumultuous political campaign culminated with the end of Justice Reynoso’s tenure as a Justice on the Court.⁸ In that election, judicial independence lost out to partisan politics, with critiques about the Justices’ criminal and death penalty opinions at the forefront of the campaign that resulted in their unceremonious removal.⁹

⁶ See Michael Bennett & Cruz Reynoso, *California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA): Survival of a Poverty Law Practice*, 1 CHICANO L. REV. 1 (1972).

⁷ See Cruz Reynoso, *Brief Remembrances: My Appointment and Service on the California Court of Appeal and Supreme Court, 1976–1987*, 13 BERKELEY LA RAZA L.J. 15 (2002) (summarizing the circumstances surrounding his appointments and service as a justice on the California court of appeal and Supreme Court).

⁸ See generally Robert S. Thompson, *Judicial Retention Elections and Judicial Method: A Retrospective on the California Retention Election of 1986*, 61 S. CAL. L. REV. 2007 (1988) (analyzing the extraordinary 1986 election in which California voters removed three sitting justices from the California Supreme Court—Justices Reynoso and Joseph Grodin, and Chief Justice Rose Bird); Gerald F. Uelman, *California Judicial Retention Elections*, 28 SANTA CLARA L. REV. 333 (1988) (criticizing the campaign resulting in the voter rejection of the three justices).

⁹ See Joseph R. Grodin, *Judicial Elections: The California Experience*, 70 JUDICATURE 365 (1987) (describing the campaign); Gustavo Arellano & Leila Miller, *Cruz Reynoso, California’s First Latino State Supreme Court Justice, Dies at 90*, L.A. TIMES (May. 7, 2021), <https://www.latimes.com/obituaries/story/2021-05-07/cruz-reynoso-california-supreme-court-justice-died> [<https://perma.cc/84FL-5CRK>] (“[T]he Bird Court reversed 64 of 68 capital cases it reviewed, and angry opponents of [Chief Justice] Bird launched a campaign to oust her from the court.”). The divisive retention campaign has been described as follows:

The issue that would define the campaign to remove [Chief Justice] Bird would be her voting record on death penalty cases. . . . The Governor also targeted Justices Cruz Reynoso and Joe Grodin, based on their reluctance to affirm death penalty judgments. . . . The targeted Justices were subjected to a well-funded campaign to remove them from office. The chief contributors to that campaign were corporations and insurance companies who believed Governor Deukmejian would appoint replacements who were friendlier to their business interests. The entire campaign, however, was focused on the Justices’ voting record in death penalty cases. Chief Justice Bird was rejected, winning approval of only 33.8% of the voters. Justices Cruz Reynoso and Joseph Grodin were also removed from office.

Gerald F. Uelman, *The Tragedy of Rose Bird*, 38 T. JEFFERSON L. REV. 143, 148-49 (2016) (citations

Besides his pioneering civil rights and judicial work, Reynoso was a distinguished law professor. Before his appointment to the bench, he had been a faculty member at the University of New Mexico School of Law. After his removal from the California Supreme Court, Reynoso returned to teaching law and joined the UCLA Law faculty.¹⁰ Several years later, Reynoso became the inaugural holder of the endowed Boochever and Bird Chair for the Study and Teaching of Freedom and Equality—a most fitting and well-earned honor—at U.C. Davis School of Law where he ended his career.¹¹ Adhering to tradition by going to his faculty office (in a suit) nearly every business day and many weekends, he remained incredibly busy during his so-called retirement that began in 2006.

Often lightheartedly explaining that his “justice bone” motivated his commitment to justice for all,¹² Cruz Reynoso devoted his professional life to the promotion of justice and equality. Aside from his work as an attorney, jurist, and law professor, Reynoso engaged in many impactful public service activities. For example, U.S. President Jimmy Carter appointed him to serve on the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, which carefully studied and recommended major reforms to the U.S. immigration laws.¹³ The recommendations led to Congress passing comprehensive immigration reform legislation in 1986, which was signed into law and included amnesty programs that provided a durable immigration status and a path to U.S. citizenship to millions of undocumented immigrants.¹⁴ Since that milestone legislation, Congress

omitted).

¹⁰ Reynoso also had experience in private practice, having opened a law office in El Centro, California, a small, heavily Latina/o town near the U.S./Mexico border. See Marc-Tizoc González, *La Gran Lucha: Latina and Latino Lawyers, Breaking the Law on Principle, and Confronting the Risks of Representation*, 13 HASTINGS RACE & POVERTY L.J. 61, 125–27 (2016).

¹¹ See Carla Meyer & Karen Nikos-Rose, *Cruz Reynoso, UC Davis and California Icon, Dies at 90*, U.C. DAVIS (May 9, 2021), <https://www.ucdavis.edu/news/cruz-reynoso-uc-davis-and-california-icon-dies-90> [<https://perma.cc/HG4F-ZFBV>]. Rumor has it that, in the 1990s, a Republican California governor intervened to prevent Reynoso's appointment as the dean of U.C. Davis School of Law. See KEVIN R. JOHNSON, HOW DID YOU GET TO BE MEXICAN? A WHITE/BROWN MAN'S SEARCH FOR IDENTITY 131 (1999).

¹² See Johnson et al., *supra* note 1, at 137 (mentioning Justice Reynoso's frequent reference to his “justice bone” that motivated his enduring commitment to civil rights).

¹³ See, e.g., STAFF REPORT OF THE SELECT COMM'N ON IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICY (1981).

¹⁴ Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), Pub. L. No. 99–603, 100 Stat. 3445 (1986); see STEPHEN H. LEGOMSKY & CRISTINA M. RODRIGUEZ, IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE LAW AND POLICY 1224 (6th ed. 2015) (“In total, almost 2.7 million people acquired [lawful permanent

has been unfortunately unable to pass much-needed comprehensive immigration reform.¹⁵

Moreover, while a law professor, Cruz Reynoso for more than a decade (1993–2005) served as a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, which investigates serious civil rights matters arising across the United States. During his time on the Commission, it investigated, among many other important civil rights issues, the alleged voter suppression in Florida that occurred during the razor-close 2000 presidential election,¹⁶ which ended controversially with the U.S. Supreme Court in effect declaring the Republican candidate George W. Bush to be President.¹⁷

Although not one to pursue personal attention and professional accolades, Cruz Reynoso deservedly collected too many to list here. Some were local in nature such as the U.C. Davis Medal, the highest honor given by the U.C. Davis campus, with Reynoso being the first professor to receive the medal.¹⁸ One high-profile national honor stands out among his most impressive collection of awards. In 2000, President Bill Clinton awarded Reynoso the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor reserved for leaders who "have helped America to achieve freedom." In presenting the medal to Reynoso, President Clinton encapsulated Reynoso's amazing career to that time as follows:

Cruz Reynoso is the son of Mexican immigrants who spent summers working with his family in the fields of the San Joaquin Valley. As a child, he loved reading so much, his elementary school classmates called him "El Profe"—the professor.

resident] status through IRCA's various legalization programs.").

¹⁵ See generally *Symposium: Stalemate on Immigration Reform*, 18 CHAPMAN L. REV. 315 (2015) (offering perspectives on the unsuccessful struggle in Congress over several decades to pass comprehensive immigration reform); *Comprehensive Immigration Reform Symposium: Problems, Possibilities, and Pragmatic Solutions*, 55 WAYNE L. REV. 1599 (2009) (collecting articles analyzing the possibility of Congress passing comprehensive immigration reform). The congressional stalemate on immigration reform continues to the present.

¹⁶ See U.S. COMM'N ON C.R., VOTING IRREGULARITIES IN FLA. DURING THE 2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION (2001), <https://www.usccr.gov/files/pubs/vote2000/report/main.htm> [<https://perma.cc/33MH-MPZU>].

¹⁷ See *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98 (2000).

¹⁸ See *Reynoso First Professor to Receive UC Davis Medal*, UC DAVIS NEWS (Sept. 19, 2007), <https://law.ucdavis.edu/news/reynoso-first-professor-receive-uc-davis-medal?id=1393> [<https://perma.cc/4Q6H-ZSXH>].

Later, some told him to put aside his dreams of college saying bluntly, “They will never let you in.” But with faith in himself and the values of our country, Cruz Reynoso went on to college and to law school, but never forgot his roots. He worked for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and led the pioneering California Rural Legal Assistance program. In 1976 he was appointed Associate Justice of the California Court of Appeals and rose to become the first Latino to serve on the State’s highest court.

For years, Reynoso labored in the field of justice, serving as Vice Chair of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, opening new doors for Latino lawyers, and teaching a new generation of students the world of law. Not long ago, the person his classmates once called “El Profe” was voted by his own students Professor of the Year.¹⁹

Despite the many professional honors and achievements, one endearing characteristic of Cruz Reynoso must be highlighted: he was one of the most unassuming and humble persons anyone could ever want to meet. And his humility was genuine and sincere. He *always* treated all people with great dignity and respect. That included children, litigants, opponents, students, jurists, attorneys, faculty colleagues, and basically everyone with whom he came into contact. After resolving a contentious issue in the Imperial Valley, a frustrated political leader once proclaimed, “what you are is a gentlemen rabblouser.”²⁰

Deeply devoted to his family, community, and faith, Reynoso in many ways represented all the qualities that one could hope for in a revered historical figure. Not one to hold grudges, he, for example, philosophically attributed his removal from the California Supreme Court to simple politics. Anger at people was not part of his personal makeup. In contrast, anger at injustice most definitely was. We, our colleagues and families, feel most fortunate to have had Cruz Reynoso in our

¹⁹ William J. Clinton, *Remarks on Presenting the Presidential Medal of Freedom*, AM. PRESIDENCY PROJECT (Aug. 9, 2000), <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/remarks-presenting-the-presidential-medal-freedom-0> [<https://perma.cc/SLX6-FH8J>].

²⁰ Gretchen Laue, *Cruz Reynoso: The Gentleman Rabble Rouser*, CALEXICO CHRON. (Mar. 23, 2022), <https://calexicochronicle.com/2022/03/23/cruz-reynoso-the-gentleman-rabble-rouser/> [<https://perma.cc/GSZ5-TZWR>] (quoting Imperial County Registrar of Voters).

lives. Through exuding the characteristics of the truly ethical lawyer, he inspired his students, Latina/o lawyers, and the greater community. Demonstrating the reverence in which he is held, the Cruz Reynoso Bar Association in Sacramento today proudly bears his name.²¹

This Article offers a capsule summary of Cruz Reynoso's amazing career devoted to the struggle for justice for all. Part I highlights his work at CRLA, a pioneering legal services organization that continues to thrive in its mission of protecting the rights of the rural poor of California. Part II considers Justice Reynoso's opinions as a jurist, which earned him the revered title of "The People's Justice."²² Part III reviews his many contributions, scholarly and otherwise, as a law professor and social justice advocate.

I. CALIFORNIA RURAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

As Cruz Reynoso told the story, his journey to becoming an advocate for justice began when he was eleven years old. Noticing that the local postmaster failed to deliver mail to residences in his rural *barrio* (neighborhood) while delivering mail to nearby farmers, a young Reynoso protested. The postmaster told him to register a complaint with the U.S. Postmaster General in Washington, D.C. Reynoso dutifully obliged by preparing a petition calling for home mail delivery to all residents, gathering signatures from his neighbors, and mailing it to the Postmaster General. Shortly thereafter, postal delivery began in Reynoso's *barrio*. Similarly, after Reynoso met with the local superintendent of schools to challenge the segregation of Mexican-American children, the school board voted to desegregate the schools.

Although having many other interests, including art, Reynoso's early experiences as an activist moved him to pursue a career in the law. Upon graduation from a top national law school, Reynoso did not pursue a lucrative big law firm job like many of his classmates. He instead moved to El Centro, California—a sleepy farm town with a large Latina/o population near the U.S./Mexico border. The first Spanish-speaking attorney to serve the Imperial Valley, "El Señor Reynoso" treated everyone with courtesy, dignity, and respect while advocating passionately for the community. Jose Padilla, current executive director of California

²¹ See CRUZ REYNOSO BAR ASS'N, <http://www.crbasacramento.com> [<https://perma.cc/9TWW-UFUW>] (last visited Sept. 29, 2023). The organization was previously known as La Raza Lawyers Association of Sacramento.

²² See 11.

Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA), later observed that, “[b]efore legal aid came into the Imperial Valley in 1966 with the opening of the El Centro CRLA office, Cruz Reynoso was ‘legal aid’—*he was ‘CRLA’ before CRLA even existed!*”²³

Reynoso was elected to chair CRLA’s inaugural board of directors. He was joined on the board by three iconic United Farm Worker leaders, Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta, and Larry Itliong.²⁴ After serving as CRLA’s Deputy Director, Cruz Reynoso became CRLA’s Executive Director from 1969 to 1972.

Part of a newly-created national network of federally-funded legal services organizations, CRLA was created to participate in the nation’s “war on poverty.”²⁵ The organization provided desperately-needed legal services to the rural poor of California. CRLA specifically responded to the increased public awareness of the plight of farmworkers and the need for rural legal services.²⁶ Co-authoring the very first article in the *Chicano Law Review* (later renamed the *Chicano-Latino Law Review*), Reynoso carefully documented for posterity the early history of CRLA’s formation and its fierce resistance to sustained partisan political attacks on its work and very existence.²⁷

From its beginning, CRLA went far beyond merely providing legal services to its clients. With an ambitious vision, it instead “intended to offer its indigent clients the same economic, political and social bargaining power that large private law firms offered their affluent clients [The] aim was to ‘develop long-range remedies which [would] assist the poor as a class and not just isolated individuals.’”²⁸ In pursuing those

²³ Jose Padilla, *Cruz Reynoso: A Life Committed to Justice*, CAL. RURAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE (May 10, 2021) (emphasis added), <https://crla.org/articles/cruz-reynoso-life-committed-justice> [<https://perma.cc/UPY2-VZZH>].

²⁴ See SUSAN FERRISS & RICARDO SANDOVAL, *THE FIGHT IN THE FIELDS: CESAR CHAVEZ AND THE FARMWORKERS MOVEMENT* 86–87, 93 (1997).

²⁵ See Edgar S. Cahn & Jean C. Cahn, *The War on Poverty: A Civilian Perspective*, 73 *YALE L.J.* 1317 (1964) (offering perspectives on the efforts by President Lyndon Johnson to end poverty in the United States).

²⁶ See, e.g., *CBS Reports: Harvest of Shame* (CBS television broadcast Nov. 26, 1960) (famous Edward Murrow documentary on the harsh working conditions endured by U.S. farmworkers, including many Mexican immigrants); STEVEN W. BENDER, *ONE NIGHT IN AMERICA: ROBERT KENNEDY, CESAR CHAVEZ, AND THE DREAM OF DIGNITY* (2007) (analyzing the collaboration between United Farm Workers leader César Chávez and U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy to address the plight of farmworkers in the U.S.).

²⁷ See Bennett & Reynoso, *supra* note 6.

²⁸ *Id.* at 3 (emphasis added) (footnotes omitted).

goals, CRLA consciously pursued “‘impact cases’—simply cases that affect a lot of [CRLA] clients”²⁹

Impact litigation, like that strategically pursued by CRLA, seeks to promote broad-scale institutional reform:

[A]ttorneys who pursue impact litigation [are] called “movement” lawyers by some. These attorneys want to win cases to establish good precedent for future cases. Careful in selecting their cases, they pursue only those actions likely to advance the law in the direction they want it to go. The carefully orchestrated desegregation strategy culminating in *Brown v. Board of Education* [347 U.S. 483 (1954), which held that racial segregation of the public schools violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution] is a much-heralded example of successful impact litigation.³⁰

As Executive Director, Cruz Reynoso implemented strategies through which CRLA aimed to transform institutions so that they more effectively served the needs of the poor. To do so, he established CRLA’s unique blend of legal services designed to bring about social change. That approach thoughtfully and intentionally combined direct representation of individual clients with the representation of groups of people in class actions designed to have social justice impacts beyond the individual case. With the innovative hybrid approach to securing social change for the poor that set CRLA apart in the national legal services community, Cruz Reynoso placed it at the cutting edge of social justice law reform efforts.

In addition to implementing a strategic commitment to effectively representing the marginalized and previously overlooked rural poor, CRLA under Cruz Reynoso’s firm yet collaborative leadership pursued advocacy efforts covering a wide range of issues important to the poor. The substantive areas went well beyond what is ordinarily considered to fall within the purview of poverty law. That fundamental characteristic

²⁹ *Id.* at 3 n.4.

³⁰ Kevin R. Johnson, *Lawyering for Social Change: What’s a Lawyer to Do?*, 5 MICH. J. RACE & L. 201, 220–21 (1999) (footnotes omitted); see Paul R. Tremblay, *Rebellious Lawyering, Regnant Lawyering and Street-Level Bureaucracy*, 43 HASTINGS L.J. 947, 949–50 (1992). See generally GERALD P. LÓPEZ, *REBELLIOUS LAWYERING: ONE CHICANO’S VISION OF PROGRESSIVE LAW PRACTICE* (1992) (offering a theory of social justice lawyering referred to as “rebellious lawyering” that centers on the clients).

of CRLA's work has continued throughout the organization's history and distinguishes CRLA from traditional legal services organizations. During Cruz Reynoso's tenure as executive director, CRLA's reform efforts included, but were not limited to, the following:³¹

A. Education

To address the roots of poverty, CRLA advocated for a quality public education for all Californians. It challenged school financing inequalities resulting from the funding of local school systems through local tax bases, which resulted in rural schools having far fewer resources due to a smaller tax base than more affluent, urban school districts. CRLA successfully challenged the requirement of a super-majority (two-thirds) vote to build school facilities. Because many of California's students are Latina/o, racial concerns also figured into CRLA's education advocacy. The organization, for example, represented teachers who had been terminated for supporting a Latina/o student group.

B. Labor

CRLA fought for the rights of working people. The organization, for example, challenged the failure of the state of California to enforce health and safety laws protecting workers and secured basic amenities for farmworkers, including toilets, handwashing facilities, and clean drinking water. In addition, CRLA successfully secured unemployment insurance for farmworkers and challenged the suspension of an increase in the minimum wage by thwarting efforts to invalidate minimum wage laws. CRLA further sought to end the reliance by growers on immigrant workers to undercut the employment of U.S. citizen farmworkers, a major issue in the agriculture industry. To that end, CRLA entered an agreement with the U.S. government that ensured that immigrant workers would not be brought in to unfairly compete for farmworker jobs and that workers had a meaningful voice about practices in the workplace.

C. Right to Unionize

CRLA sought to ensure that workers could effectively help themselves. In a time when the United Farm Workers aggressively sought to collectively organize farmworkers, CRLA fought to ensure that workers

³¹ The CRLA advocacy efforts under Cruz Reynoso's dedicated leadership described in the following paragraphs are summarized in the CRLA First Annual Report. See California Rural Legal Assistance, *Rural California: Hope Amidst Poverty* (1969), <https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/1638869> [<https://perma.cc/C9NM-3NBW>].

fully enjoyed the right to organize in unions. Enforcing California law prohibiting an employer from firing an employee for joining a labor union, CRLA secured the reinstatement of workers who a grower had fired for joining the United Farmworker Organizing Committee. A state court of appeal held that farmworkers could not be terminated because of membership in a union.

D. *Food Security*

To combat hunger throughout the state of California, which historically has been especially widespread among the rural poor, CRLA advocated for food security programs for the poor. Successfully challenging the failure of the U.S. government to fully implement food programs authorized by federal law, CRLA ensured that every county in the state of California operated a food security program.

E. *Welfare*

CRLA fought to ensure public benefits for the poor that allowed for a minimal standard of living. It worked to change rules that barred any employment in order for a family to be eligible for public assistance, or forced a father to not seek employment or abandon a family in order to receive food and welfare assistance. Along similar lines, CRLA challenged a federal rule that denied welfare benefits for ninety days unless a mother filed for divorce.

F. *Voting Rights*

To ensure that all Americans could effectively exercise political power, CRLA aggressively fought to ensure the right to vote for all. To that end, the organization challenged California laws that denied the right to vote to persons who were not literate in English. That requirement had effectively stripped many monolingual Spanish-speaking U.S. citizens of the right to vote.

CRLA's aggressive advocacy for the poor generated both positive and negative attention, accolades, and criticisms. Liberal icon Senator Edward "Ted" Kennedy, for example, lauded CRLA as a model for all legal services organizations because it "was a program that had identified an injustice, made it visible through the initiation of litigation, and had achieved not only the possibility of relief in the particular plaintiffs'

cases but also a means of future relief in future cases.”³² However, as CRLA attorneys challenged laws, policies, and practices of welfare departments, housing authorities, and agribusiness, these institutions counter-attacked, alleging, among other things, that CRLA was impermissibly trying to help the United Farm Workers (UFW) to organize farmworkers and that the organization’s litigation would result in higher food prices.³³ When Governor Ronald Reagan vetoed CRLA’s funding, as allowed at the time by the Economic Opportunity Act,³⁴ Cruz Reynoso passionately led the effort to defend CRLA’s existence and work for the rural poor. Fortunately, CRLA prevailed, with the U.S. government overruling Governor Reagan’s veto and the organization remained intact and in operation.³⁵ CRLA’s stalwart advocacy efforts continued unabated.

The sustained and dedicated political threat to CRLA’s existence made imperative the need to eliminate political interference by the opponents of federally-funded legal services organizations. To ensure the political independence of legal services organizations, Congress in 1974 passed the Legal Services Corporation Act,³⁶ which created the Legal Services Corporation to independently oversee federally-funded legal services programs. Political action thus ensured the availability of legal services to the poor.

Besides the many legal victories in CRLA’s advocacy for rural Californians, Cruz Reynoso’s legacy includes being a lawyer and leader who all of us should aspire to be. By being the role model of civility, professionalism, humility, respect, brilliance, and compassion, he is the personification of a truly ethical lawyer pursuing the public good.³⁷ Cruz Reynoso was our champion, hero, mentor, and teacher of justice. Equally important, he demonstrated that Chicana/os can, and should, lead poverty organizations. Reynoso opened doors to countless others to work with him in serving the community and engaging in social justice activ-

³² Bennett & Reynoso, *supra* note 6, at 13 n.58 (quoting Sept. 29, 1967 address by Senator Edward Kennedy).

³³ *See id.* at 4–11.

³⁴ Pub. L. No. 88–452, 78 Stat. 508 (1964).

³⁵ *See* Bennett & Reynoso, *supra* note 6, at 23–31.

³⁶ Pub. L. No. 93–355, 88 Stat. 176 (1974) (codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 2996–29961).

³⁷ Reynoso as a law professor articulated his views about the professional responsibilities of lawyers to the general public in Cruz Reynoso, *The Lawyer as a Public Citizen*, 55 ME. L. REV. 335 (2003).

ism. He generously served as an informal advisor to executive directors of CRLA and its sister organization, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (CRLAF), which represents undocumented immigrants.³⁸ Reynoso further participated in CRLA and CRLAF priority-setting conferences, in which he challenged advocates to ensure that social justice work truly results in equal access to justice and the full integration of vulnerable communities into the fabric of U.S. society.

In a stirring tribute to Justice Reynoso and his dedicated commitment to the poor, Jose Padilla, a later CRLA Executive Director, quoted the German poet Bertolt Brecht in speaking about being involved in “just causes” and “just struggles”:

There are men who struggle for a day and they are good. There are men who struggle for a year and they are better. There are men who struggle for many years, and they are better still. But there are those who struggle all their lives: These are the indispensable ones.³⁹

Padilla thanked Reynoso from the heart

for having been heroic in the pursuit, in the defense, in the sustenance of those rural justice causes . . . and giving us . . . [and] me . . . the mold that has guided our aggressive, unrelenting, almost free spirit, to serve the rural poor Through the thick and the thin of that service, and through the political interference that still continues . . . you, Cruz, have been our indispensable!⁴⁰

II. JUSTICE REYNOSO

From 1976 to 1987, Justice Cruz Reynoso served as a justice on the California Court of Appeal and California Supreme Court.⁴¹ As

³⁸ Under Legal Service Corporation (LSC) regulations, CRLA and other LSC-funded organizations cannot represent undocumented immigrants. See 45 C.F.R. § 1626. (2014); Legal Servs. Corp., *Can LSC Grantees Represent Undocumented Immigrants?* (2022), <https://www.lsc.gov/our-impact/publications/other-publications-and-reports/can-lsc-grantees-represent-undocumented#:~:text=As%20set%20by%20Federal%20statute,citizens%2C%20with%20limited%20exceptions> [<https://perma.cc/P8WL-DS92>]. Because CRLA could not lawfully represent undocumented immigrants, CRLAF was formed to provide such representation.

³⁹ Jose Padilla, *Tribute to Cruz Reynoso*, U.C. DAVIS SCHOOL OF LAW (Sept. 15, 2007), Microsoft word-TRIBUTE TO CRUZ REYNOSO.dotx (squarespace.com) [<https://perma.cc/RE63-3YQ4>].

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ Opposition existed to Cruz Reynoso’s nomination to the California Supreme Court.

the first Latina/o Justice on the California Supreme Court, he became a role model for Latina/os. But Justice Reynoso was much more than that. Appendix I lists Justice Reynoso's judicial opinions, which offer a glimpse of his studied and enduring commitment to equal justice for all.

It was far from inevitable—and, in fact, highly unlikely—that Cruz Reynoso would be appointed to the bench. As he explained,

[m]y appointment to the Court of Appeal came as an unexpected turn in my professional life. My dream in going to law school has been to be a lawyer in a small town. Such a lawyer could not only represent individual clients, but be a force for good in the community. One person could make a real change in a smaller community; that same person could get lost in a large city. When I started practicing law, I thought it would perhaps be nice to cap my career with an appointment to the Superior Court when I reached age 55 or 60.

I had become a lawyer to represent those who needed representation, whether their causes were traditional or controversial. However, I noticed that many judges were former prosecutors, former elected district attorneys, or lawyers who had been in a very traditional and non-controversial private practice. While I represented businesses and growers, I also represented farmworkers, the poor, and those who needed protection of their civil rights. Lawyers like me, I concluded, did not get appointed to the bench. Nonetheless, I very much enjoyed representing my clients in the Imperial Valley. Often they would come in with fruit or vegetables or other forms of appreciation for the help and protection my office had provided.⁴²

Justice Reynoso never forgot his humble beginnings and long road to the California Supreme Court. Always remaining focused on the

See, e.g., Arellano & Miller, *supra* note 9 (“During Reynoso’s confirmation process, [a] retired appellate Justice . . . opposed Reynoso’s nomination, calling him ‘a professional Mexican’ who favored minorities and the poor and whose slowness in processing cases ‘bottlenecked’ the court.”). A series of Latina/o Justices – Carlos Moreno, Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar, and Chief Justice Patricia Guerrero – followed Reynoso’s footsteps to the Court. *See* Nigel Duara, *Newsom Nominates a Latina to Be California Supreme Court Chief Justice, A First*, CALMATTERS (Aug. 11, 2022), <https://calmatters.org/justice/2022/08/california-supreme-court-chief-justice> [<https://perma.cc/B845-BUTN>].

⁴² Reynoso, *supra* note 7, at 16.

quest for equal justice for all, Justice Reynoso's opinions earned him recognition as "the People's Justice." As mentioned previously, the death penalty featured prominently in the campaign to unseat Justice Reynoso from the California Supreme Court.⁴³ To his credit, Justice Reynoso demanded that the rule of law be scrupulously followed in death (and all criminal) cases. For example, he dissented in a death penalty case in which the trial court excluded jurors who did not believe in the death penalty so that the jury did not reflect a cross-section of the community.⁴⁴ More generally, Justice Reynoso ruled for criminal defendants if he concluded that legal error tainted their convictions.⁴⁵ At the same time, Justice Reynoso also wrote opinions affirming criminal convictions in cases in which the law had been followed.⁴⁶

In one case of special relevance to Latina/os, many of whom are, or are related to, immigrants, Justice Reynoso wrote for the majority of the Supreme Court reversing a murder conviction on evidentiary grounds but did not reach the question of whether the exclusion of noncitizens from juries violated the fundamental requirement that a jury be pulled from a cross-section of the community.⁴⁷ As that case suggests, the exclusion of Latina/os from jury service is an issue of particular concern to the Latina/o community, with Latina/os historically excluded from jury service in many jurisdictions.⁴⁸ Justice Reynoso fought against the exclusion of Latina/os from juries. In *People v. Trevino*,⁴⁹ for example, he

⁴³ See Arellano & Miller, *supra* note 9.

⁴⁴ See, e.g., *People v. Fields*, 35 Cal. 3d 329, 387 (1983) (Reynoso, J., dissenting) (contending that the exclusion of jurors who do not believe in the death penalty violated the requirement that a jury be pulled from a fair cross-section of the community).

⁴⁵ See, e.g., *Kaylor v. Superior Court*, 108 Cal. App. 3d 451 (1980) (finding that a search warrant that incorporated materials that were illegible was invalid); *People v. Amaya*, 93 Cal. App. 3d 424, 432 (1979) (Reynoso, J., dissenting) (arguing that the warrantless search at issue in the case violated the U.S. Constitution).

⁴⁶ See, e.g., *People v. Karsai*, 131 Cal. App. 3d 224 (1982) (affirming a sexual assault conviction).

⁴⁷ See *People v. Coleman*, 38 Cal. 3d 69 (1985). The requirement of U.S. citizenship for jury service in state and federal courts disparately impacts communities of color with significant noncitizen populations in the United States, specifically Latina/os and Asian Americans. See Kevin R. Johnson, *The Disparate Racial Impacts of Color-Blind Juror Eligibility Requirements*, in *A GUIDE TO CIVIL PROCEDURE: INTEGRATING CRITICAL LEGAL PERSPECTIVES* 311, 311–17 (Brooke Coleman et al. eds. 2022).

⁴⁸ See, e.g., *Hernandez v. Texas*, 347 U.S. 475 (1954) (holding that the systemic exclusion of Mexican Americans from juries in a Texas county violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment).

⁴⁹ *People v. Trevino*, 39 Cal. 3d 667 (1985).

wrote for the Court in reversing a criminal conviction because of the prosecution's systematic exclusion of Spanish-surnamed people from the jury pool. In his words, "[o]ur Constitution and system of justice cannot and should not tolerate such a result."⁵⁰ Unfortunately, the underrepresentation of Latina/os on juries remains a problem to this day.⁵¹

Justice Reynoso also wrote opinions for a majority of the Supreme Court in reversing convictions of defendants in criminal cases raising legal questions that had direct impacts on the Latina/o community. In *People v. Mata*,⁵² for example, he delivered the majority opinion holding that a Latino criminal defendant's rights had been violated when an interpreter was not available during the testimony of two Spanish-speaking witnesses. Language issues, of course, are a special concern to Latina/os, many of whom are monolingual Spanish speakers or bilingual.⁵³ In Justice Reynoso's blunt words,

[w]ithout an interpreter, the trial is "a babble of voices" to the defendant. Sensitivity toward language difficulties is the hallmark of our multilingual state. This sensitivity has been appropriately elevated in constitutional proportions when the state, through the criminal process, places the life and liberty of the non-English speaker in jeopardy.⁵⁴

As the son of Mexican immigrants, Justice Reynoso appreciated the civil rights concerns implicated by the enforcement of U.S. immigration laws. In *People v. Barajas*,⁵⁵ Justice Reynoso dissented in a case involving local police enforcement of U.S. immigration laws; he argued that local police lacked the legal authority to arrest a noncitizen for alleged violation of the federal immigration laws. That issue later became one of widespread significance when many states sought to allow state and local

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 693.

⁵¹ See Kevin R. Johnson, *Hernandez v. Texas: Legacies of Justice and Injustice*, in "COLORED MEN" AND "HOMBRES AQUÍ": *Hernandez v. Texas* AND THE EMERGENCE OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN LAWYERING (Michael A. Olivas ed., 2006); Johnson, *supra* note 47.

⁵² *People v. Aguilar*, 35 Cal. 3d 785 (1984).

⁵³ See, e.g., Steven W. Bender, *Direct Democracy and Distrust: The Relationship Between Language Law Rhetoric and the Language Vigilantism Experience*, 2 HARV. LATINO L. REV. 145 (1997); Christopher David Ruiz Cameron, *How the Garca Cousins Lost Their Accents: Understanding the Language of Title VII Decisions Approving English-Only Rules as the Product of Racial Dualism, Latino Invisibility, and Legal Indeterminacy*, 85 CAL. L. REV. 1347 (1997).

⁵⁴ *People v. Aguilar*, 35 Cal. 3d at 794.

⁵⁵ *People v. Barajas*, 81 Cal. App. 3d 999, 1013 (1978) (Reynoso, J., dissenting).

law enforcement officers to enforce the U.S. immigration laws. Justice Reynoso's spot-on analysis of the problem thus remains relevant to this day, the fear is that state and local law enforcement officers will engage in racial profiling in enforcing the immigration laws.⁵⁶

Justice Reynoso also weighed in on more routine legal questions that came before the court. He, for example, both found for and against the exercise of personal jurisdiction over out-of-state defendants by the California courts in civil cases.⁵⁷ Justice Reynoso also wrote a precedent-setting decision for the California Supreme Court allowing local residents to sue an airport for nuisance due to excessive noise.⁵⁸

As a court of appeals justice, Justice Reynoso authored a most memorable dissent in a case finding unconstitutional the affirmative action admissions program of U.C. Davis School of Law, where he, ironically enough, later taught.⁵⁹ He eloquently wrote that:

King Hall, the University of California at Davis School of Law, from whence this lawsuit emanates, was named in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr., a black minister. Through the moral force of his character and faith he inspired America to seek justice, and he shared with America his dream of a true and abiding equality among all racial, ethnic and linguistic groups who call this land their own. We have paid homage to his ideals by naming a law school in his honor. But we honor his dream with greater warmth when we march that added step or two, as did he, toward the mountain top of equality. King Hall took that step.⁶⁰

⁵⁶ See, e.g., Kristina M. Campbell, *(Un)Reasonable Suspicion: Racial Profiling in Immigration Enforcement After Arizona v. United States*, 3 WAKE FOREST J.L. & POL'Y 367 (2013) (analyzing the increased likelihood of racial profiling by state and local law enforcement officers in the enforcement of the U.S. immigration laws as authorized by a section of Arizona's Senate Bill 1070, which the Supreme Court upheld in *Arizona v. United States*, 567 U.S. 387 (2012)).

⁵⁷ Compare *500 Motors, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 122 Cal. App. 3d 827 (1981) (holding that a California court could not exercise jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant), with *Neadeau v. Foster*, 129 Cal. App. 3d 234 (1982) (concluding that the state could exercise jurisdiction over the out-of-state defendant in that case).

⁵⁸ See *Baker v. Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Auth.*, 39 Cal. 3d 862 (1985).

⁵⁹ See Nikos-Rose, *supra* note 3.

⁶⁰ *DeRonde v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 102 Cal. App. 3d 221 (1980) (Reynoso, J., dissenting), *rev'd*, 28 Cal. 3d 875 (1981); see Cruz Reynoso, *Ethnic Diversity: Its Historical and Constitutional Roots*, 37 VILL. L. REV. 821 (1992) (analyzing the importance of ethnic and racial diversity in U.S. law).

Not surprisingly, Justice Reynoso stood with people of color demanding equal access to higher education. His experience as a first-generation Latino college and law student, as well as the discrimination he encountered growing up, no doubt influenced his defense of U.C. Davis School of Law's race-conscious admissions program which was designed to foster diversity among law students and the legal profession.

III. PROFESSOR REYNOSO

Consistent with his commitment to public service, Professor Reynoso taught at three public law schools and educated generations of socially conscious lawyers. Deeply devoted to teaching, he mentored countless numbers of students and lawyers. His contributions as a law professor are part of his enduring legacy.

Because of his zest and enthusiasm in the classroom, as well as his wealth of experience as a legal services lawyer and justice, Professor Reynoso's classes consistently were filled to the brim with eager students. And he took teaching most seriously, carefully preparing for each class and thinking about his overall lesson plan and teaching mission. For example, rather than teach the remedies course as a pro forma class geared for the basic preparation necessary for the bar examination, Professor Reynoso invited CRLA attorneys to guest lecture and tell real-life stories about social change remedies secured through litigation, such as how an injunction could compel a grower to transform a labor camp from a nightmare of broken plumbing, mold-encrusted walls, and filthy mattresses, into a clean, healthy, and safe place to live.

Professor Reynoso also was a serious and influential legal scholar. Appendix II lists his publications, most of which focused on equal opportunity and justice for all. Professor Reynoso's scholarly writings regularly tied his personal life experiences to the analysis of legal issues. For example, in discussing racial discrimination and introducing *Hernandez v. Texas* (1954),⁶¹ a major U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protected Mexican Americans from governmental discrimination and, specifically, exclusion from juries, he recounted discrimination that he had encountered:

⁶¹ 347 U.S. 475 (1954). See generally "COLORED MEN" AND "HOMBRES AQUÍ"; *supra* note 51 (compiling chapters by scholars analyzing the Supreme Court's decision in *Hernandez v. Texas*).

When I was a youngster in Orange County, California, we still had segregated schools. For several years I was sent to a public grammar school referred to as “The Mexican School.” There were other schools called the “American schools.” . . . When September came, we looked for school and found a place that looked like a school we were used to – it was built with bricks, it was two stories and had a playground in the back. My brothers and I went there to sign up, and the school officials said, “No you don’t go to this school, you go to another, the Wilson School.” We noticed that all the youngsters were Latinos and Chicanos, and we asked why we were being sent to this school. We were told that we were being sent to this school to learn English. Since my brothers and I already knew English, we were a little bit suspicious that maybe that was not the reason. After a few months a black family with two youngsters moved into our barrio. They did not speak a word of Spanish; they only spoke English. Nonetheless they were sent to our school. So we got doubly suspicious Meanwhile, we noticed that there were Anglo-American families whose houses literally abutted on Wilson School, and they were being sent to distant schools. After a while we recognized that, in fact, ours was a segregated school.⁶²

Aside from his scholarship, Professor Reynoso took on many public service activities touching on civil rights issues. As mentioned previously, he served with distinction on the U.S. Commission for Civil Rights.⁶³ He also served his campus and local community. As a retired law professor, Reynoso chaired a task force scrutinizing a UC Davis police officer’s controversial use of pepper spray against peaceful protestors.⁶⁴ Although the report criticized campus officials and the police, Professor Reynoso’s leadership ensured that the exhaustive report also included many practical and constructive recommendations for reforms to avoid future police incidents on campus. Most importantly, his transparent and measured approach to the issues brought some semblance of calm to an incredibly

⁶² Reynoso, *supra* note 60, at 829–30.

⁶³ See U.S. COMM’N ON C. R., *supra* note 16.

⁶⁴ See Clifton B. Parker, *Use of Pepper Spray Not Justified, Concludes Reynoso Task Force*, UC DAVIS NEWS (Apr. 12, 2012), <https://www.ucdavis.edu/news/use-pepper-spray-not-justified-concludes-task-force> [perma.cc/UX8M-V6GW].

contentious situation. Never one to allow injustice to go unaddressed, Professor Reynoso also investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of a Latino farmworker at the hands of police officers in a rural town near the U.C. Davis campus.⁶⁵

As a faculty member, Professor Reynoso advocated for justice. He consistently pushed to keep student fees low so that U.C. Davis students did not become so burdened by debt that they could not pursue public service career opportunities. With access to law school for all in mind, he helped establish a scholarship for students from modest means.⁶⁶ Professor Reynoso also never stopped advocating for the admission of a more diverse student body. In pursuit of that goal, he actively recruited students of color, counseled and mentored students, and enthusiastically participated in a U.C. Davis School of Law program dedicated to preparing first-generation college and law students for the competitive law school admission process. Unlike almost all retired faculty members, Reynoso regularly attended faculty meetings *after* his retirement; he wanted his voice for justice to continue to be heard by his colleagues.

CONCLUSION

As a lawyer, activist, justice, and law professor, Cruz Reynoso championed justice for all. Throughout his career, he served as the conscience of the greater community. His deep and enduring commitment to civil rights comes through in all of his professional endeavors, including his work as an attorney, justice, law professor, and activist. Cruz Reynoso ultimately served as a role model for us all. The nation continues to benefit from his work, and his civil rights and social justice legacy live on.

⁶⁵ See David Greenwald, *Former Supreme Court Justice and Civil Rights Leader Cruz Reynoso Passes Away at Age 90*, DAVIS VANGUARD (May 8, 2021), <https://www.davisvanguard.org/2021/05/former-supreme-court-justice-cruz-reynoso-and-civil-rights-leader-passes-away-at-age-90> [<https://perma.cc/YW8G-PUB9>].

⁶⁶ See *UC Davis School of Law Announces Scholarship for Legal Access*, U.C. DAVIS SCHOOL OF L., <https://law.ucdavis.edu/news/uc-davis-school-law-announces-scholarship-legal-access> [<https://perma.cc/J2DK-QS7E>] (last visited Sept. 21, 2023).

APPENDIX I: JUDICIAL OPINIONS WRITTEN BY JUSTICE REYNOSO

Majority opinion unless otherwise noted.

A. Court of Appeals

1. City of Sacramento v. Superior Court, 131 Cal. App. 3d 395 (1982)
2. Environmental Planning & Information Council v. County of El Dorado, 131 Cal. App. 3d 350 (1982)
3. People v. Karsai, 131 Cal. App. 3d 224 (1982)
4. People v. Nevarez, 130 Cal. App. 3d 388 (1982)
5. People v. Clark, 130 Cal. App. 3d 371 (1982)
6. *In re* Marriage of Rives, 130 Cal. App. 3d 138 (1982)
7. Lee v. Board of Administration, 130 Cal. App. 3d 122 (1982)
8. Chamblin v. Municipal Court, 130 Cal. App. 3d 115 (1982)
9. Mancina v. Hoar, 129 Cal. App. 3d 796 (1982)
10. *In re* Bolley, 129 Cal. App. 3d 555 (1982)
11. Medlock Dusters, Inc. v. Dooley, 129 Cal. App. 3d 496 (1982)
12. Neadeau v. Foster, 129 Cal. App. 3d 234 (1982)
13. Bennett v. Bennett Cement Contractors, Inc., 125 Cal. App. 3d 673 (1981)
14. Soper-Wheeler Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization, 124 Cal. App. 3d 913 (1981)
15. People v. Mason, 124 Cal. App. 3d 348 (1981)
16. 500 Motors, Inc. v. Superior Court, 122 Cal. App. 3d 827 (1981)
17. Volkswagenwerk Aktiengesellschaft v. Superior Court, 122 Cal. App. 3d 326 (1981)
18. Earp v. Nobmann, 122 Cal. App. 3d 270 (1981)
19. *In re* Darrell P., 121 Cal. App. 3d 916 (1981)
20. People v. Johnson, 121 Cal. App. 3d 94 (1981)
21. California State Police Ass'n v. State of California, 120 Cal. App. 3d 674 (1981)
22. Skyline Homes, Inc. v. Occupational Safety & Health Appeals Bd., 120 Cal. App. 3d 663 (1981)
23. People v. Jones, 119 Cal. App. 3d 749 (1981)

24. Trump v. Superior Court, 118 Cal. App. 3d 411 (1981)
25. Jackson v. City of Sacramento, 117 Cal. App. 3d 596 (1981)
26. Gary C. Tanko Well Drilling, Inc. v. Dodds, 117 Cal. App. 3d 588 (1981)
27. Hill v. Hattrem, 117 Cal. App. 3d 569 (1981)
28. *In re* Gary G., 115 Cal. App. 3d 629 (1981) Concur/
Dissent
29. Shults v. Superior Court, 113 Cal. App. 3d 696 (1980) Dissent
30. Love v. Superior Court, 111 Cal. App. 3d 367 (1980)
31. People v. Gayther, 110 Cal. App. 3d 79 (1980) Concur
32. Kaylor v. Superior Court, 108 Cal. App. 3d 451 (1980)
33. Norman Williams Co. v. Rice, 108 Cal. App. 3d 348 (1980)
34. Garton v. Title Ins. & Trust Co., 106 Cal. App. 3d 365 (1980)
35. *In re* Sarah H., 106 Cal. App. 3d 326 (1980) Concur
36. People v. Wright, 105 Cal. App. 3d 329 (1980) Dissent
37. American Employer's Ins. Co. v. Smith, 105 Cal. App. 3d 94 (1980)
38. Applebaum v. Board of Directors, 104 Cal. App. 3d 648 (1980)
39. DeRonde v. Regents of the University of California, 102 Cal. App. 3d 221 (1980) Dissent
40. Domach v. Spencer, 101 Cal. App. 3d 308 (1980)
41. Beehler v. Beehler, 100 Cal. App. 3d 376 (1979)
42. Stewart v. Bird, 100 Cal. App. 3d 215 (1979)
43. Brown v. Johnson, 98 Cal. App. 3d 844 (1979)
44. People v. Smith, 98 Cal. App. 3d 793 (1979) Dissent
45. Ingram v. Superior Court, 98 Cal. App. 3d 483 (1979) Dissent
46. O'Shea v. Claude C. Wood Co., 97 Cal. App. 3d 903 (1979)
47. Walker v. Thornsberry, 97 Cal. App. 3d 842 (1979) Concur
48. Mullaney v. Woods, 97 Cal. App. 3d 710 (1979) Dissent
49. *In re* Adolphus T., 96 Cal. App. 3d 642 (1979) Dissent

50. *Crum v. City of Stockton*, 96 Cal. App. 3d 519 (1979) Concur/
Dissent
51. *Butte View Farms v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd.*, 95
Cal. App. 3d 961 (1979)
52. *Kelly v. State Personnel Bd.*, 94 Cal. App. 3d 905 (1979)
53. *Darr v. Lone Star Industries, Inc.*, 94 Cal. App. 3d 895
(1979)
54. *Warren v. State Personnel Bd.*, 94 Cal. App. 3d 95 (1979)
55. *People v. Gephart*, 93 Cal. App. 3d 989 (1979)
56. *People v. Amaya*, 93 Cal. App. 3d 424 (1979) Dissent
57. *Swanson v. Skiff*, 92 Cal. App. 3d 805 (1979)
58. *Viso v. State of California*, 92 Cal. App. 3d 15 (1979)
59. *People v. Mathews*, 91 Cal. App. 3d 1018 (1979) Dissent
60. *Willamette Industries v. Franchise Tax Board*,
91 Cal. App. 3d 528 (1979)
61. *Midcal Aluminum, Inc. v. Rice*, 90 Cal. App. 3d 979
(1979)
62. *California Trout, Inc. v. State Water Resources Control Bd.*, Dissent
90 Cal. App. 3d 816 (1979)
63. *Stationary Engineers v. San Juan Suburban* Concur
Water Dist., 90 Cal. App. 3d 796 (1979)
64. *Kerlin v. Board of Administration*, 90 Cal. App. 3d 317
(1979)
65. *Pacific Gas & Electric Co. v. Alexander*, 90 Cal. Dissent
App. 3d 253 (1979)
66. *Hetherington v. State Personnel Board*, 82 Cal. Dissent
App. 3d 582 (1978)
67. *Miller v. Miller*, 87 Cal. App. 3d 762 (1978) Concur
68. *Kenworthy v. Hadden*, 87 Cal. App. 3d 696 (1978)
69. *People ex rel. Dept. of Transportation v. Societa di Unione*
E Beneficenza Italiana, Cal. App. 3d 14 (1978)
70. *Wagner v. State of California*, 86 Cal. App. 3d 922 (1978) Dissent
71. *People v. Batten*, 86 Cal. App. 3d 848 (1978) Dissent

72. *Cobb v. Home & Auto Ins. Co.*, 86 Cal. App. 3d 673 (1978)
73. *Brown v. State Dep't of Health*, 86 Cal. App. 3d 548 (1978)
74. *Sierra Breeze v. Superior Court*, 86 Cal. App. 3d 102 (1978)
75. *In re Gregory S.*, 85 Cal. App. 3d 206 (1978) Concur
76. *People v. Nelson*, 85 Cal. App. 3d 99 (1978) Concur
77. *In re Donald R.*, 85 Cal. App. 3d 23 (1978) Dissent
78. *49er Chevrolet v. New Motor Vehicle Bd.*, 84 Cal. App. 3d 84 (1978) Dissent
79. *Sheehy v. State Personnel Board*, 83 Cal. App. 3d 907 (1978) Dissent
80. *In re Terry D.*, 83 Cal. App. 3d 890 (1978) Dissent
81. *People v. Superior Court*, 83 Cal. App. 3d 335 (1978) Dissent
82. *Jacobs v. State Bd. of Optometry*, 81 Cal. App. 3d 1022 (1978) Dissent
83. *People v. Barajas*, 81 Cal. App. 3d 999 (1978) Dissent
84. *People v. Burciago*, 81 Cal. App. 3d 151 (1978)
85. *In re Marriage of O'Connell*, 80 Cal. App. 3d 849 (1978)
86. *M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 80 Cal. App. 3d 762 (1978)
87. *Estate of Reid*, 80 Cal. App. 3d 185 (1978)
88. *Schlumpf v. Superior Court*, 79 Cal. App. 3d 892 (1978)
89. *Sierra Terreno v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency*, 79 Cal. App. 3d 439 (1978)
90. *Oates v. County of Sacramento*, 78 Cal. App. 3d 745 (1978)
91. *Farley v. Cory*, 78 Cal. App. 3d 583 (1978)
92. *People v. Garcia*, 78 Cal. App. 3d 247 (1978) Dissent
93. *Lewis v. Superior Court*, 77 Cal. App. 3d 844 (1978)
94. *In re Carrafa*, 77 Cal. App. 3d 788 (1978)
95. *Stanley Consultants, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 77 Cal. App. 3d 444 (1978) Dissent
96. *People v. Morgan*, 75 Cal. App. 3d 32 (1977)

97. *Whitcombe v. County of Yolo*, 73 Cal. App. 3d 698 (1977)
98. *Grant v. Woods*, 71 Cal. App. 3d 647 (1977)
99. *Driskill v. Woods*, 70 Cal. App. 3d 622 (1977) Dissent
100. *International Molders Etc. Union v. Superior Court*, 70 Cal. App. 3d 395 (1977) Concur/Dissent
101. *In re Pine*, 66 Cal. App. 3d 593 (1977)
102. *People v. Boothe*, 65 Cal. App. 3d 685 (1977) Concur
- B. California Supreme Court**
1. *Youst v. Longo*, 43 Cal. 3d 64 (1987) Concur
2. *Lyons v. Wickhorst*, 42 Cal. 3d 911 (1986) Concur
3. *In re Chira*, 42 Cal. 3d 904 (1986) Dissent
4. *Hoffman v. Bd. of Ret.*, 42 Cal. 3d 590 (1986)
5. *Heckendorn v. City of San Marino*, 42 Cal. 3d 481 (1986)
6. *General Foundry Serv. v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.*, 42 Cal. 3d 331 (1986)
7. *Halaco Engineering Co. v. South Central Coast Regional Comm.*, 42 Cal. 3d 52 (1986) Dissent
8. *Star-Kist Foods, Inc. v. County of Los Angeles*, 42 Cal. 3d 1 (1986)
9. *Perez v. Van Groningen & Sons*, 41 Cal. 3d 962 (1986)
10. *People v. Figueroa*, 41 Cal. 3d 714 (1986) Concur
11. *In re Marriage of Fabian*, 41 Cal. 3d 440 (1986)
12. *People v. Davenport*, 41 Cal. 3d 247 (1985)
13. *People v. Phillips*, 41 Cal. 3d 29 (1985)
14. *In re William G.*, 40 Cal. 3d 550 (1985)
15. *County of Sonoma v. State of Energy Resources Convention etc. Comm.*, 40 Cal. 3d 361 (1985)
16. *Santa Rosa Junior College v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.*, 40 Cal. 3d 345 (1985) Dissent
17. *Petersen v. Hartell*, 40 Cal. 3d 102 (1985)
18. *Wallace Berrie & Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization*, 40 Cal. 3d 60 (1985)

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| 19. | <i>In re</i> Ramirez, 39 Cal. 3d 931 (1985) | Dissent |
| 20. | Gutierrez v. Mofid, 39 Cal. 3d 892 (1985) | Dissent |
| 21. | Baker v. Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority, 39 Cal. 3d 862 (1985) | |
| 22. | Michael U. v. Jamie B., 39 Cal. 3d 787 (1985) | Dissent |
| 23. | <i>In re</i> Marriage of Buol, 39 Cal. 3d 751 (1985) | |
| 24. | People v. Trevino, 39 Cal. 3d 667 (1985) | |
| 25. | Hittle v. Santa Barbara County Employees Retirement Assn., 39 Cal. 3d 374 (1985) | |
| 26. | Wong v. Tenneco, 39 Cal. 3d 126 (1985) | |
| 27. | Sanchez-Corea v. Bank of America, 38 Cal. 3d 892 (1985) | |
| 28. | <i>In re</i> Bower, 38 Cal. 3d 865 (1985) | |
| 29. | E.S. Bills v. Tzucanow, 38 Cal. 3d 824 (1985) | |
| 30. | Fox v. Alexis, 38 Cal. 3d 621 (1985) | |
| 31. | Searle v. Allstate Life Ins. Co., 38 Cal. 3d 425 (1985) | |
| 32. | Aloy v. Mash, 38 Cal. 3d 413 (1985) | Dissent |
| 33. | People v. Coleman, 38 Cal. 3d 69 (1985) | |
| 34. | San Francisco Found. v. Superior Court, 37 Cal. 3d 285 (1984) | |
| 35. | People v. Avalos, 37 Cal. 3d 216 (1984) | |
| 36. | Macgregor v. Unemployment Ins. Appeals Bd., 37 Cal. 3d 205 (1984) | |
| 37. | <i>In re</i> Marriage of Vomacka, 36 Cal. 3d 459 (1984) | |
| 38. | Madera Police Officers Assn. v. City of Madera, 36 Cal. 3d 403 (1984) | |
| 39. | Rodgers v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Board, 36 Cal. 3d 330 (1984) | Dissent |
| 40. | People v. Caldwell, 36 Cal. 3d 210 (1984) | |
| 41. | Wells v. State Bar, 36 Cal. 3d 199 (1984) | Concur/
Dissent |
| 42. | Nev. Nat'l Leasing Co. v. Hereford, 36 Cal. 3d 146 (1984) | |
| 43. | Chefsky v. State Bar, 36 Cal. 3d 116 (1984) | Concur/
Dissent |

44. *People v. Tassell*, 36 Cal. 3d 77 (1984) Concur/
Dissent
45. *Union Carbide Corp. v. Superior Court*, 36 Cal. 3d 15
(1984)
46. *Darces v. Woods*, 35 Cal. 3d 871 (1984)
47. *Santa Monica Pines, Ltd. v. Rent Control Board*, 35 Cal.
3d 858 (1984)
48. *People v. Aguilar*, 35 Cal. 3d 785 (1984)
49. *Vaessen v. Woods*, 35 Cal. 3d 749 (1984)
50. *Nunn v. State of California*, 35 Cal. 3d 616 (1984)
51. *Life Ins. Co. of N. Am. v. Cassidy*, 35 Cal. 3d 599 (1984)
52. *Kagan v. Gibraltar Sav. & Loan Assn.*, 35 Cal. 3d 582
(1984)
53. *Warsaw v. Chicago Metallic Ceilings, Inc.*, 35 Cal. 3d 564
(1984) Dissent
54. *People v. Beeman*, 35 Cal. 3d 547 (1984)
55. *Ebersol v. Cowan*, 35 Cal. 3d 427 (1983)
56. *Olson v. Cory*, 35 Cal. 3d 390 (1983)
57. *People v. Fields*, 35 Cal. 3d 329 (1983) Dissent
58. *Donaldson v. Superior Court*, 35 Cal. 3d 24 (1983) Dissent
59. *Wilson v. Sunshine Meat & Liquor Co.*, 34 Cal. 3d 554
(1983) Dissent
60. *People v. Dillon*, 34 Cal. 3d 441 (1983) Concur
61. *Partee v. San Diego Chargers Football Co.*, 34 Cal.
3d 378 (1983) Dissent
62. *San Mateo City School Dist. v. Public Employment
Relations Bd.*, 33 Cal. 3d 850 (1983)
63. *Jessup Farms v. Baldwin*, 33 Cal. 3d 639 (1983)
64. *Valley Circle Estates v. Vtn Consol.*, 33 Cal. 3d 604
(1983)
65. *Wells Fargo Bank v. Town of Woodside*, 33 Cal. 3d 379 (1983)
66. *People ex rel. Van De Kamp v. Am. Art Enters.*,
33 Cal. 3d 328 (1983) Dissent

67. *In re Pipinos*, 33 Cal. 3d 189 (1982)
68. *Moore v. Panish*, 32 Cal. 3d 535 (1982)
69. *Brown v. Bleiberg*, 32 Cal. 3d 426 (1982)
70. *People v. McCart*, 32 Cal. 3d 338 (1982)

APPENDIX II: CRUZ REYNOSO'S PUBLICATIONS

A. Book Chapters

1. *Hispanics and the Criminal Justice System*, in AN AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES 277 (Pastora San Juan Cafferty & David W. Engstrom editors, 2000).
2. *Comments on Simpson-Mazzoli*, in AMERICA'S NEW IMMIGRATION LAW: ORIGINS, RATIONALES, AND POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES 162 (Wayne A. Cornelius & Ricardo Anzaldua Montoya editors, 1983).

B. Articles and Commentary

3. *Why Voters Should Oppose the Recall of Judge Persky*, SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS (May 6, 2018).
4. *I was a Judge and What Donald Trump is Doing is Appalling*, PRESS DEMOCRAT (Santa Rosa, California) (June 9, 2016).
5. *Governor—Sign These Bills*, S.F. CHRONICLE (July 22, 2015) (with Harry Snyder).
6. *Reagan, A Statue and a Battle for the Poor—Unveiling of Former Governor's Statue Prompts Memories of a Legal Fight*, SACRAMENTO BEE (July 19, 2015).
7. *Honoring Joseph R. Grodin: Tribute to a Colleague*, 10 CAL. LEGAL HIST. 18 (2015).
8. *The Rights of Poverty, Justice for All Americans—Fatal Shootings by Police*, 49 WASH. U. J. L. & POL'Y 121 (2015).
9. *Gerawan Farmworkers Battle On*, FRESNO BEE (Aug. 14, 2014) (with Arturo S. Rodriguez).
10. *Viewpoints: Bill Would Help California Limit Deportations*, SACRAMENTO BEE (Sept. 4, 2013).
11. *Discretion Should Rule in Immigration Cases*, SACRAMENTO BEE (Sept. 21, 2012).

12. *Arizona Boycott is Morally Right*, SACRAMENTO BEE (June 6, 2010) (with Ralph Carmona).
13. *Reflections on Access to Justice*, JUDGES J. 10 (Summer 2008).
14. *Tribal Membership and State Law Affirmative Action Bans: Can Membership in a Federally Recognized American Indian Tribe Be a Plus Factor in Admissions at Public Universities in California and Washington?*, 27 CHICANO-LATINO L. REV. 29 (2008) (with William C. Kidder).
15. *In Hard Times, the Search for Social Justice*, 17 BERKELEY LA RAZA L. J. 266, 13 ASIAN AM. L. J. 214, 9 BERKELEY J. AFRICAN-AMERICAN L. & POL'Y 140 (2006) (Mario G. Olmos Law and Cultural Diversity Memorial Lecture).
16. *A Survey of Latino Lawyers in Los Angeles County—Their Professional Lives and Opinions*, 38 U.C. DAVIS L. REV. 1563 (2005).
17. Book Review: *From Struggle, Hope* (Review of NORTH FROM MEXICO BY CAREY MC WILLIAMS), 92 CAL. L. REV. 1249 (2004).
18. *The Lawyer as a Public Citizen*, 55 MAINE L. REV. 336 (2003) (Eleventh Annual Frank M. Coffin Lecture).
19. *California's Medical Liability Cure*, L.A. TIMES (Feb. 4, 2003).
20. JENNY PARK ET AL., NOT IN MY BACKYARD: EXECUTIVE ORDER 12,898 AND TITLE VI AS TOOLS FOR ACHIEVING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE 179 (2003).
21. *Brief Remembrances: My Appointment and Service on the California Court of Appeal and Supreme Court, 1976-1987*, 13 LA RAZA L.J. 15 (2002).
22. *Diversity in Legal Education: A Broader View, a Deeper Commitment*, 52 J. LEGAL ED. 491 (2002) (with Corey Amron).
23. Book Review: *Race, Police, and the Making of a Political Identity: Mexican Americans and the Los Angeles Police Department, 1900-1945*. By Edward J. Escobar, SOCIAL SCIENCE REV. 674 (2000), <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/516432>.
24. REVISITING WHO IS GUARDING THE GUARDIANS: A REPORT ON POLICE PRACTICES AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN AMERICA 75 (2000).
25. *Few Protest Abuse, But Good Policing is a Right of All: Community After Community Tells US That the Police Culture That Accepts Malfeasance Must Change*, L.A. TIMES (Oct. 7, 1999).

26. THE HEALTH CARE CHALLENGE: ACKNOWLEDGING DISPARITY, CONFRONTING DISCRIMINATION, AND ENSURING EQUALITY 227 (1999).
27. *The Role of Assets in Assuring Equity*, 21 UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK L. REV. 743 (1999) (symposium keynote address).
28. Book Review, THE LAW AND YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS: A BILINGUAL GUIDE TO EVERYDAY LEGAL ISSUES BY JESS J. ARAUJOK (1998).
29. *Racial and Ethnic Tensions in AMERICAN COMMUNITIES: POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION: VOLUME IV: THE MIAMI REPORT* 140 (1997).
30. CONNOR BALL, FUNDING FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT: A REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS 73 (1995).
31. *Introduction*, 17 CHICANO-LATINO L. REV. IX (1995).
32. *Introduction*, 14 CHICANO-LATINO L. REV. 1 (1994).
33. *Unleashing the Health Care Border Guards*, 4 J. AM. HEALTH CARE 22-6 (1994).
34. *Keep Politics Off the Bench: County-Wide Judicial Elections Preserve Independence*, L.A. DAILY J. (Apr. 13, 1994) (co-authored with J. Clark Kelso).
35. City of Pasadena Independent Financial and Legal Audit. Pasadena: City of Pasadena (1993). Executive Summary of the Report on the Contractual and Financial Relationships between the City of Pasadena and the Tournament of Roses Association, Aug. 16, 1993 (with Carolyn H. Carlburg).
36. *Cultural Diversity: Reality and the Ideal*, 6 LA RAZA L.J. 209 (1993).
37. *Remembering Cesar Chavez, From the Grassroots Up*, 50 NAT'L LAWS. GUILD PRACTITIONER (1993).
38. *Ethnic Diversity: Its Historical and Constitutional Roots*, 37 VILLANOVA L. REV. 821 (1992) (Sixteenth Donald A. Giannella Memorial Lecture).
39. *Twenty-Five Years of the Civil Rights Act: History and Promise*, 25 WAKE FOREST L. REV. 159 (1990).
40. Book Review, CALIFORNIA LAWYER, vol. 10, p. 58 (1990) (reviewing THE TEMPTING OF AMERICA: THE POLITICAL SEDUCTION OF THE LAW BY ROBERT H. BORK (1990)).

41. *Educational Equity*, 36 UCLA L. REV. 107 (1988).
42. Democracy and Diversity. Stanford Center for Chicano Research (1988) (Ernesto Galarza Commemorative Lecture).
43. The Role of the California Postsecondary Education Commission Achieving Educational Equity in California (Cruz Reynoso, Chair). (1988).
44. *Nuclear Arms Control: A Time for Responsibility*, 10 HUM. RTS. 15 (1982).
45. *Human Spirit, Human Rights: In the National Interest*, 10 HUM. RTS. 13 (1982).
46. *Introduction*, 26 WAYNE L. REV. 1201 (1980) (symposium on Affirmative Action).
47. *Opening Address*, 22 HOWARD L.J. 455 (1979) (symposium).
48. *The Legal Education of Chicano Students: A Study in Mutual Accommodation and Cultural Conflict*, 5 NEW MEXICO L. REV. 177 (1975) (with Leo M. Romero and Richard Delgado).
49. *Special Report of the Proceedings of the American Association of Law Schools Section on Minority Groups: Panel Discussion #1—Beyond Defunis: Testing the Nation's Will*, 4 BLACK L. J. 457 (1974) (with Derrick A. Bell and Peter J. Liacouris).
50. *California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA): Survival of a Poverty Law Practice*, 1 CHICANO L. REV. (1972) (with Michael Bennett).
51. Proposals to Eliminate Legal Barriers Affecting Elderly Mexican-Americans (with Peter D. Coppelman), in Working Papers (1972). Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Senate, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session (Committee Print).
52. Introduction: *La Raza, the Law, and the Law Schools*, 1970 TOLEDO L. REV. 809 (1970) (symposium) (with Jose Alvarez, Albert F. Moreno, Mario Olmos, Anthony Quintero, & William Sora).
53. *Change Through the Law: CRLA*, 5 BRIEF/CASE 2 (1969).
54. *The Government's Role in Ending Discrimination: Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964*, in EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY 30 (Richard R. MacNaab editor, 1969).