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**HCOM 345 Chicano Life and Culture**  
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## **CHICANO**

Documentary:  
Taking Back the Schools

1. How many Chicanos lived in East L.A. in 1960?

A: East L.A. in 1960 was home to almost a hundred thousand Chicanos.

2. Were Chicanos dropping out, or were they being pushed out?

A: Chicanos were pushed out because their culture was not being address. Schools were not doing anything for them.

3. How was Harry Gamboa Treated?

A: Harry Gamboa was treated without respect. Especially by the teacher that put a hat on him till he would be able to learn decent English.

4. How were Chicanos treated to be made feel ashamed of being Mexican?

A: The way Chicanos were being treated to be made feel ashamed of being Mexican was when students had to translate to parents because they did not speak English. The Teachers would treat parents as children. Also, they were made fun of the food they eat.

5. What was Carlos Munoz told by his counselor?

A: That's a very honorable profession you should follow your father footsteps.

6. How were Chicano students treated?

A: Chicano students were treated as they were only able to work in workshops. They did not give them options they were just guided there.

7. Were Chicanos students frustrated and angry about their schools?

A: Chicanos students were frustrated and angry about their schools because they were not meeting their needs. The lower groups did not get the same support.

8. Were Chicanos students advised to go to college?

A: Chicanos students were not advised to go to college.

9. What kind of programs did Chicano students want in their schools

A: The programs Chicanos students wanted in their schools was for bilingual instruction, Mexican American history courses, and an end to corporal punishment. Finally, hiring of more Mexican American teachers and counselors.

10. To what body did Chicanos students present their demands?

A: Chicanos students presented their demands to Los Angeles school board.

11. What happened to the student survey?

A: What happened to the student survey was that they threw away the results of the survey.

12. What was the Mexican experience in schools?

A: The Mexican experience in schools was that teachers would punish student for the simple fact that they speak Spanish in the classrooms. They were tough to work with their hands and to get them out of schools fast to insert them in the labor force.

13. What was Mendez v Westminster?

A: It a suit against local schools. It prevented students from being segregated.

14. How were frustrations manifested as explained by Dr. Galarza and Montezuma Esparza?

A: Once the children were out of school they were offer positions and jobs as cheap laborers as their parents.

15. Who was Sal Castro?

A: Sal Castro was an outspoken teacher and help organize the students. He grew up in East Los Angeles and he learned the problems of the school's first hand.

16. What was meant by "Blow Out?"

A: What it meant by Blow Out was it was a signal for students to come out of the classrooms. It's how the protest began.

17. How many students walked out?

A: The number of students that walked out was 4,000 students. After all the school join it was estimated to be 10,000 students walk out of their classrooms.

18. Who were the so called "outsiders?"

A: The outsiders it was a group of young militants called the Brown Berets.

19. Who were the Brown Berets?

A: The Brown Berets represented the security. They were a paramilitary group and advocated direct action and were often confrontational as such they became a source of great concern for the police and the local press.

20. How did the police respond to the students?

A: The way the police responded to the students was by not supporting their cause. They wanted to keep the Chicanos down.

21. How did the Chicano youth respond to the police?

A: Chicano youth respond to the police was by continuing to protest even though many were getting arrested for doing something that the constitutions protects and that being protesting a peace way.

22. Did the police overreact?

A: The police did overreact because they were getting trained to do arrests for not reason. The students did not commit no crime. Also, the biggest reason the police overreacted was because they had not experience this before in their career.

23. How did Senator and Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy respond to the striking students?

A: The way that the Senator and Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy respond to the striking students was that he support everything the students were doing.

24. Did Chicano parents support the students that were on strike?

A: Chicano parents did support the students because they did not want people under the year of 18 doing work that should have been done by adults.

25. How did the L.A. School Board respond to the parents?

A: The way that the L.A. School Board respond to the parents was after three weeks they agreed to meet with the parents. They meet with parents regularly to meet students demands.

26. How was the civil rights movement part of the student strike?

A: The way the civil rights movements was part of the student strike was they expanded the concept of what civil rights meant in America.

27. Who were the East L.A. 13, and what were they arrested for?

A: The East L.A. 13 were Chicano leaders involved in the walkouts and they were arrested for indicted on conspiracy charges.

28. Who defended the East L.A. 13?

A: The community defended the East L.A. 13.

29. What was the role of the F.B. I.?

A: The role of the F.B.I. was involved in a program called counterintelligence program or COINTELPRO that has been created to deal with the civil rights movement and Black Power movement.

30. How did the F.B.I. invade Chicano organizations?

A: The way the F.B.I. invaded Chicano organizations was by watching and infiltrated some of the organizations to try to stop the movement. They were informants and were proposing violent actions.

31. How were Chicano students threatened?

A: The way Chicanos students were threatened by making them believe they would spend their rest of their life in prison or dead.

32. What tactic similar to the U.F.W. did the parents and students use?

A: The parents and students used the tactic of sitting down and not walking out till change happen.

33. What happened to Sal Castro?

A: Sal Castro was able to go back to teaching in the school.

34. On what constitutional bases was the L.A. 13 case thrown out of court?

A: On the constitutional bases was thrown out of court was on the Bill of Rights freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom to petition the government for redress of the grievances.

35. Did the Chicano students win the struggle?

A: The Chicano students did win the struggle because they inform the parents and the community on the problems that were going on. It made people realize the power they had on changing things.

36. What did you learn from this documentary?

A: What I learn in this documentary was that the minority have power if we work together. We can change things that do not look to be okay. Even if the government tries to stop the people from trying to change things. We only need to want something really bad to fight for it because no one else will fight for change. Working in a group, things can change because we have power. Also, it is not necessarily to use violence. Things are most likely to change if violence is not use because the government will not have nothing to argue against. The change we are looking for has to come from the heart because that how we really going to make things change. No one can change things if they cannot believe they can change something. Just because we get a no in the first time doesn't mean we have to stop fighting. It means that we need to keep fighting because we deserve better and people that do not want change are most likely to be affected in a dumb way. That why we never stop fighting for change.