Fresno Historical Society

Sally Haro

Sally Haro of Fresno, California was interviewed on August 23, 1977. Sally was born in June 1907 in Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, Mexico. She and her family left Mexico in 1916 and immigrated into the United States through El Paso, Texas. After staying in Cliffon, Arizona for a year, the family moved to Fresno in December 1917 at the urging of her uncle, Pascual Navarro. The family lived at Kearney Park, and Sally attended Kearney School for sixth and seventh grade. Her father, Francisco Navarro, and her uncle worked for Kearney Vineyard ranch. Sally describes growing up at Kearney Vineyard after World War I. She shares details of the ranch store and the people that lived and worked on the ranch, including Mr. & Mrs. Frisselle who lived in Kearney Mansion. She describes the entrance gate and “entrance tower” building. Sally talks about gathering peacock feathers in the park and swimming in the lake. She notes that her father worked as a labor broker for ranches, including Kearney Vineyard.

Sally notes that Fresno was much smaller then and describes the small unified Mexican community in Fresno in the 1920s. Sally describes hosting dances and parties at their ranch at Whitesbridge and Chateau Fresno Avenue was at the end of a “train” [trolley] line. Sally describes moving into Fresno from Kearney Park around 1923 and joining the Morales Society. She notes their beautiful parades on September 16. Sally describes the speeches and programs put on by several Mexican societies for Mexican Independence Day. Her father was a leader of the Morales Society, serving as president “one or two times.” The Society was originally for men until they added the women’s auxiliary. Sally was one of the women who started the auxiliary of twenty or thirty women who were wives and daughters of the members. Sally describes the Society as a cultural organization rather than a political organization. Sally’s father opened the “Lindo Café,” a pool hall and bar, on Tulare Street between E Street and F Street, which he ran until about 1945. Sally worked at Kress in downtown Fresno for a couple of years before she married in 1930. Sally describes the Depression in Fresno.

Her husband, John Haro, worked for the Sugar Pine Lumbar Company in Pinedale. Sally describes the community and landscape of Pinedale where she met her husband. She used to get there by street car. She describes how Pinedale grew up after World War II. Sally outlines how her husband lost his job when the mill closed in 1931, and he went to work picking apricots or working in canneries. During World War II, Sally’s husband worked at a lumber mill in North Fork and was not drafted because his work was necessary. In 1948, Sally and her husband opened a cleaners and liquor store in Pinedale, which they had for sixteen years. Sally lost her husband in 1971 and retired around the same time. Now, she is an active volunteer.

Interviewer: Ben Garza
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Today is August 23, 1977. I, Ben Garza, am interviewing Mrs. Sally Haro of Fresno, California, in regards to the Spanish-Speaking people of Fresno County.

GARZA: Mrs. Haro, when and where were you born?
HARO: Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, Mexico, in June 1907.
GARZA: Where is your longest place of residence?
HARO: It's really here in Fresno.
GARZA: How many years have you lived in Fresno?
HARO: We arrived in Fresno in December of 1917.
GARZA: Is that after the revolucion in Mexico?
HARO: Well, we left Mexico in 1916, and the revolucion was still going on.
GARZA: How did it affect your family? Did it cause your family to migrate here?
HARO: Yes it really was. The business my dad had was like the taxis only with horse and buggy instead of automobiles. Well, Pancho Villa was trying to take all the horses he could get. So my dad decided, better leave. We went to El Paso, Texas. My uncle, Pascual Navarro, was already living in Selma. From El Paso, we went to Cliffton, Arizona for a year, and then we came on down here. My uncle brought us down here.
GARZA: Did you go to school?
HARO: I went to school; it was called Kearney School when
we came here. I went to school in Arizona, naturally, but the first year in California it was Kearney School. They had their own school. They take us in a wagon up to the school in the morning; then they'd take us back. It was on the other side of California Avenue, it was built like Kearney Boulevard.

GARZA: About how many students used to go to that school?
HARO: It had two rooms and probably went up to the eighth grade. But it was just the two rooms, with three or four grades in a room.

GARZA: What kind of children attended that school?
HARO: Well, mostly American boys, well, I guess they weren't American boys. Armenian. I don't remember too well.

GARZA: I suppose that school no longer exists.
HARO: No, they have torn it down later, then they changed it to Houghton. We moved into Whitesbridge Road, after we lived in Kearney Park. We moved to Chateau Fresno and Whitesbridge. Then we moved to Houghton, which is Houghton-Kearney now. I don't know if it's Houghton-Kearney or Rolinda, right on Rolinda. I went up to the sixth or seventh grade that's all.

GARZA: You said your dad worked... 
HARO: Yes, to think about it, my dad and uncle, Pascual Navarro, were the first ones I can think of to work for Kearney Park, which was just a thing there, I believe some university was running it. Mr. Kearney had left it to the...
GARZA: The University of California. So your dad started working for the university there?

HARO: Yes, they were working there, and Mr. [S. Parker] Frisselle was the manager then. Mr. and Mrs. Frisselle, and their child, were living in the Kearney Mansion then.

GARZA: Do you know the year this was?

HARO: Well, I know for sure that we were living in one of the houses at Kearney Park, on the right-hand side of Kearney Mansion. They had a row of houses clear up to ... All I can remember is that when World War I got over, we were living in that house. That's all I can really remember, we were living right there in Kearney Park. There were a lot of homes, in fact, it was just like a small city there. They had a slaughter house, they had a butcher shop, blacksmiths, they had an American Grocery Store, like a recreation room, for the men who worked there. The American Grocery Store, it was really nice, it had everything you could think of. I was around ten or eleven. It was a thrill to go to that store, and see the things. The stove was going, all the guys sitting around on cracker barrels. It was really nice. You could go around and look, and they had everything. The post office was right there in there in the grocery store, in one corner. It was very interesting.

GARZA: How many people do you remember working on that farm?
HARO: Well, I remember after my dad got there. My dad and uncle, then afterwards, this other brother, Joe, came, and then some other friends. Then some single fellows used to work. They had more bunk houses in the back, and they had a big bell that they call everyone. They'd ring the bell when they got to work at eight o'clock in the morning, and then at noon. They had some kind of boarding house where I believe it was mostly Japanese and white people. They used to have like a little park on the side next to the store. Mostly on the right-hand side of the mansion—a lot of workers lived there. And on the other side, lived the foremen what you would call American people. The managers lived on the left-hand side.

GARZA: Do you remember how many people were hired, like in the summer time?

HARO: Oh, in the Mexican people?

GARZA: Well, all total?

HARO: Well, see, after my dad worked there, he became the contractor to get people to go and pick grapes. There were a lot of people. Because when we lived on Chateau and Whitesbridge, we lived in the house. In the back, they had about three big bunk houses that they used to feed the people and the men would sleep there who came to pick the grapes. There were quite a few of them, about over fifty or sixty people. I know because my mother and another couple used to
run the boarding house.

GARZA: Do you remember when you were twelve years old if the vineyard was already big and growing, or if the university was the one who layed out the vineyard?

HARO: I think it was the university; because you know vines they take a long time to produce, and they were already producing. So I don't know if Mr. Kearney had done it or not, but it was way clear around there.

GARZA: You aksa said there was a store there that sold goods to the people, and a post office. Did the store, the customers, or whoever, pay in dollars, or in chips?

HARO: Well, you could charge to the end of pay day and they'd take it out. There was no chip or anything. If you wanted to pay cash or charge, that's all they did. That was as far as I knew; I don't know about the other people. It was very interesting. There was a nice big house there, and I always wondered what they did with it. Of course we used to wander in there. Us being kids, we'd just walk around. We could go in there, and it was like a big stable, and they had so many carriages of Mr. Kearney's there, and I just wonder what they did with them. They were beautiful!

GARZA: Carriages?

HARO: Yeah, with a great big "K", in gold letters. The kind that you step up on. Beautiful ones! It was not
just two or three, it was a dozen or more. And I've always wondered what they did with those things. Because later on, they tore down that place. It was a new one because they had to have a place to put all his carriages. They still have the garage there where Mr. and Mrs. Frisselle used to keep their car, the little one right on the side if the mansion. It was there all the time. The gardens were well kept; it was beautiful. They had Japanese gardeners to keep up all around there, and even on the other side. They lived in some little houses. I don't think they had more than a basement. The houses were like a basement, underground. We thought it was odd, but I guess it being so hot. All the bushes were pretty well grown, you know, and we played around them. There's still a lot of the pine trees. Everything was mostly alfalfa then, I don't know how it was when Mr. Kearney had it. The entrance tower was there, the gate where you would come in now, that was the main gate to go through, and it had a big iron gate there. The guards were in there, a big round building. I wish I had pictures of it. It was very interesting. All we did was go around and pick up feathers from the peacocks because there were so many of them, and they'd always lose them in the alfalfa. We'd just bring home bouquets of peacock feathers. Another thing that we had in the summer time— I guess when they ran the water from the ditches to
irrigate, they fill up a lake. There was a lake right there. I guess you've noticed where it's kind of deep [The ground] Well all of that was a big lake. They had row boats, and everything. You could use them, and row the boats in there. They had people who used to come and go swimming, it was very nice. That's one thing I have, very good memories of Kearney Park.

GARZA: And now, how do you see Kearney Park?

HARO: It seems awful. Because where they have all those barbecue deals, and things, well right across the way was where all the houses were. Clear down to the road, the one that goes across to California. There were trees and houses. Of course, they were just wooden houses, but people keep them up. Of course, now it seems so strange. They had a big water tower, it had about three tanks, great big ones, one on top of the other. Then we could go clear up to the top, and look out into Fresno. It was beautiful. Then it was so small, you could see as clear, and as far as you could see. We used to just love to go up and walk up the tanks, and up to the lookout point up on the top. I don't know whatever they did with it, probably tore it down, I don't know what they did for water. Almost right behind Kearney's place is where they keep all the horses that the workmen brought in.

GARZA: How big was Fresno then?
HARO: Oh, not too big [Laughing], just up to Kearney Boulevard on that side, and this side up mostly to the hospital. Then over this way to Roeding Park. Then, I think it went as far as Shields Avenue, and I think they were starting Van Ness then. Kearney Boulevard was already built, beautiful. It had three ways, the middle road, and then two side roads.

GARZA: Was the Mexican community then, big or small?

HARO: No, not very small, there were quite a few people.

GARZA: How many people would you say there were?

HARO: Oh, I don't know, maybe a hundred, about there.

There were quite a few people; of course, there were all kinds, mostly there was just middle class people.

GARZA: What do you remember about the Mexican community then, that is maybe different today?

HARO: I don't know, maybe it is very different. Being so small we were very close. I mean we would go to dances, and we would see each other every Saturday night at the same dance. That's one thing, on the ranch that we lived on Whitesbridge and Chateau, the train used to come in going to Kearney Park. We used to have a lot of parties there. People who lived around there on the ranches, and people would come, friends, and we would have dances there, really enjoy ourselves. We come and get an orchestra from Fresno. So there must of been quite a few people because
the guys from the barber shop used to have an orchestra, and we used to have dances, free, no charge. Just for the friends.

GARZA: Was this a Mexican dance or just a regular dance?
HARO: No, no, this was just from the friends around there. We all just got together and had a good time. Many times we wouldn't pick out any day or the other we would just get together. Then, later on, we moved to Fresno, in about 1923 or '24 from Kearney Park. As far as I can remember, like we got into the Morales Society.

GARZA: The Morales Society. Can you tell me a little about that?

HARO: Well, the men already had their's fixed; I mean my dad had joined them. He wasn't working all the time at Kearney Park. When we moved to Fresno, he had a home built.

GARZA: What was the name of your dad?

HARO: Francisco Navarro, and he had the "Lindo Cafe" on Tulare Street, right next to, well I don't know if they've torn those places down, but it's between E Street, and F Street.

GARZA: When did he own that cafe?

HARO: He owned it almost twenty years.

GARZA: When did he start it?

HARO: Let's see, I don't remember. I think right after we moved into Fresno. That's when he quit going to
work for Kearney Park. He opened up this little business of his own. He had more like a pool hall at first, in back of a barber shop or something of F Street, right across from the F Street theater. I think it's still there. Then afterwards, he opened up over there on Tulare, right next to the alley on E and F.

GARZA: In those days, the Canales' had their restaurant?

HARO: I don't think they were here just then, but they did come after, yeah. Later on, they did have the place, but I mean when my dad first started his little place, I don't think they were here.

GARZA: Would you say that your father was probably the first one to put together a Mexican restaurant then?

HARO: Oh he didn't have a restaurant. He only had a pool hall, and card tables, then afterwards he sold beer and wine. I don't know about Mr. Canales, whether he was here or not. I think that was about in 1923. I think when my dad started like that. Let's see, about '45 is when he finally sold his place and retired.

GARZA: You said you worked in Fresno?

HARO: Yes, I worked at Kress for quite awhile, and then there were very few people who worked downtown, especially Mexican People.

GARZA: What would you attribute that too, the very fact that few Mexican people, or didn't a lot of Mexican people go downtown?
HARO: Oh yes they did. Mostly, all the people that I knew were shy, they were afraid to go. Of course, I guess I had a little more nerve than others. I started one Christmas, and they told me to stay after Christmas, and I stayed. That was until I got married.

GARZA: How long did you work there?

HARO: Well at Kress', see that was quite a bit later after we moved to Fresno, and there it was about two or three years. Of course, they didn't hire married girls then, they only wanted single girls. So, as you can see, there wasn't too many people, women working then, in any kind of job downtown. I knew of another girl who used to work for Radin and Kamp, which was where J.C. Penney's is now. I don't know if she was Mexican or another nationality.

GARZA: Was it then that they hired a lot of men?

HARO: In what?

GARZA: Downtown.

HARO: No, not that I knew of. Everybody had their own little jobs all the way around. We had no trouble of discrimination or anything like that. You minded your business, and I minded mine. If you do a little bit of the other one's, that's what everybody wanted. The Morales' always had beautiful parades on the 16th of September. Really all the people were here from all over the valley to pick grapes. I don't know if they do it now.
GARZA: How big were those parades?
HARO: Oh they were a lot Better than they are now, to tell you the truth.
GARZA: Could you compare them to the ones today?
HARO: No!
GARZA: Were the old parades better?
HARO: Yes! There were more people; I don't know why. They tore down the old auditorium, but it was almost as big as the new one, and it used to just get packed with people, and it was really celebrating.
GARZA: What would they celebrate, how would they celebrate?
HARO: Well, they would have speeches, and then from the same community, from the Morales, different societies, or other people, everybody used to go in and either recite, or sing or dance or anything like that for the programs, and everybody seemed to have a good time.
GARZA: And today's parades, how do you see them?
HARO: Well, I don't see much of them anyway, to tell you the truth, but they're pretty good. They're not bad. Of course, they'll have the dance on the 16th of September at night, which has always been very nice. We used to come to them even when we lived on the ranch, and I was only thirteen or fourteen.
GARZA: You were just beginning to enjoy ...
HARO: Enjoy dancing [Laughing]. We had a lot of fun though, we enjoyed ourselves very much. My dad, like I told you, even when he had his business, he used to go
and hire people to work for Kearney and a lot of other ranches around there. On Madison Avenue, Kearney Park had like a big experiment, grapes, all kinds grapes, all kinds of grapes. The university was trying to experiment, because my dad worked there quite a few times. We used to go there and visit, it was between Kearney Boulevard and Madison where it turns.

GARZA: You also said your father was in the Morales Society?

HARO: Yes, he was president one or two times. When it first started, it was only the men, and then we put the auxiliary in. I was one of the women who started it.

GARZA: How many women were in the auxiliary?

HARO: Oh there were quite a few, there were quite a few women, about twenty-five or thirty women. All the wives of the men, and then the daughters.

GARZA: What type of activities did the women do in the Morales Society?

HARO: We didn't do too much. We used to help the men at parties or anything that we had, and we used to have our own meetings. One time we had one where we used to have more of sewing classes. Like if someone knew how to do something after the regular meeting, or we'd have a raffle, and whoever won it would have to bring something the next time and raffle it. So that way we made a little money.
GARZA: Would you say the Morales Society was a cultural organization, or a political organization?

HARO: Mostly cultural. Nothing political, there was never nothing into the Mexican People.

GARZA: Talking about politics, when do you remember that the Mexican-American began to get into politics, and began to put together political organization?

HARO: Well, to tell you the truth I don't know much, because after I got married, and had my children, I worked downtown, but we lived on this side of town. My husband and I were very busy when the kids were small, and we didn't go much to any Mexican doings. We went once in awhile, but not as much as we did before we got married. Of course, during the depression it was hard; you couldn't go any place. The depression was--well, nobody would believe you if you told them how it was anyways.

GARZA: How was it Mrs. Haro?

HARO: It was pretty bad! It was pretty bad! I remember banks closing downtown, and people mobbed outside trying to get their money. My dad lost some money in one bank.

GARZA: He couldn't get it out, or they wouldn't give it to him?

HARO: They didn't have the funds to pay it, the bank didn't have any funds. People lost a lot of ranches
all over. We got married in 1930. Well the depression started in '29. It was pretty bad when we got married, but we made it. My husband used to work in the Sugar Pine Lumber Company in Pinedale. It was the biggest lumber mill I've ever seen, it's beautiful. Before we got married, we used to go on Sundays, and right on Fresno Street, and just before you get up to Herndon, you can just smell all that lumber, all that green lumber. I think it had four big saws. I don't know whether the building is still there where the saw were, but it must be since the cotton gin and everything is there. But they had a big pond on the other side where they used to burn a lot of the stuff. Clear up to Fruit, clear up to here it was all full of lumber, all those places were always full of lumber.

GARZA: What was your husband's name?

HARO: John Haro. He worked there since he was nineteen; when he first came from lower, California. That's where I met him in Pinedale. Pinedale was just two little streets. The company had built Menarets and Pinedale. Then way over by Herndon is where the bosses and mostly everybody had houses. In fact, there are still two or three houses that are still there from when the mill was there. The white one on Moroa, you know, where they have the rest home, well they closed Moroa there, but we used to have a
little bridge to go over. The white house there belonged to the doctor of the company, and the other side where the resthome is now, belonged to the superintendent.

GARZA: Today, Pinedale is predominantly Spanish-Speaking.
HARO: Yes, there's a lot of oriental in there too.
GARZA: How is it that the Mexican community started coming more to Pinedale? Was it because of the lumber mill or something else?
HARO: No, the lumber mill was already gone. In the beginning, they had quite a few Mexicans in there, but they had a lot of people from Fresno going to work there, on the street car. That underpass on Maroa is where the street car used to come down. It would go straight up to Pinedale. They had a regular street car up there, so many people used to come from Fresno to work.

GARZA: How much did your husband get paid in those days?
HARO: I don't know; he was making pretty good. I don't remember really, but he used to make good wages. When he was single, he didn't save much (/Laughing/). Through the winter months, they didn't work, and summer doesn't start till about April to the last part of October; then they'd quit for a few months. After we got married, we got married in '30 and my son was born in '31, and that was about the last year
the mill worked. They didn't even know the mill was going to close because we were all waiting for April when they started again. They had a big American Company store there, they really had a huge one. Offices, and everything.

GARZA: Why did the mill stop?
HARO: I really couldn't tell you. All I know is that they wrote in San Francisco that they couldn't open because have they didn't have the money to open.

GARZA: Would you say that that was part of the depression?
HARO: Oh yes, that's when it hit us harder than ever because there was no work at all.

GARZA: What did you do afterwards?
HARO: Well he picked apricots. My husband had never worked in the fields. Like I said that the only work he had done was at the mill. No, we just took off and worked at the canneries, or wherever we could work. We didn't want to stand in line and get welfare if we didn't have to. Because, after I got married, I didn't work till my children were around ten, twelve years old.

GARZA: You told me that you owned some property in Pinedale.
HARO: Yes.

GARZA: Do you still own it?
HARO: No, well I sold it, and they're just paying me on it.

GARZA: Did you say that you owned that market in Pinedale?
HARO: No, I own the place where Pinedale Drugs, and 
John's Liquor Store is, I own that corner there. 
We bought it in '48.

GARZA: What would you say was the experience of the 
Mexican community in World War II?

HARO: It was just like everybody else. Everybody had 
to register. They wanted to be sure of who was here. 
A lot of the people went to war, just like everybody 
else. We were here in Fresno. Well, my husband 
wasn't old enough, and he wasn't young enough. He 
was working for General Box Lumber in North Fork. 
So when he got his papers for it, he told them that 
he was needed in that type of job, because he used to 
work in the lumber. So they told him he didn't have to 
go. That's the closest we got to the war. Of course, 
all the time I was working downtown.

GARZA: At Kress? 

HARO: No, at Penney's. I worked at the National Dollar 
Store; then I went to work for Penney's.

GARZA: How much did they pay women then?

HARO: When I worked at the National Dollar Store, we only 
got payed sixteen dollars a week, and made it perfect, 
and my husband, he wasn't making much more than me. 
Even when I worked at Penney's, that all you'd ever 
get, not more than twenty dollars a week. Of course, 
everything wasn't as high as it is now, it's impossible! 
You went home with $2.50 or $5.00 of groceries for the
week, and now it's that for just one meal. It really makes a difference. We had a chance to save a little money, and we worked for it. We really didn't have a hard time, even in the depression, because we just didn't sit down and wait for someone to give us anything. We just got up and looked for work. That's one thing that my husband used to say, "I'm not asking for anything, unless I really need it." He helped my dad a lot in the pool hall when he wasn't working. So my dad would pay him a little bit. Pinedale, after the mill closed, got to be a ghost town almost. The company had a lot of new homes built right on Minarets; they sold them and people started buying them and moving them out. They were new, nobody was living in them yet. They had just built Pinedale Street, both sides. That was the entrance to the mill, right on Pinedale. That's why it's such a wide street. It had sidewalks and everything. That was before they built Highway 41. See, Abby used to be the main one that went up to the river. Right on the corner of Blackstone and Herndon, when you were going to Yosemite, then you were going to the homes that were built way up on Pinedale Street. There were a lot of company houses, and people lived there. Then they moved because there was nothing to do there. There still are a lot of people there who were there from the very beginning.
GARZA: What made a lot of people come to Pinedale, especially Mexicans?
HARO: Afterwards, I really don't know. In Pinedale, there's always been so many people come and go. There were quite a few from the time when the mill was working; that I knew. There's not too many left, quite a few have died.

GARZA: Mrs. Haro, would you like to comment on the history of Fresno?
HARO: Fresno has changed so much in all these years that we can hardly believe it. We have always had a good life. We've gotten ahead, instead of getting behind like some people did. My dad always told us, "Don't ever say this is all I'm going to do, always get ahead, get ahead." He said, "Don't ever stop, and don't ever afraid to." My husband respected him because his father and mother died when he was very young. So he always had a family with my dad. My dad was always proud of what we did in everything and the same thing with him.

GARZA: Mrs. Haro, one last question before we close. What do you think about this project, the way that we're trying to collect this history?
HARO: I think that it's very nice. I think that they should do things like that. There's so many people; we've seen some old timers, the people who lived here for years. Now days the people say that they don't
like Mexicans, they don't like this. I never had any of that trouble before. When I worked at a Kress', or any other place I worked in town, whenever they asked me when I came in, "What are you?" I said, "I'm a Mexican, and if you ever need anyone to interpret, call me." I wasn't ashamed to go, and they'd bring people. They'd say, "Would you interpret?" These people want this or that, and I would. That's one thing my dad taught us, never be ashamed of your own language and what you are.

GARZA: How do you feel about people who are trying to make like you once were, being deported?

HARO: If they're here and they're not here illegally, I think they should. If they're trying to do things right, like I do, even though I'm a Mexican. Whatever the government wants to do with our taxes, and pay everything. I mean I'm not trying to get away with anything. I always tell that to the kids. I tell them, "Don't ever depend on anybody, be independent, get yourself ahead." We had a business. My husband and I had a liquor store. I had a cleaning store in Pinedale for sixteen years. When I moved in there, there was nothing in Pinedale. I could see clear up to where the compress is now, from right where the liquor store is now. Both sides, I could see clear up to the river, I could see back every place. We
were the only cleaning store there. We opened it in '48, and they told us, if you stayed in business six months, you're doing good. Well, I finally closed after sixteen years. That was after my husband bought the liquor store, and it was just too much work for him. He said, "Here's enough work for the both of us; so let's just get in here." So I just tore down the cleaning shop, which had been real good for us. Like I said, form '48, to sixteen years exactly.

GARZA: Do you regret ever tearing down the cleaners?

HARO: No, I don't because in a way, you're getting older and you can't work seven days a week, well six days a week. Because our help never did want to work on Saturday; so I would have to work on Saturday. Then, afterwards, my husband said he bought the store and the store us making good business, and it's still making good business. He said that, "This is enough for the both of us, that way er're both together." We had it for seven years, till my husband died.

GARZA: When did he die?

HARO: He had cancer. He died in '71, so it will be six years. We have now plenty to retire. That's what I've been doing, nothing. What he planted, he said, "You enjoy it." So that's what I do. I'm retired, I haven't worked for six years.

GARZA: Well looking a t your calendar, you don't seem
to be very retired.

HARO: [chuckling] Well, that's all volunteer work.

GARZA: Still like it, don't you?

HARO: Oh yes, I like to do volunteer work. I like to be active with people.

GARZA: What kind of things do you do?

HARO: I belong to three associations, and then I belong to the guild at the hospital. I go and help them. I belong to the Infant of Prague, which is a non-profit organization. I belong to WABD, which is the Women's Alcoholic Beverage Distributors. Their goal is to raise money, like for Boys Town, it's back east.

GARZA: How do they do it, sell liquor or what?

HARO: No, see, the beverage company just raise money. It just goes by their name; see it's really the women side of it. We're the ones who do the functions to send money over there to the kids. So it really is nothing to do with the beverage, I mean we don't sell liquor or anything. That's mostly with people who used to have businesses in the liquor business. But even though you don't have liquor any more you can still belong, any one can belong. We get together for meetings, have luncheons, dinners. I belong to the St. Agnes Association where we put together things and make money for the hospital. It just keeps me busy, keeps me out of trouble.
GARZA: That's what I was thinking. It seems to me that you are very active.
HARO: Well I've always been active, that's the trouble. I always like to be with people, and talk to people.
GARZA: Well thank you, Mrs. Haro, it sure has been a pleasure interviewing you.
HARO: I'm very happy to have done it.

"BY MY SIGNATURE, I MAKE THIS TRANSCRIPT AVAILABLE TO RESEARCHERS IN THE FRESNO CITY AND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHIVES."

Mrs. Sally Haro, Narrator  Sept 22-77

Ben Garza, Interviewer  Oct 14-77

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