

CHICANO STUDENT ACTIVISTS IN LOS ANGELES



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Descriptive Summary

Title

Chicano Students in Los Angeles [OHP 226]

Date

Interviews are in two parts. Part I interviews are not dated, but most likely take place in the later part of the 1960s, most likely following the 1968 Chicano Student Walkouts (or “Blowouts.”)

Part II interviews take place in 1978 or 1979.

Creator

Gerald Rosen

Extent

Fifty-eight (58) oral histories. Twenty-nine (29) narrators.

Collateral:

Gerald Rosen’s manuscript, *Political Ideology and the Chicano Movement: A Study of the Political Ideology of Activists in the Chicano Movement* (1975)

[Located in project file]

Repository

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Project Abstract

This project is a compilation of oral histories from mostly male Chicano students, mainly from East Los Angeles. Gerald Rosen conducted a longitudinal study, in that he interviewed narrators at two separate points in their lives, most likely ten years apart. Thus, each narrator provides two interviews (in most cases). No audio exists for the first interviews.

The study compares the narrators in earlier stages of their lives as Chicano student activists, mainly concerned with education, but in some cases immigration, politics, and community relations. Rosen then interviews narrators ten years later, as they enter adulthood as professionals and/or continued activists, while examining the trials they have endured since the Movement reached its fever pitch in 1968. Gerald Rosen asks a similar set of questions in both interviews to compare how opinions and perspectives have changed among narrators.

Topics typically covered include the question of ethnic identity and labels, such as Chicano, Mexican American, Latin American, etc. and how these particular narrators identify themselves; their definitions of the Chicano Movement and its future; opinions on current and historical politicians and activists; opinions on the various Chicano organizations, their tactics, and effects; as well as poignant social issues, such as how narrators view police-community relations, the role of the Catholic church, and the current state of schools. See Rosen’s questionnaire for more details.

Narrators:

Eduardo “Moe” Aguirre

Richard Alatorre

Luis Carillo

Luis Diaz

Moctezuma Esparza

Juan Gomez Quinones

Cesar Gonzalez

Alicia Escalante Guadera

Frank Hidalgo

Albert Juarez

Fred (Francisco) Lopez

Vahac Mardirosian

Carlos Montes

Carlos Munoz

Rene Nunez

Cruz Olmeda

John Ortiz

Monte Perez

Horacio Quinones

Ralph Ramirez

Joe Razo

Fred Recendez

Elizear Risco

Raul Ruiz

Dr. David Sanchez

Frederico Sanchez

John “Shorty” Marquez

Carlos Vasquez

It is suggested that researchers also look into the Grassroots Politics collection (OHP 251) for additional interviews from Student Walkout 1968 participants.

**Glossary of Terms:
Chicano Students in Los Angeles Oral History Project**

ABC	Accion Bronza Collectiva [welfare organization]
ALMA	Alliance of Laymen Mexican American
AMAE	Association of Mexican American Educators
ATM	August Twenty-ninth Movement (Chicano Moratorium)
CMAA	Council of Mexican American Affairs
CMAU	Council of Mexican American Unity
CORE	Congress of Racial Equality
EICC	Educational Issues Coordinating Committee
LUCHA	League of United Citizens to Help Addicts
LULAC	League of United Latin American Citizens
NFWA	National Farm Workers Association
MAPA	Mexican American Political Association
MASA	Mexican American Student Association
MEChA	Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
SCLC	Southern Christian Leadership Conference
SDS	Students for a Democratic Society
SNCC	Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee
UMAS	United Mexican American Students
UNO	United Neighborhoods Organization
YCCA	Young Citizens/Chicanos for Community Action [later became the Brown Berets]

Chicano Students in Los Angeles Oral History Project

OH 3885.1

Narrator: SALVATORE B. CASTRO (deceased 2013)
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: October 17, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim 70 pp; Final 42 pp
Collateral: Newspaper clippings
Abstract:

An interview with Salvatore B. Castro, a teacher at Lincoln High School and resident of central Los Angeles. Topics include the term in which Castro uses to identify himself (Mexican), as well as other terms that people use to describe the Chicano community; the organizations in which Castro played a role, including Viva Kennedy, United Mexican American Students (UMAS), and Educational Issues Coordinating Committee (EICC); talks about events from his life that led him toward activism; details the history and inner workings of EICC, as well as its influence on the Chicano community; provides his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), the Brown Berets, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, Alianza, La Junta, the Council of Mexican American Unity; describes how he views current activists and politicians, including Julian Nava, Ed Roybal, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo, Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; talks about his view of African American organizations, such as CORE, SNCC, and NAACP; discusses current problems within the Mexican American community; expounds on the role of the school in the Chicano community and its need for improvement; details his memories of the 1968 Blowouts and its effect on the community and the students; mentions the role of the Catholic church in the community; discrimination towards the Chicano in labor unions; the relationships between the police and the Chicano community; the role of newspapers and media coverage on the Chicano Movement; Castro's opinion on welfare; his opinion on disunity and alliances; current power and influence in Los Angeles, as well as the Mexican community; comments on 'brown power' and 'Chicano power;' his view on whether things will improve or get worse in the future; how Chicanos and Caucasians view each other; shares his memories on the assassinations of Robert Kennedy and John Kennedy; his opinion on whether Chicanos should assimilate while maintaining their own culture in broad society; shares his opinion on methods of activism and what brings results; and finally how he feels about the term 'compromise.'

OH 3885.2

Narrator: SALVATORE B. CASTRO (deceased 2013)
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: February 27, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.

Audio Format(s): Digital
Length: 02:06:45
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 70 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Salvatore B. Castro, a social studies teacher at Belmont High School and resident of central Los Angeles. The purpose of this interview was to gain perspective on how Castro views the current state of public education in Los Angeles, particularly as it pertains to the Chicano student and the addition of Mexican history to the curriculum. Topics include terms of identity (Chicano, Mexican American) used by Castro; his current involvements in the community, such as the Mexican American Education Committee and Teacher's Union Chicano Movement; how he views the current changes in education; how Castro defines the term 'Chicano Movement;' comments on the successes within the Chicano Movement over the past ten years; his memories of coordinating the Walkouts, as well as the impact and effect; comments on tactics used in order to get him reinstated as a teacher (he was arrested for participating in the Walkouts and subsequently fired); Castro's opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, LUCHA, and the Council of Mexican American Unity; what Castro views as current problems within the community; mentions community leaders whom he admires; his feelings on assimilation; the relationship between the community and the police; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano community; his thoughts on the immigration situation; and finally, how Castro envisions the future for Chicanos.

OH 3886.1

Narrator: MIGUEL DE LA PENA
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 7, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 60 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Michael De La Pena, age 20, resident of East Los Angeles, and graduate of James A. Garfield High School. Topics include De La Pena's role as high school president of the Mexican American Student Association (MASA), founded by Al Juarez and its evolution into United Mexican American Students (UMAS); his educational and occupational background; ethnically identifiable terms which he prefers, such as Chicano and Mexican American; Spanish American vs. Latin American connotations; how his parents identify themselves as Mexican; other ethnic terms for Caucasians, such as anglo, gringo, gabacho; current organizations in which De La Pena is involved, including Chairman of UMAS at USC, and writing for the underground newspaper *Inside Eastside*; the early days of MASA and the student walkouts of 1968; the goals, function, and influence of UMAS, as well as the organization's significant points in history; the goals and De La Pena's opinion of other organizations, such as the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), Council on Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, Alianza, the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), La Junta, the Congress of Mexican American

Unity, and EICC; his opinion on political and local activists, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Francisco Bravo, L.A. Mayor Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; De La Pena's opinion on the Black Revolution; basic and significant problems in the Chicano community; status of Chicano education and curriculum; the effects of the '68 blowouts on the students and the community; the role of the Catholic church in the community; the question of discrimination in unions; the police and community relations; Los Angeles Police Chief Redden and his community relations program; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano Movement; the term 'La Raza' and 'La Raza Nueva;' the welfare system; terms such as tio taco and vendido; Chicano unity and alliances; the roles of political parties as far as Chicanos are concerned; the Chicano influence in Los Angeles; Brown power and Chicano power; De La Pena's view of the ideal society; the role of Chicanos in society; comparison of Black vs. Chicano rights; his opinion on assimilation; De La Pena's plans for the future; how Chicanos and Caucasians view one another; his admiration for leaders such as Cesar Chavez, Emiliano Zapata; his disdain for Bill Orozco; tactics of the Chicano Movement; what the terms compromise and revolution mean to him; and finally a brief description of his parents.

OH 3886.2

Narrator: MIGUEL DE LA PENA
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: March 10, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 65 pp
Collateral: Article from the *Los Angeles Times*, 1995

Abstract:

An interview with Miguel "Mike" De La Pena a resident of Norwalk, California. Topics include de la Pena's occupational status and educational background in law; ethnically identifiable term that he prefers, such as Hispanic; evolution of other terms, such as Mexican American and Chicano; the current use of terms for Caucasians, such as anglo, gringo, and gabacha; his lack of involvement in organizations now; how he defines Chicano Movement today and how it has changed from the sixties; special admissions policy in schools as the greatest achievement of the Chicano Movement; his opinion on not-so-successful aspects of the Movement; how he views the roles of Blacks and Caucasians in the Movement, particularly MLK and RFK; his opinion on the tactic and influence of the student walkouts of 1968; his supportive role with Al Juarez and the Mexican American Student Association (MASA) in participating in the walkouts; the Moratorium Riots of August 1970, in which he marched, which also happened to be his wedding day; the death of Ruben Salazar during said march; tactics such as the sit-ins at the School Board, and picketing; de la Pena's opinion on organizations such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper, LUCHA, UMAS, MeCHA, the EICC, the Brown Berets, the Congress of Mexican American Unity, and La Raza Unida; problems currently facing the Chicano community; the status of schools in the Chicano community; proposed solutions such as bussing and assimilation; the lack of Chicano politicians; Richard Alatorre; the administration of Mayor Tom Bradley; Chicano community and police relations; newspaper and television coverage of

the Chicano Movement; positive representations of the Chicano Movement, such as Congressman Edward Roybal; de la Pena's vision of the future for Chicanos; and finally, how de la Pena's views have radically changed over the last ten years and how he views himself as a moderate.

OH 3887.1

Narrator: MARIO ESPARZA
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: April 24, 1969
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Edited; 24 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Mario Esparza, age seventeen, student at Roosevelt High School, and resident of Boyle Heights, California. Topics include Esparza's preference for the term Chicano over other terms such as Latin American or Spanish American; Caucasian terms and his preference for gabacho, more than anglo or gringo; organizations in which Esparza is involved, such as the United Mexican American Students (UMAS) chapter at Roosevelt; his opinion on the Brown Berets, National Farm Workers, La Junta, and EICC; Esparza's definition of the Chicano Movement; his opinions on Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Francisco Bravo, Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his opinion on the Black Movement; basic problems within the Chicano community and the causes; his opinion on the student walkouts on 1968 and the arrest of the thirteen*; the role of the Catholic church in the community; police and community relations; the war on poverty; the newspaper coverage; the terms: La Raza, La Raza Nueva, tío taco, and vendido; the welfare system; politics and power; Chicano power; Esparza's view of an ideal society; his personal plans for the future; how Anglos and Chicanos feel about each other; local leaders and historical figures whom he admires; his thoughts on the assassination of RFK; his thoughts on assimilation; effective tactics, such as voting; what the terms revolution and compromise mean to him; and finally, a brief description of his parents.

OH 3887.2

Narrator: MARIO ESPARZA
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: June 19, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Digital
Length: 02:05:07
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 58 pp
Collateral: None
Abstract:

An interview with Mario Esparza, a Stanford and UCLA graduate. Topics include Esparza's occupational and educational background; his preference for the terms Chicano or Latino; the origins of the term Chicano; uses of non-Chicano terms; organizations in which Esparza currently takes part, such as UCLA Chicano Law Student Group; his involvement in the immigrant community in East Palo Alto, California; his definition of the Chicano Movement; his thoughts on those who say the Chicano Movement is dead; what Esparza views as successful events of the Movement; his reflection of the 1968 student walkouts; democrats vs. republicans; the assistance from blacks and whites during the Movement; the process of planning the walkouts; the effects of the Moratorium march and riots; the effects of other tactics, such as the sit-ins at the school board and picketing; Esparza's opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper, LUCHA, UMAS, EICC, the Brown Berets, and the Congress of Mexican American Affairs; important issues currently faced by the Chicano community; solutions to the immigration issue; the role of Chicano politicians; Esparza's opinion on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; possible solutions to Chicano issues, such as bussing, bilingual education, and assimilation; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano Movement; the role of the Catholic church; individuals in the community who Esparza admires; his reflections on the last ten years and how he envisions the future; the educational benefits which he received from being part of the Movement; and finally, how Chicano people plan to move forward.

OH 3888.1

Narrator: MOCTESUMA ESPARZA
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 6, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 46 pp
Collateral: None
Abstract:

Interview with Moctesuma Esparza, age nineteen, resident of Boyle Heights, and graduate of Lincoln High School. Topics include Esparza's occupational and educational background; ethnically identifiable terms (Mexican American, Chicano, vs Anglo, Gringo); organizations in which he affiliates himself, such as United Mexican American Students (UMAS), Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), Congress of Mexican American Unity, EICC, and the Chicano Legal Defense Fund; serving on Mayor Sam Yorty's Youth Advisory Council; working with the Brown Berets; the changes undergone by UMAS; the goals and influence of UMAS; the Walkouts of 1968 and the firing of teacher Sal Castro; Esparza's opinion on MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, Alianza, and National Farm Workers; methods of protest; Cesar Chavez and the Farm Labor Movement; Esparza's opinion on La Junta, the Congress of Mexican American Unity, EICC; Esparza's opinion on political activists and leaders, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon; Bert Corona, Francisco Bravo, Sam Yorty, Mike Hanon, Ronald Reagan, and Eugene McCarthy; the Black Revolution; what he sees as basic problems within the Chicano community; the role of schools; the arrest of the thirteen after the Walkouts of 1968 (of which he was one); the role of the Catholic church; police

and community relations; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano Movement; the terms 'La Raza' and 'La Raza Nueva;' the welfare system; political unity and political alliances of the Chicano community; the role of power; Esparza's role in the Chicano Liberation Movement; his vision of an ideal society; how Anglos and Chicanos view each other; national figures whom he admires, such as Cesar Chavez and Corky Gonzalez; his opinion on assimilation; the terms 'compromise' and 'revolution' and what they mean to him; and finally, a brief background of his parents.

OH 3888.2

Narrator: MOCTESUMA ESPARZA
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: January 19, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Digital
Length: 02:10:51
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 58 pp
Collateral: *Los Angeles Times* articles, 1971 and 1999.

Abstract:

An interview with Moctesuma Esparza, graduate of UCLA School of Film and Television. Topics include discussion of Esparza's current business ventures in film and television, enriching the role of the Chicano; Esparza's grand jury indictment in the Biltmore Case; the personal side effects of being active in the Chicano Movement; breaking ties with organizations and becoming a filmmaker; why he no longer prefers to use an ethnic label on himself and how that changed from ten years ago; his opinion on those who consider themselves Latin American or Spanish American; his definition of the Chicano Movement; how Esparza sees the Movement developing currently; mistakes and successes of the Movement over the last ten years; the effects of the Walkouts of 1968; the effect of the Moratorium Riots and the death of journalist Ruben Salazar; how Esparza feels about certain Chicano organizations, such as *La Raza* newspaper, United Mexican American Students (UMAS), and Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA); current problems faced by the Chicano community; the role of politics in the Chicano community; Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley; his views on the state of schools, particularly assimilation and bilingual programs; current police and community relations; television and newspaper coverage of the Chicano Movement; the relationship between the Catholic church and the community; and finally, his vision of creating a more accessible, television cable system in East Los Angeles.

OH 3889.1

Narrator: ALICIA (LARA) ESCALANTE GAUDERA (b. 1933)
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: January 17, 1969
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 30 pp

Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Alicia Gaudera, resident of Highland Park, California. Topics include Gaudera's educational and occupational background; why she prefers the term Chicana; her involvement in the welfare rights organization Accion Bronza Collectiva (ABC); the reinstatement of teacher Sal Castro; how she defines the Movement; being the mother of two Brown Berets; her thoughts on other organizations such as United Mexican American Students (UMAS), Alianza, the National Farm Workers (NFW), La Junta, and EICC; her opinions on leaders such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo, Ronald Reagan, Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, and Eugene McCarthy; thoughts on the Black Revolution; basic problems within the Chicano community; educational issues of the community; the student blowouts and the arrest of the thirteen; her feelings on the Catholic Church; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage of Chicanos; the terms *la raza*, *la raza nueva*, *tio taco*, and *vendido*; political unity and alliances; political representation and who's in power; Chicano power; Gaudera's view of the ideal society; how Anglos and Chicanos view one another; leaders Gaudera admires; assimilation and tactics; and finally, a brief description of her family.

OH 3889.2

Narrator: ALICIA (LARA) ESCALANTE GAUDERA (b. 1933)
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 3, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette (2); digital
Length: 01:18:12
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim and Edited; 60 pp
Collateral: Article: "Alicia Escalante: From Texas Runaway to Leading East L.A. Chicana Activist;" internet photograph

Abstract:

An interview with Alicia Gaudera, age 45, and resident of Sacramento. Topics include Gaudera's work with poor and migrant families; why she prefers the term Chicana; Chicanos vs Mexican Americans; Caucasian terms such as Anglo, gringo, and gavacho; how she defines Chicano Movement; her current lack of involvement with Chicano organizations, but how she still feels part of the Movement through her work; what she views as successful events over the last ten years; her work within welfare rights; organizations with which she was involved in the past, including Legal Aid, and *La Raza* newspaper; regrets her involvement with *Catolicos por la Raza*; how she currently views the Catholic Church; how the Movement received help from Anglos and Blacks; her opinion of the school walkouts; her views on bilingual, bicultural education, and assimilation; the effects of the Moratorium; the sit-ins at the Board of Education; her opinions of organizations of the Movement, such as LUCHA, EICC, the Brown Berets, the Congress of Mexican American Unity, and *La Raza Unida*; how her views have changed in the last ten years; Gaudera's plans for the future; current problems facing the Chicano community; Chicanos and politics; how she views the differences between democrats and republicans; her admiration for Richard Alatorre; police and community relations; television and newspaper

coverage of the Chicano Movement; how Guadera envisions the future of Chicanos; her thoughts on revolution; how the Movement impacted her life; and finally, her political views now.

OH 3890.1

Narrator: JUAN GOMEZ (QUINONES)
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: February 9, 1969
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 39 pp
Collateral: Chicano Studies Department biography from UCLA; newspaper clipping
Abstract:

An interview with Juan Gomez, age 27. Topics include Gomez' occupational history; the ethnic terms in which he prefers, Chicano & Mexican, and why; terms that he uses to address Caucasians; his organizational involvement in United Mexican American Students (UMAS); the relationship between community and organizations; the importance of the student walkouts for UMAS; the influence on the community and the city of Los Angeles of UMAS; his involvement in legal defense; his opinion on other Chicano organizations, such as the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), the Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, Alianza, the National Farm Workers, La Junta, the Congress of Mexican American Unity, and the EICC; his opinion on political leaders and activists, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo, Ralph Guzman, Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; the basic problems of the Chicanos in Los Angeles and the causes; the role of the Catholic church in the Movement; community and police relations, including Chief Redden; the War on Poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Movement; welfare; the meaning of terms such as La Raza and La Raza Nueva; alliances within the Chicano Movement; who holds the political power in Los Angeles and why that matters; Chicano struggle vs black struggle; Gomez' personal plans for the future; how Chicanos and Caucasians view one another; Gomez' admiration for Corky Gonzalez, Ricardo Flores Magon, and Joaquin Murieta; the future of the Movement; assassination of Robert Kennedy; the most effective tactics of protest; and finally, a brief background on his (non-citizen) parents.

OH 3890.2

Narrator: JUAN GOMEZ (QUINONES)
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: June 25, 1979 (date of transcription)
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): cassette; CD; digital
Length: 03:17:18
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 61 pp
Collateral: None
Abstract:

An interview with Juan Gomez, resident of Los Angeles. Topics include ethnic terms that Gomez prefers and why; the derivation of the word Chicano; the term Chicano Movement; medical issues within the community; the relationship between Chicanos and blacks; what he views as unsuccessful aspects of the Movement; his evaluation on tactics that created change; La Raza Unida; the Chicano Moratorium and the effects; Gomez' current involvement in justice and higher education for the Chicano; his opinion on Chicano organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza*, *La Priendza Latina* and other newspapers, Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA), EICC, and the Brown Berets; his opinion on immigration and the undocumented worker; the Chicano and unionization; Chicanos and political participation and representation; the differences of who is in power; comments on Art Torres and Richard Alatorre; his opinion on Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley; the current status of Chicano education; bilingual and bicultural education as a positive aspect; school integration and assimilation; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano Movement; effective Chicano activists such as Cesar Chavez; and finally, how Gomez envisions the future of the Mexican American community.

OH 3891.1

Narrator: CESAR GONZALEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 13, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 49 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Cesar Gonzalez, age 37, Jesuit Priest, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Gonzalez' educational background; preferred ethnic terms and why; when and how the proverbial Chicano climate changed; background of his hardworking parents, who migrated from Mexico in 1928; ethnic terms used to describe Caucasians; his affiliations with Chicano-based organizations, particularly Head Start and the Educational Issues Coordinating Committee (EICC); how he became involved; what he views as the most satisfying activity, such as the grape protest; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), the Council of Mexican American Affairs (CMAA), the Brown Berets, United Mexican American Students (UMAS), the Alianza, National Farm Workers, La Junta; his opinions on political leaders and activists, such as Julian Nava (LAUSD School Board), Edward Roybal (L.A. City Council), Richard Calderon (Democrat State Central Committee & Mexican American Political Association), Bert Corona (labor and civil rights leader), Antonia Bravo, Ralph Guzman (professor), L.A. Mayor Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; Gonzalez' opinion on Black Revolution; what he views as the most pressing issues within the Chicano community; the effects of the Student Walkouts of 1968; the arrest of the thirteen; Chicano discrimination within the unions; police and community relations; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano Movement; the issue of welfare; terms such as *tio taco* and *vendido*; political unity and alliances of the Chicano Movement; the difference in who holds power in Los Angeles; the meaning of

Chicano power; whether or not he sees things getting better or worse for the Chicano; Gonzalez personal plans for the future; how Anglos and Chicanos view one another; effective tactics of protest, such as boycotts and sit-ins; how he defines the term compromise; and finally, a brief background on his parents.

OH 3891.2

Narrator: CESAR GONZALEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: July 12, 1979
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Digital
Length: 02:54:02
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim and Edited; 68 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Cesar Gonzalez, an instructor at San Diego Mesa College. Topics include his preferred ethnic terms; the derivation of the term Chicano; how he feels about Mexican Americans who refer to themselves as Spanish American; his marriage to an Anglo American and its challenges; his current community involvement; how he defines the term Chicano Movement; his current assessment of the Chicano Movement; the issue of bilingual education; how Gonzalez considers himself a part of the Movement; the question of the end of the Movement; what he views as significant events and achievements of the Movement, as well as some less successful; the help provided by Anglos and Blacks during the height of the Movement; effective methods of protest; the Student Walkouts of 1968 and the effect; returning from Mexico immediately after the Walkouts and taking a job in East Los Angeles; his early involvement with the Educational Issues Coordinating Committee (EICC); the planning phase at Camp Hess Kraemer; impressions of the first meetings; the Moratorium Riots of 1969 and the effect; the sit-ins at the Board of Education; his opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as MEChA, EICC, the Mexican American Education Commission, La Raza Unida, Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper, and LUCHA; what he sees as important problems within the Chicano community today, particularly education; the question of assimilation; Chicanos and the lack of political power; current adept Chicano politicians; his opinion on Mayor Tom Bradley; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage; the immigration issue; Cesar Chavez; how Gonzalez' politics may have changed over the past ten years; the benefits that he has received by being part of the Movement; and finally, reflects on the challenges that the Movement had on his personal life.

OH 3892.1

Narrator: FRANK (FRANCISCO) HIDALGO
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 22, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown

Transcript: Digitized. Edited; 19 pp
Collateral: None
Abstract:

An interview with Frank Hidalgo, age twenty-one, college senior, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Hidalgo's occupational and educational background; identifiable ethnic terms which he prefers and why; his involvement with Young Citizens for Community Action (YCCA); his opinion on Caucasian terms, such as gringo, gabacho, and Anglo; his early contribution in founding United Mexican American Students (UMAS); significant events within UMAS, including the Student Walkouts and arrests; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), the Brown Berets, Alianza, National Farm Workers, La Junta, and EICC; Hidalgo's opinion on political activists and leaders, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Francisco Bravo, Ralph Guzman, Sam Yorty, Mike Hanon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his views on the Black Revolution; basic issues within the Chicano community; the effects of the Student Walkouts; the role of the Catholic church within the community; police and community relations; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano Movement; his opinion on newspapers, such as *La Raza* and *Inside Eastside*; his opinion of the welfare system; the term *tio taco*; political unity and alliances of the Chicano Movement; Chicano political representation and who has too much power in Los Angeles; his opinion on the Chicano Liberation Movement; Brown power; his view of an ideal society and improvements for the future; how Anglos and Chicanos view one another; Hidalgo's preferred and non-preferred political leaders; the effect of RFK's assassination; effective tactics of protest; and finally, a brief background on Hidalgo's parents.

OH 3892.2

Narrator: FRANK (FRANCISCO) HIDALGO
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: July 10, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; Cassettes (3); CD; digital
Length: 01:39:03
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 63 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Frank Hidalgo, a resident of Whittier and associate professor at Cal State University, Long Beach. Topics include Hidalgo's educational background; his preferred ethnic terms and why; derivation of the term Chicano; his involvement with the National Association for Bilingual Education and the California Association for Bilingual Association; his thoughts on Association of Mexican American Educators (AMAE); the term Chicano Movement and its effect ten years later; education as the most important issue of the Chicano Movement; significant events of the Movement, such as the Walkouts and the Moratorium; the United Neighborhoods Organization (UNO); his early work with EICC; his personal memories of the Walkouts of 1968; how Hidalgo uses Caucasian terms like Anglo, gringo, and gabacho; his recollection of assistance from Blacks and Caucasians at the height of the Movement; his opinion on sit-ins as a tactic, including the sit-in at the Board of Education; his opinion of picketing as a

tactic; his opinion on *Catolicos por la Raza*, as well as the role of the Catholic church in the community; his opinion on *La Raza* newspaper, UMAS, MEChA, YCCA, David Sanchez and the Brown Berets, EICC, and the Congress of Mexican American Unity; democrats vs. republicans; current problems facing the Chicano community; his opinion on current Chicano politicians as well as Anglo representation; L.A. Mayors Tom Bradley and Sam Yorty; his opinion on the current status of Chicano education; assimilation vs. bilingual education; police and community relations; and finally, newspaper and television coverage of Chicanos.

OH 3893.1

Narrator: ALBERT JUAREZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 4, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 121 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Al Juarez (age 26), resident of El Cerrino, graduate of Lincoln High School, and student at UCLA. Topics include his opinion on identifiable ethnic terms, such as Chicano and Mexican American; the many organizations in which Juarez takes part, including the Mexican American Student Association (MASA), that he helped start at East Los Angeles College, and United Mexican American Students (UMAS); his observed growth of Chicano student and Chicano community involvements; describes his most satisfying activity while working in the Chicano Movement; his perspectives on the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA); his memories and opinions on the Brown Berets, Congress of Mexican American Unity, and EICC; shares his feelings on local activists and politicians, such as Julian Nava, Ed Roybal, Richard Calderon, Antonio Bravo, Sam Yorty, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; the complex relationship between Chicanos and African Americans; what he views as major problems within the Chicano community; the effect of the Student Blowouts on the community and on the students themselves; how Juarez views church: its importance, its role as an institution, and its positive aspects; police and Chicano community relations; the war on poverty; local media and the lack of Chicano newspapers; his view on welfare; alliances of the Chicano movement; the role of the Chicano Liberation Movement; aspects of the term "brown power;" what Juarez views as an ideal society; his future plans; how Chicanos and Caucasians view each other; political and historic figures that he admires; and finally, whether or not he feels that Chicanos should integrate into broader society.

OH 3893.2

Narrator: ALBERT JUAREZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): reel to reel; cassette (3); digital

Length: 03:16:37
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 122 pp
Collateral: None
Abstract:

An interview with Al Juarez, resident of Montebello and employee of the One Stop Immigration Center. Topics include community projects in which Juarez was active; why he prefers and identifies with the cultural term Chicano; comparisons of other ethnic terms, such as Latin American and Spanish American; his involvement in Affirmative Action and health services for Chicanos during the early 1970s; his views on the Chicano Movement itself and how it has evolved since the 1960s; mentions the roles of others involved in the Movement; his views on the significance of the student walkouts of 1968; his opinions on organizations in the Chicano community, such as MEChA, Raza Unida, the Brown Berets, EICC, and LULAC; how Juarez views the state of schools and social Chicano programs currently in Los Angeles; his views on undocumented immigrants; the Chicano role in politics and what he sees as local problems concerning Chicanos; assessments on Chicano politicians, such as Richard Allatore and Art Torrez; his opinion on Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley; his opinion on the relationship between the police and the Chicano community; the Chicano Movement and the media; the role of the Catholic church in the Chicano community; how Juarez envisions the future of the Chicano community; and finally, his respect for Joe Sanchez, a fire commissioner, who is highly regarded in the Chicano community.

OH 3894.1

Narrator: FRED LOPEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 27, 1969
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Cassette (2)
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 50 pp
Collateral: None
Abstract:

An interview with Fred Lopez, age 22, a student and journalist, and resident of Lincoln Heights. Topics include Lopez' educational and occupational history; his preference for the term Chicano, and why; his opinion on the term Latin; his preferred Caucasian terms; organizations to which he belongs, such as EICC and UMAS and how he became involved; what the term 'Movement' means to him; what he views as the most satisfying activity; his opinion of MAPA, Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, UMAS, Alianza, National Farm Workers, La Junta, and EICC; his opinion on leaders and activists, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Antonio Bravo, Ralph Guzman, Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; how he defines Black revolution; basic problems of the Chicano community; solutions to the problems of education, the Student Blowouts and the effects on the community; the role of the Catholic church; the LAPD and community relations; the war on poverty; the newspaper and television coverage; welfare; the term tío taco; political unity, disunity, and alliances of the Chicano Movement; political parties and their power and effect; the term Brown power; how he envisions an ideal society and the future; whether or not

circumstances will improve; how Chicanos and Anglos view each other; leaders whom he admires; RFK's assassination; whether or not Chicanos should assimilate; effective tactics of the Movement; what the terms revolution and compromise mean to him; and finally, a brief background of his parents.

OH 3894.2

Narrator: FRED LOPEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: July 6, 1978 (date of transcription)
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): cassette (2); digital
Length: 01:57:01
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 68 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Fred Lopez, law student, and resident of Albany, New York. Topics include Lopez' occupational and educational background; his preferred ethnically identifiable terms for Chicanos; the derivation of the term Chicano; those who identify themselves as Latin or Spanish American; his past organizational involvements; the meaning of Chicano Movement; how his views have changed; what he views as significant events for the Chicano Movement; the disbanding of the Brown Berets; his early involvement with the YCCA (which became the Brown Berets); the influence of the Black movement; his involvement and memories of the Walkouts; negative effects on the Chicano Movement; the help received from blacks and Anglos during the Movement; his opinion on the Moratorium Riots; the death of Ruben Salazar; the sit-ins at the Board of Education; his opinion on organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper, Lucha, UMAS, MEChA, EICC, the Congress of Mexican American Unity, and La Raza Unida; what he views as major problems facing the Chicano community; Chicanos and politics; political parties and their power; local Chicano politicians he admires; his opinion of L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; the lack of improvement in education; bilingual and bicultural programs; the issue of L.A. school integration and social assimilation; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano Movement; immigration; his plans for the future and whether or not a revolution is necessary; and finally, how his views have changed over the last ten years.

OH 3895.1

Narrator: VAHAC MARDIROSIAN
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: February 11, 1969
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 31 pp
Collateral: Newspaper clipping
Abstract:

An interview with Juahac Mardirosian, age 44, an American Baptist minister, and resident of Monterey Park, California. Topics include Mardirosian's educational background in Mexico and the U.S., as the son of Armenian parents; how he identifies himself; his opinion on the ethnic terms Latin American, Anglo, and gringo; organizations with which he is affiliated, particularly the EICC; activities and influence of the EICC; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, UMAS, Alianza, the National Farm Workers, and La Junta; his opinion on local Chicano leaders and activists, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo, and Ralph Guzman; how he defines 'the Movement'; the concept of La Raza; his opinion on politicians, such as L.A. Mayor Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; what he views as basic problems within the Chicano community; his opinion on the Student Walkouts/Blowouts and the motivations for the arrest of the thirteen; the role of the Catholic church; police and community relations; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Movement; welfare; political unity and alliances; democrats vs. republicans and the difference in power; how he envisions an ideal society and the future of Chicanos; how Mexicans view Anglos and Blacks; local and historical leaders whom he admires; his reaction to RFK's assassination; the concept of assimilation; his opinion on voting and its effectiveness; and finally a brief background of his family.

OH 3895.2

Narrator: VAHAC MARDIROSIAN
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: January 11, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; Cassette; CD; Digital
Length: 00:50:08
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & edited; 18 pp (first part of interview cut off)
Collateral: None
Abstract:

The first part of an oral history with Juahac Mardirosian, an Armenian raised in Mexico, an American Baptist minister, and resident of Monterey Park, California. Topics include discussion of Mardirosian's role in improving the understanding between teachers and Chicano students; how Mardirosian identifies himself ethnically; derivation of the term Chicano; ethnic terms for Caucasians; Mardirosian's main organizational involvement in education, particularly Chicano children and reading; how he defines the Chicano Movement; changes that he has observed over the last ten years; what he sees as successful activities of the Chicano Movement and how he originally became involved; how he assesses the Student Walkouts; the Chicano Moratorium of 1970; and finally, his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, EICC, La Raza Unida, UMAS, and the Brown Berets.

OH 3895.3

Narrator: VAHAC MARDIROSIAN
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: January 12, 1978
Language: English

Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette; CD; Digital
Length: 00:54:16
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & edited; 20 pp
Collateral: None
Abstract:

The second part of an interview with Juahac Mardirosian. Topics include what Mardirosian sees as important problems in the Chicano community; what he believes causes the education problem for Chicanos; bilingual and bicultural education programs; the need for more Chicano administrators and educators; the concept of assimilation; school integration; the lack of Chicanos in political positions, which creates a lack of voting; local, effective Chicano politicians, particularly Edward Roybal; the undocumented worker; his comments on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano community; the role of the Catholic church; his admiration for Cesar Chavez and Martin Luther King, and why; and finally, after looking back on the last ten years, how Mardirosian sees the future.

OH 3896.1

Narrator: CARLOS MONTES
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: Unknown
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 45 pp
Collateral: Brown Beret photographs (2); digitized newspaper clippings.
Abstract:

An interview with Carlos Montes, graduate of Garfield High School, full-time college student, age twenty, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Montes' educational and occupational history; why he prefers the term Chicano; his opinion on the terms Anglo and gabacho; Chicano organizations to which he belongs, particularly his role as Minister of Information of the Brown Berets; the early beginnings and significant events of the Brown Berets; the influence of the Brown Berets in the Chicano community and Los Angeles area; Montes' opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, UMAS, Alianza, National Farm Workers Association, La Junta, Congress of Mexican American Unity, and EICC; his opinion of local Chicano leaders, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, and Bert Corona; his opinion of non-Chicano politicians, such as Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his opinion of the Black Revolution and corresponding Civil Rights organizations; what he sees as basic problems within the Chicano community; the problems within the Los Angeles schools; the accomplishments of the Student Blowouts of 1968; the arrest of the thirteen that followed [Montes being one of them]; the role of the Catholic church in the community; union discrimination toward the Chicano; police and community relations; the war on poverty and its social programs; coverage of the Chicano Movement from newspapers and television; the term La Raza and what it means to him; his opinion of the welfare system; how he defines the terms

tio taco and vendido; groups that encourage disunity, particularly Caucasians; alliances of the Chicano Movement; Montes' unfavorable opinion of political representation; how he defines the term Brown Power; how he envisions an ideal society; for whom conditions will improve first, Chicanos or Blacks; his immediate plans for the future; how Chicanos and Caucasians view one another; his feelings about the RFK assassination; the effectiveness of certain tactics; how he defines the terms 'compromise' and 'revolution'; and finally a brief background of his Mexican parents.

OH 3896.2

Narrator: CARLOS MONTES
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: March 20, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette; Reel to Reel; digital
Length: 02:06:48
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 61 pp
Collateral: Article from *Los Angeles Magazine*, 2012 [9 pp]; undated photograph of Montes at rally; photograph of Carlos Montes support poster; transcript of interview entitled "FBI Crackdown on Antiwar Groups Targets Chicano, Brown Beret Activist Carlos Montes" [5 pp]

Abstract:

An interview with Carlos Montez, resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Montes' occupational and educational background; why he prefers the term Chicano to identify himself; those who identify themselves as Spanish or Mexican; his current legal battle as one of "The Biltmore Six," accused of arson, specifically lighting a fire at the Biltmore Hotel while Governor Ronald Reagan spoke [1969]; the Justice for Carlos Montes Committee, which is fighting to win his case, ten years after the fact; his involvement in other organizations, such as the Coalition Against Police Abuse, the Davis Dominguez Justice Committee, anti-Bakke Decision, and immigration activism; what the term Chicano Movement means to him; how the Movement is not dead, despite what some say; what he views as positive events of the Chicano Movement; the effect of the 1968 Student Walkouts; distribution of the *La Raza* newspaper and the meetings in Father Luce's church basement and the Paranya Coffee Shop; the transition from YCCA to the Brown Berets; his early involvement with the Mexican American Student Association (MASA) at East Los Angeles College; the effect of the Moratorium Riots; alliances with other races, ethnic groups, and student activists; methods of tactics, such as the sit-ins [at the Board of Education] and picketing; Montes' opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza [as well as the role of the Catholic church in the Movement], La Raza, Lucha [Moe Aguirre], UMAS, Masa, EICC, Congress of Mexican American Unity, and the Brown Berets; general problems facing the Chicano community [unemployment, immigration]; what causes the attack on Chicano rights, particularly the Bakke Decision; the plight of workers in Mexico, which leads to immigration to the U.S.; his opinion on the Carter Plan that deals with immigration and amnesty; police and community relations; the Chicano job situation; the lack of Chicanos in political positions; Democrats vs. Republicans and the difference of who holds the power; his opinion of Mayor L.A. Tom Bradley; the current Chicano education situation [bilingual & bicultural education]; the question of assimilation; television and newspaper

coverage of the Chicano community; the influence of Chicano land activist and La Alianza founder, Reies Lopez Tijerina; how Montes envisions the future of the Chicano Movement; his personal plans for his uncertain future [he would be declared not-guilty]; how his views have not changed too much over the last ten years, except for his desire for more cross-cultural unity; how his involvement in the movement benefitted him; what he views as unsuccessful events for the Chicano Movement, such as the Brown Beret takeover on Catalina Island, and post-Moratorium terroristic tendencies; and finally, how he'd like the narrator to interview a wider strata of the community.

OH 3897.1

Narrator: CARLOS MUÑOZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: January 14, 1969
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 41 pp
Collateral: Author of *Youth, Identity, Power: The Chicano Movement* (Verso, 1989)
Abstract:

An interview with Carlos Munoz, age twenty-nine, part-time student and part time teacher at Cal State Los Angeles, and resident of El Monte. Topics include Munoz' educational and occupational history; his opinion on ethnically identifiable terms; his affiliation with UMAS, its goals, influence, and most satisfying activities; his opinion on MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, Alianza, the National Farm Workers, La Junta, and EICC; his opinion on local Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo; as well as other politicians, such as Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, Hubert Humphrey; his feelings on the Black Revolution; Civil Rights organizations, such as SNCC, NAACP, and SCLC; what he views as basic problems within the Chicano community; the current education situation; the welfare issue; how he defines *tio taco* and *vendido*; alliances of the Chicano Movement; the political representation of Chicanos; the lack of difference in who holds the power [Democrats vs. Republicans]; the lack of influence of Chicanos throughout Los Angeles; how he defines Chicano Liberation Movement; Brown power vs Chicano power; how Munoz envisions an ideal society; Munoz on whether conditions will get better or worse; his plans for the future; how Anglos view Chicanos; national and historical figures whom Munoz admires; the assassination of RFK; the question of assimilation; what he views as the most effective tactics; how Munoz defines revolution and compromise; and finally, a brief background of his parents.

OH 3897.2

Narrator: CARLOS MUÑOZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: July 6, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette (3); Reel to reel (1)

Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 97 pp
Collateral: Biography from UC Berkeley, Ethnic Studies Department [3 pp]; article from *Sonoma State Star* entitled “Carlos Munoz Speaks Against Social Injustice” [3 pp]; article and preview of Munoz’ book, entitled “The Politics of Protest and Chicano Liberation”

Abstract:

An interview with Carlos Munoz, PhD. Topics include discussion of Munoz’ occupation, teaching higher education over the past ten years; why he prefers the term Chicano; the derivation of the term Chicano; his historical briefing on Chicano culture with different geographical areas and terms; Munoz’ community and organizational involvement, including comments on the Bakke Decision and Carter Plan; his most satisfying activities; how he defines the Chicano Movement; the Chicano consensus on immigration, as well as his personal position and solution on the issue; how he does not view the Chicano Movement as dead; the contributions from Blacks and Anglos toward the Movement; what he views as the most successful event of the Movement: the Student Walkouts of 1968 (Montez was president of UMAS at the time) and being one of the thirteen arrested; his critique of the Walkouts and referral to his article (referenced above); La Raza Unida Party; what he considers negative aspects of the Movement, such as Marxist-Leninist rhetoric; his evaluation of the Moratorium Riots; his opinion on picketing and sit-ins, as tactics of protest; Montez’ opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper, Lucha, UMAS, EICC, the Brown Berets, the Congress of Mexican American Unity, and La Raza Unida again; the difference for Chicanos of who is in power (Democrats vs Republicans); the lack of Chicano voting; current problems faced by the Chicano community, particularly education; integration of schools and busing students; how he believes assimilation is not the solution for Chicanos, but more so class acceptance; the issues of poverty and healthcare in the Chicano community; his opinion on politicians; police and community relations within the Chicano community; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano Movement; his respect for farm organizer Ernesto Galarza; Montez’ optimism toward the future; how the Movement influenced him, personally and professionally; and finally, how he has evolved and sees things more clearly now.

OH 3898.1

Narrator: CRUZ OLMEDA BECERRA
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: January 31, 1969
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 49 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Cruz Olmeda, age twenty-three, Chairman of the Brown Berets, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Olmeda’s educational and occupational history, including time in the Navy; why he prefers the term Chicano to identify himself; his opinion on other terms, such as Latin American, Spanish American, Anglo, gringo, and gabacho; his

organizational involvement with La Junta; how he initially became involved with the Brown Berets in 1967; his departure from the Brown Berets and starting the 'cultural nationalist' group La Junta; the goals and influence of La Junta; how he sees the high school Walkouts of 1968 as his most satisfying activity; his views on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, UMAS, Alianza, National Farm Workers, and the EICC; his opinion on local Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, and Ralph Guzman; as well as other politicians and leaders, such as L.A. Mayor Sam Yorty, District Attorney Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; Civil Rights organizations, such as SNCC, SCLC, and NAACP; what Olmeda views as major problems within the Chicano community, mainly capitalism; the problems in schools for Chicanos; the role of the Catholic church; police and community relations; the war on poverty; newspaper coverage of the Movement; how he defines 'la raza' and 'la raza nueva;' the topic of welfare; political unity of the Chicano Movement, as well as alliances; how it does not matter who holds the power, between Democrats and Republicans; how he defines Chicano Liberation Movement; how he envisions an ideal society and whether conditions will get better or worse; how Anglos and Chicanos view each other; his admiration for Pancho Villa; how RFK's assassination failed to affect him; tactics of protest, such as voting, newspapers, and picketing; how Olmeda defines compromise; why he believes the Movement has been effective at this point; and finally, a brief background on his parents.

OH 3898.2

Narrator: CRUZ OLMEDA BECERRA
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: December 23, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette (3); digital
Length: 03:09:05
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 96 pp
Collateral: Photograph with Carlos Montes and Margarita Cuaron, 2012; photograph description.

Abstract:

An interview with Cruz Olmeda, a mining electrician, and resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Topics include his preference for the term Chicano and how he arrived at the decision; why he disapproves of broad terms, such as Latin American and Hispanic; his organizational involvement, particularly the beginning of La Raza Unida Party; his activities with the August 29th Movement, a Chicano communist organization [1974-1978], and his departure; his recent involvement with his trade union organization; his personal responsibilities in La Raza Unida; how he defines the Chicano Movement; what he views as successful events of the Chicano Movement, particularly the National Chicano Moratorium of 1970; his evaluation of the Student Walkouts of 1968 and the effect; his opinion on the EICC as not militant enough; the Communist influence on the Chicano Movement; his departure from the Brown Berets, as well as the organization's eventual disbanding; the start of La Junta; his opinion of the sit-ins at the L.A. Board of Education; the help and influence of Blacks during the Movement; why he believes the Movement is not dead, as well as why he still feels part of the Movement; his opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza; *La Raza* newspaper, Lucha, UMAS, MEChA, and the Congress of Mexican American Unity; the immigration situation; his

perspective on Chicano politicians; the differences in power, Democrats vs Republicans; his opinion on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; the concept of voting; the status of Chicano education; police and Chicano community relations; newspaper coverage of the Chicano community; influential Chicanos; how his politics have changed over the last ten years; what he has learned by his affiliation with the Chicano Movement; how he envisions the future of Chicanos in the U.S. and his personal plans for the future; and finally, changes he would like to see in a new Communist party.

OH 3899.1

Narrator: JOHN ORTIZ [see oral history 5031]
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: Unknown
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 38 pp
Collateral: Photograph of John Ortiz speaking to students, 1968.

Abstract:

An interview with John Ortiz, age seventeen, senior at Garfield High School, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Ortiz' educational background; why he prefers to be identified as Mexican American or Chicano, and how he arrived at that decision; organizations with which he is involved, particularly the East L.A. Improvement Council, YCCA, and the high school-based cultural awareness group Maya; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, UMAS, Alianza, La Junta, National Farm Workers, Congress of Mexican American Unity, and the EICC; his opinion on local Chicano politicians and activists, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo; as well as non-Chicano politicians, such as Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his thoughts on the Civil Rights Movement, including SNCC and NAACP; what he sees as basic problems in the community, particularly gerrymandering and education; Ortiz' view on the Blowouts, and being the leader at Garfield High School; what he believes motivated the arrest of the thirteen, following the Blowouts; comments on L.A. District Attorney Evelle Younger; the role of the Catholic church in the Chicano community; discrimination toward Chicanos in the unions; police and community relations; war on poverty programs in which he worked, including Vista and Headstart; newspaper coverage by the *LA Times* and the *Herald Examiner*; local television coverage; comments on the meaning of La Raza (the race); the state of the welfare system; comments on the terms *tio taco* and *vendido*; the lack of Chicano political unity and alliances; the relationship between Chicanos and Blacks; the Chicano representation in politics; the power held by both the L.A. City Council and the Board of Education, and the effect of that; the term Brown Power and what it means; how Ortiz envisions an ideal society and whether conditions will get better or worse; how the future lies in the hands of Chicano youth; how Chicanos and Anglos view one another; the assassination of RFK; why Chicanos should stay separate for now and not assimilate; Ortiz' opinion on various activism tactics; what the terms compromise and revolution mean to him; and finally, a brief background of his parents.

OH 3899.2

Narrator: JOHN ORTIZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: March 20, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel [partial]
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 90 pp
Collateral: None [see oral history 5031]

Abstract:

An interview with John Ortiz, an analyst for the California Personnel Board, and university professor. Topics include Ortiz' preference for the term Chicano, when referring to himself, and his preferred terms for Caucasians; his organizational involvement over the last ten years, including planning the Chicano Moratorium of 1970, his foray into making a film on the Moratorium through Loyola Marymount, and contributing to *Regeneracion* magazine with the Brown Berets; how he defines the term Chicano Movement and how the political scene has changed over the last ten years; Chicanos and voting practices; what he views as successful and unsuccessful events of the Chicano Movement; how he organized the student strike at Garfield High School; YCCA; the Black Panther Party vs Ron Karenga; Camp Hess Kramer; assistance from the Blacks; using picketing and sit-ins (at the Board of Education) as a protest tactic; his overall assessment of the Movement thus far, as a positive contribution; his opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as *La Raza* newspaper, the Brown Berets, and MEChA; what he sees as problems in the community; the nature of Chicano politicians and politics in general; La Raza Unida Party; his opinion on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; slight changes that he has observed over the last ten years; bilingual/bicultural education; the need for more Chicanos in the education system; how he feels about local integration proposals and Chicano assimilation; police and community relations; the United Neighborhood Organization (UNO); the role of the Catholic church in the community, and the effect of *Catolicos por la Raza*; newspaper and television coverage of the community; the immigration issue; his admiration for Chicano artists and educators, as well as Cesar Chavez; how he envisions the future; how the Movement affected him personally; and finally, why he feels that a revolution is necessary.

OH 3900.1

Narrator: MONTE PEREZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 18, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 63 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Monte Perez, age twenty-one, senior at Cal State Los Angeles, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Perez' educational and occupational background; his

preference for the terms Chicano and Mexican American, and why; his opinion on those who identify themselves as Latin or Spanish American; usage of the terms gabacho and Anglo in identifying Caucasians; Perez' organizational involvement with UMAS and EICC, and how he became involved; the influence of UMAS; the Student Walkouts and Sal Castro's reinstatement as his most satisfying activities; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Brown Berets, Reies Tijerina and Alianza, National Farm Workers, La Junta, the Congress of Mexican Unity, and EICC; his opinion on local Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Francisco Bravo, and Ralph Guzman; his opinion on California-based and national politicians, such as Sam Yorty (L.A. Mayor), Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; Black revolution and the Civil Rights Movement; what he views as basic problems of Chicanos in Los Angeles; the role of the Catholic Church in the community; police and community relations, including the programs of L.A. Police Chief Reddin; the effect of the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the community; the purpose of Chicano newspapers, such as *La Raza*; how Perez defines the Chicano Movement, and its role in the Southwest; the lack of Chicano political unity, and the need for more alliances; Chicano and Black relations; Chicanos and politics; who holds too much power in Los Angeles; the term 'brown power' and how he defines it; how Perez envisions an ideal society; his plans for the future; whether conditions will improve for Blacks or Chicanos first; how he defines white racism; how Anglos and Chicanos view each other; national leaders whom he admires; how the assassination of RFK affected him; his views on Chicano assimilation into larger society; tactics of voting, picketing, and sit-ins; what the terms 'compromise' and 'militant' mean to him; and finally, a brief background on his parents.

OH 3900.2

Narrator: MONTE PEREZ, PhD.
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: September 13, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette (3 tapes - tape 1 & 3 are missing); Reel to reel
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 96 pp
Collateral: Professional biography; article from *Press Enterprise* regarding Perez' retirement from Moreno Valley Community College, 2011.

Abstract:

An oral history with Monte Perez, PhD. Topics include Perez' educational and occupational background; why he prefers the term Chicano, and its derivation; the use of the Chicano term in early stages of the Movement; other terms such as Mexican, Latin, or Spanish American; Perez' current organizational involvement in education advocacy, and what he considers the most satisfying aspects; how Perez defines the Chicano Movement; how he believes the Movement has not died, but instead has changed; how he still feels a part of the Movement; events of the late sixties that he considers successful; how he became involved with the Student Walkouts, and its early organization; how he evaluates the Walkouts; his advocacy for bilingual and bicultural education; his opinion on Chicano assimilation into larger society; the effect of the EICC and the role of Juahac Mardirosian; his evaluation of the Moratorium Riots and the effect on the community; sit-ins and picketing as tactics; his involvement with UMAS/MEChA and its

contribution to the Movement; his evaluation of *Catolicos por la Raza*, as well as the role of the church; his opinion on the newspaper *La Raza* and the role of the media; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as Lucha, Brown Berets, Congress of Mexican American Unity, and La Raza Unida Party; the lack of difference in power, between Democrats and Republicans; Chicanos and politics; L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; what Perez sees as basic problems in the community; the issue of closing the U.S./Mexico border; police and Chicano relations; the positive influence of Martin Luther King, the Kennedys, and Cesar Chavez on the community; Perez' optimism for the Chicano future; the question of a necessary revolution; how Perez himself has changed since the sixties; the effect the Chicano Movement has had on his life; and finally, Perez' plans for his future.

OH 3901.1

Narrator: HORACIO QUINONES
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 16, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 66 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Horacio Quinones, age thirty-eight, a student and minister, and resident of Lincoln Heights, California. Topics include Quinones' educational and occupational background; his preference for the term Mexican American, and why; his opinion on those who refer to themselves as Latin or Spanish American; his organizational involvement in EICC, and its significant events, including the Student Walkouts; what Quinones views as successful events since the Walkouts, particularly the approach to education; the influence of EICC; what Quinones views as his most satisfying activity; his opinion on MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, UMAS (college & high school chapters), Alianza, the National Farm Workers, and La Junta; his opinion on both Chicano and national politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Francisco Bravo, Ralph Guzman, Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; Quinones' opinion on the Black Revolution and Civil Rights Movement, including NAACP and SNCC; the basic problems for the Chicano community and the causes; motivations behind the 'arrest of the thirteen;' the role of the Catholic church in the community; police and community relations; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of Chicanos; how Quinones defines the terms *la raza* & *la raza nueva*; how he defines the term *tio taco*; his thoughts on political unity and alliances; Chicano and Black relations; who holds too much political power in Los Angeles; how Quinones defines Chicano Liberation Movement; Brown power vs Chicano power; how Quinones envisions an ideal society, and whether conditions will improve or get worse; his plans for the future; how Chicanos and Caucasians view each other; the assassination of RFK; his views concerning Chicano assimilation; effective tactics used for protest; how he defines the terms compromise and militant; and finally, a brief background on his wife and parents.

OH 3901.2

Narrator: HORACIO QUINONES
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: June 8, 1979 [date of transcription]
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette; digital
Length: 02:37:17
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 65 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Horacio Quinones, resident of East Los Angeles, and minister and director of the Latin American Baptist Church in Central Autista De Aztlan. Topics include Quinones educational and occupational background; why he prefers the term Chicano; his opinion of those who refer to themselves as Spanish American; his local-level involvement, particularly school integration; problems with Chicano-area schools; lack of change during the past ten years; his opinion on bilingual/bicultural education and assimilation; the issues of immigration and employment; Chicanos and politics; his work in the community being his most satisfying activity; what the term Chicano Movement means to him; how he believes the Chicano Movement is not dead; his interaction with Chicano gang members; events from 1968 that he views as successes, particularly the sit-ins at the Board of Education and the Student Walkouts; his subsequent involvement with EICC; the use of picketing as a tactic; newspaper and television coverage of the community; Quinones opinion of Chicano-based organizations, such as Lucha, La Raza, UMAS/MEChA, EICC, the Brown Berets, the Council of Mexican American Unity, (EICC becoming) the Mexican American Commission, La Raza Unida Party, and Catolicos por la Raza (as well as the role of the Church in the community); the main problems in the Chicano community today; police and community relations; his thoughts on whether or not a revolution is necessary; how Quinones envisions the future; and finally the effect that the Movement had on him personally.

OH 3902.1

Narrator: RALPH RAMIREZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 28 pp
Collateral: Brown Beret photograph from *Los Angeles Times*

Abstract:

An oral history with Ralph Ramirez, age nineteen, graduate of Roosevelt High School, Minister of Discipline for the Brown Berets, and resident of Boyle Heights, East Los Angeles. Topics include his preference for the term Chicano; his opinion on those who refer to themselves as Latin-American or Spanish; Ramirez' involvement in the Brown Berets and the organization's beginnings; what he sees as significant events for the Brown Berets; the goals of the Brown Berets; the influence of the Brown Berets; Ramirez' opinion on other Chicano-based

organizations, such as MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, UMAS, Alianza, National Farm Workers, La Junta, and EICC; his opinion on Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, and Antonio Bravo; his opinion on politicians outside the community, such as Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; Ramirez' opinion on the Civil Rights Movement, including SCLC and the Black Panthers; what he sees as basic problems in the Chicano community; his opinion on the Student Walkouts and the arrest of the thirteen [Ramirez being one of them]; the role of the Catholic church in the community; police and community relations; war on poverty programs; newspaper and television coverage; how he defines la raza nueva; alliances of the Movement; the influence of Chicanos in the L.A. community; brown power vs. Chicano power, and how elder Chicanos perceive these terms; how Ramirez envisions an ideal society and how he perceives the future for Chicanos; how Chicanos and Anglos view each other; the assassination of RFK; whether or not Chicanos should assimilate into mainstream society; what Ramirez views as effective tactics of protest; his feelings on revolution; and finally, a brief background on his parents.

OH 3902.2

Narrator: RALPH RAMIREZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 13, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette (2); digital
Length: 02:56:39
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 85 pp
Collateral: Newspaper clippings

Abstract:

An interview with Ralph Ramirez, an employment counselor, and resident of Fullerton, California. Topics include Ramirez' educational and occupational background; his preference for the term Latino, and why; his opinion on other ethnically identifiable terms; what the Chicano Movement means to him and how he still feels a part of it; how he believes the Movement is not dead, but how its approach has changed; events of the late 1960s that stand out in his mind; his organizational involvement in the Walkouts of 1968, to provide a buffer between police and students; the role of Sal Castro and other teachers; the anti-Vietnam War Moratorium Marches and the effect; the support of Chicanos from Blacks and Anglos; his perspective on less successful events of the Movement; police infiltration into the Brown Berets; the sit-ins at the Board of Education; the effective use of picketing; Ramirez' opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza and *La Raza* newspaper; early gatherings at La Piranha coffeehouse; Brown Berets transition from YCCA; his opinion on Lucha, UMAS/MECHA, EICC, MASA; the split of the Brown Berets and eventual disbanding by David Sanchez; his opinion on the Congress of Mexican American Unity, and La Raza Unida Party; what he believes are the important problems within the Chicano community, particularly immigration and Affirmative Action; the current state of Chicano education; the lack of Chicanos in politics; how Anglo politicians cannot represent or help the Chicanos; his opinion on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; police and Chicano community relations; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano community; the relationship between the Catholic church and the

Chicano community; his respect for Reies Tijerina and Cesar Chavez; Ramirez' optimism about the future; his political beliefs currently; his thoughts on why a Chicano revolution would not succeed; and finally, the benefits of being involved in the Chicano Movement.

OH 3903.1

Narrator: JOE (JOSE) RAZO
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: June 16, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim; 38 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Joe Razo, age thirty, a low-income housing representative, editor of *La Raza* newspaper, and resident of El Cerrino, California. Topics include Razo's educational and occupational background; his preference for the term Chicano, and why; becoming "establishment-oriented" and advocating education; the meanings of la raza & la raza nueva; the purpose and goals of the Brown Berets and La Junta; his memories of the Student Walkouts of 1968 and the effect – being one of the thirteen arrested; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, UMAS, Alianza, and EICC; Cesar Chavez and the National Farmworkers; his opinion on Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo, and Ralph Guzman; his opinion on local and national politicians, such as Sam Yorty, Eugene McCarthy, Hubert Humphrey, and Mike Hannon; his opinion on the Civil Rights Movement, including NAACP and SNCC; what he sees as basic problems in the Chicano community; the role of the Catholic church; the effects of the welfare system; police and community relations; the war on poverty; newspaper coverage; Chicano alliances; who holds the political power in Los Angeles; how he defines the Chicano Liberation Movement & brown power; how Anglos view brown power; how Razo views an ideal society; whether conditions will get better or worse for the Chicano; what racism means to him; how Chicanos and Caucasians view one another; effective tactics of protest; how he defines the terms revolution, compromise, and militant; and finally, a brief background of his family.

OH 3903.2

Narrator: JOE (JOSE) RAZO
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: July 31, 1979
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; cassette; digital
Length: 02:01:46
Transcript: Digitized. Verbatim & Edited; 99 pp
Collateral: Newspaper clipping, 8 pp, 1983.
Abstract:

An interview with Joe Razo, Director of the Concentrated Enforcement Program (under the Department of Industrial Relations), and resident of Alhambra, California. Topics include his preference for the word Chicano, and why; the activist involvement of Eliezear Risco; early days of Brown Berets, in the Piranha Coffee Shop, and the evolution of their identity; how Razo defines the Chicano Movement; the role of Father Luce helping the organization get started; his opinion on whether or not the Movement is dead; how he evaluates his role in the Movement; his views of politics since working for the California legislature; what he views as the most successful events of the late 1960s: the Walkouts, and the creation of a positive Chicano self-image; his involvement with the Walkouts, being one of the thirteen arrested; the involvement of Vahac Mardirosian and the EICC, with the School Board sit-ins; his involvement with Catolicos por la Raza (to fight hypocrisy in the church); his story about the conflict and police brutality at St. Basil's Church, 1969; his subsequent arrest, facing trial for conspiracy, being found guilty, and enduring ninety days in the county jail; his opinion on less-successful or negative aspects of the late 1960s; Reverend Tony Hernandez' community involvement; the effect of the Moratorium Riots of 1970; his opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper (being the former editor), Lucha (and Moe Aguirre), UMAS/MEChA, EICC, (police infiltration into the) Brown Berets, the Congress of Mexican American Unity, and La Raza Unida Party; Chicanos and politics; his opinion on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; major problems within the Chicano community; the current status of Chicano education; bilingual/bicultural education; his opinion on Chicano assimilation; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano community; the immigration issue; the types of people he admires; his opinion on Chicano conditions currently, and how he envisions the future; his current political views and how they have changed over the past ten years; his opinion on those who call themselves Latin or Spanish American, despite being Mexican; his opinion on the terms Anglo, White, and Gringo; and finally, how attitudes change over the years and how he has no regrets.

OH 3904

Narrator: FRED RELENDEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: October 22, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized Verbatim; 37 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Fred Relemdez, age nineteen, college student at Cal State Los Angeles, and resident of City Terrace, California. Topics include Relemdez' occupational and educational background; why he prefers to be called Chicano and what led him to that decision; his feelings on the term Spanish American; his definition of the words gringo and gabacho; how he joined the Brown Berets; the founding of the Brown Berets, significant events thus far, and the influence on Chicanos and the community; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, UMAS, Alianza, National Farm Workers, and La Junta; his opinion of Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, and Antonio

Bravo; his opinion on other politicians, such as L.A. Mayor Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his opinion on the Civil Rights Movement and their umbrella organizations, such as SNCC and SCLC; Ron Karenga and the US organization; what Relemdez views as basic problems within the Chicano community, including education and police brutality; his opinion of the Los Angeles Board of Education; his evaluation of the Student Blowouts of 1968 and the arrest of the thirteen; the role of the Catholic church in the community; Chicano discrimination within labor unions; police and Chicano relations; the War on Poverty programs; newspaper and television coverage of Chicanos; the topic of welfare; the terms *tio* and *vendido*; Chicano unity and disunity, and the concept of alliances (such as SDS); Chicanos and politics; how Relemdez defines Chicano Liberation Movement; Chicano power & brown power; how Chicanos and Anglos view each other; how Relemdez envisions an ideal society and whether conditions will improve; his personal plans for the future; the assassination of RFK; the question of Chicano assimilation; effective tactics of protest; what the terms compromise and revolution mean to him; and finally, a brief background on Relemdez' parents.

OH 3905.1

Narrator: ELIEZEAR L. RISCO
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: Unknown
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized Verbatim; 39 pp
Collateral: *Los Angeles Times* newspaper clipping, 1968

Abstract:

An interview with Eliezear Risco, age thirty, managing editor for *La Raza* newspaper, and resident of Lincoln Heights, California. Topics include Risco's educational and occupational background; the significance of the term Chicano; how Chicano is different from Mexican American and Latin; how Risco defines the term *la raza* (the race); his opinion on Caucasian terms, such as gringo and Anglo; Chicano-based organizations in which he participates; how he became involved with *La Raza* newspaper; the goals of *La Raza*, its coverage, how the community reacts to it, and its influence; his definition of the term 'Movement;' the terms 'tio taco' and 'vendido;' Risco's opinion on prominent Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, and UMAS; how the Chicano community deals with criticism from the L.A. City Council; the role of the student in the Chicano Movement; his opinion on UMAS in high schools, Alianza, the National Farm Workers, La Junta, and the EICC; his opinion on local Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo, and Ralph Guzman; his opinion on Caucasian, national politicians, such as Sam Yorty and Eugene McCarthy; Risco's opinion on the Civil Rights Movement and organizations like SNCC, SCLC, NAACP, US, and the Black Congress; what he believes are basic problems of the Chicano community; the effects of the Student Walkouts of 1968, and the motivation behind the arrest of the thirteen—of which, Risco was one [see newspaper clipping]; the contribution of the Catholic Church within the community; the status of police and community relations; the war on poverty programs; his

opinion of major newspapers; the welfare system; the problem of unity within the Chicano Movement, and the question of alliances; how politics are controlled by the Anglos; what he views as an ideal society and whether or not conditions will improve for the Chicano; his opinion on certain tactics of protest, such as voting, writing letters, picketing, boycotts, and sit-ins; how he defines the terms 'revolution' and 'militant;' and finally, a very brief occupational background of his parents.

OH 3905.2

Narrator: ELIEZEAR L. RISCO
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: September 11, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Cassette; digital
Length: 03:37:18
Transcript: Digitized Verbatim & Edited; 82 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Eliezear Risco, age forty-two, a community organizer, and a full time PhD student. Topics include Risco's current work in community health and education programs; Risco's past job teaching and trying to develop a Chicano studies program for a school; Risco's Master's degree background in Literature and Education; getting involved with the National Farm Workers; why he prefers using the term La Raza; derivation of the term Chicano and how it has changed; the beginning of *La Raza* and the start of the Movement; the contribution of Father Luce; the major accomplishments of La Raza; student involvement in the Walkouts; his opinion of those who identify themselves as Latin-American and how Chicanos have changed their views of outsiders; his organizational involvement, particularly in the California Rural Health Federation; the various definitions of the Chicano Movement and his thoughts on whether the Movement is dead; how he views the Farm Workers Movement as a great success; his opinion on less successful aspects of the Chicano Movement, particularly the effect of the "come latelays;" the assistance from Anglos and Blacks within the Movement; the effects of the Moratorium Riots of 1969, and his memories of it; Risco's evaluation of the sit-ins and picketing as tactics; the role of the Catholic Church in the community; his opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as UMAS, MEChA, EICC, the Brown Berets, and the Congress of Mexican Unity; Chicanos and political roles; the lack of difference between power, with democrats or republicans; significant social issues within the Chicano community, particularly the land issue; his memories of the Lucha organization; the current status of Chicanos in politics; how Anglos cannot represent Chicanos politically; the slight gains of Chicano education; Chicano assimilation, the exchange of culture for success; police and community relations; television and newspaper coverage in the Chicano community; Risco's thoughts on immigration; his admiration for leaders such as Cesar Chavez and Bert Corona, and why; his optimism for the future of Chicanos; Risco's current political views; and finally, how he has benefitted from being part of the Movement.

OH 3906.1

Narrator: RAUL RUIZ

Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: October 21, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: unknown
Transcript: Digitized Verbatim; 75 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Raul Ruiz, age twenty-five, student, editor of the *Chicano Student News*, and resident of Lincoln Heights, California. Topics include Ruiz' educational and occupational background; his preference for the term Chicano and why; his disdain for Chicanos who prefer to be called Spanish American and Latin American; his difficult childhood in the barrio of El Paso, Texas, and then in East Los Angeles; his theory on what the older Mexican generation may think of the current Movement; his usage of the Caucasian terms: Anglo, gringo, and gabacho; his current organizational involvement; the formation of EICC, its significant events and its influence; Ruiz' opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, UMAS, Alianza, National Farm Workers, and the Council of Mexican American Unity; his opinion on local Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, and Antonio Bravo; his opinion on Caucasian and national politicians, such as L.A. Mayor Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, Ronald Reagan, Hubert Humphrey; his opinion on black Civil Rights organizations, such as SNCC, SCLC, NAACP, US, and the Black Congress; what he believes are the basic problems within the Chicano community; his perspective of the Student Blowouts and the effect; the role of the Catholic Church within the community; Chicano discrimination by labor unions; the community relations program of L.A. Police Chief Redden; Ruiz' opinion on Los Angeles newspaper and television coverage; the smaller Chicano newspapers; what the terms 'la raza' and 'la raza nueva' mean to him; the current welfare program; the importance of Chicano unity and alliances; how it does not matter which political party is in power, republicans or democrats; how Caucasians retain and use power; the influence of Chicanos in Los Angeles; how he defines the Chicano Liberation Movement; how he envisions an ideal society and his personal plans for the future; his definition of white racism and how Anglos view Chicanos; Chicano figures whom Ruiz admires; RFK's assassination; whether or not Chicanos should assimilate into larger society; effective tactics of protest, such as voting, picketing, boycotts, and letter writing; his definition of the term 'movement;' how Ruiz defines the terms 'militant' and 'compromise;' and finally, a brief background on his parents.

OH 3906.2

Narrator: RAUL RUIZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: April 15, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; cassette; digital
Length: 02:06:49
Transcript: Digitized Edited& Verbatim; 68 pp

Collateral: Newspaper clippings

Abstract:

An interview with Raul Ruiz, assistant professor at Cal State University, Northridge. Topics include Ruiz perspective on the terms Chicano and Mexican American; how he defines the term Chicano; his early work with *Inside Eastside*; planning the Student Walkouts of 1968, at the Piranha Coffeehouse; the important role of students; the beginning of EICC as a result of the Walkouts, and the role of Vuahac Mardirosian; how the Movement has changed and died down in recent years; how the Movement did not achieve its goals; whether or not a revolution is necessary for the progression of Chicanos; his opinion on Mexicans who refer to themselves as Latin American or Spanish American; his involvement with the organization Padres Unidos; bilingual/bicultural education; what Ruiz believes are the most significant events of the Chicano Movement; Catolicos Por La Raza; the effects of the Moratorium Riots; the negative effect of corruption within the Movement; the issue of school integration; the assistance from Blacks and Anglos during the Movement; his opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as *La Raza* newspaper, Lucha, UMAS MEChA, the Brown Berets, and La Raza Unida; the problems within the Chicano community: unemployment, education, and health; the lack of Chicano politicians; L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; the need for Chicanos in the police force; newspaper coverage of Chicanos; the immigration situation; how Ruiz' politics have changed over the last ten years; and finally, what factors, he believes, will bring about change for Chicanos.

OH 3907.1

Narrator: DR. DAVID SANCHEZ

Interviewer: Gerald Rosen

Date: November 12, 1968

Language: English

Project: Chicano Students in L.A.

Audio Format(s): None

Length: Unknown

Transcript: Verbatim; 48 pp

Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Dr. David Sanchez, age thirty-five, professor of math at UCLA, and resident of Santa Monica. Topics include Sanchez' educational and occupational background; his preferred terms of ethnic identity; his opinion on Caucasian terms, such as Anglo, gringo, and gabacho; his early involvement in EICC and its formation after the Student Walkouts of 1968; his satisfaction with his work at UCLA; his opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as the Brown Berets [the prime minister of which is named David John Sanchez, but is unrelated], UMAS, Alianza, National Farm Workers, La Junta, and the Congress of Mexican American Unity; his opinion on political activists, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Francisco Bravo, Ralph Guzman, Sam Yorty, Mike Hanon, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his opinion on the black movement/revolution; what he sees as basic problems within the Chicano community, particularly education and labor; his opinion on the Blowouts, the effect, and the arrest of the thirteen; the role of the catholic church in the Chicano community; police and community relations; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano community; alliances within the Chicano community; the term *tio taco* and its meaning; political representation of the community; who holds the power,

republican vs. democrat; what the Chicano Liberation Movement looks like to him; Chicano organizations that Sanchez views as important; the term brown power and what it means to him; how he views the ideal society; how Sanchez feels things will improve and not worsen; which group he believes will see improvements first, blacks or Chicanos; how Anglos and Chicanos view one another; the effect of RFK's assassination on him; his admiration for Cesar Chavez, [U.S. Attorney General] Ramsey Clark, Harry Truman, and Adlai Stevenson; what he views as the most effective tactics of protest, particularly voting; the terms compromise and revolution and what they mean to him; and finally, a brief background on his wife and parents.

OH 3907.2

Narrator: DR. DAVID SANCHEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: July 10, 1978 (date of transcription)
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; Cassettes (2); digital
Length: Approximately 2 hours
Transcript: Verbatim & Edited; 66 pp
Collateral: Provost biography of Sanchez from Lehigh University
Abstract:

A phone interview with Dr. David Sanchez, professor at the University of New Mexico. Topics include his preference for the terms Chicano and Mexican American; his opinion on people who refer to themselves as Spanish or Latin American; his current involvement with local Chicano students, such as the Society for the Advancement of Chicano and Native American Scientists (SACNAS); how he defined the Chicano Movement in the sixties and the focus on education; successful events and organizations of the Chicano Movement, such as the EICC and the Blowouts; how he became involved with EICC; the lead role of Juahac Mardirosian; his opinion on bilingual/bicultural education; how he views assimilation of Chicanos; the immigration issue; help from Anglos and Blacks during the Movement's height; his opinion on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; the Moratorium Riots; the sit-ins at the Board of Education; his memories on Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper, LUCHA, UMAS, MEChA, the Brown Berets [the prime minister of which is named David John Sanchez, but is unrelated], the Congress of Mexican American Unity, the Mexican American Education Commission, and La Raza Unida; what he views as major problems facing the Chicano community; Chicano politicians and the voting process; the question of whether Anglo politicians can represent the Chicano community; democrats vs. republicans; newspaper and television coverage of Chicanos; his admiration/respect for Cesar Chavez, Bert Corona, Richard Allatore, Juan Gomez Quinones, and (local janitor) Ben Carmona; how Sanchez envisions the future of the Chicano community; his opinion on why a revolution is not necessary; the effect that the Movement has had on him personally; how his politics have changed over the last ten years; and finally, the need for Chicano academics and growth of Chicano studies.

OH 3908.1

Narrator: FREDERICO SANCHEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: April 15, 1969

Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: unknown
Transcript: Digitized Verbatim; 43 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Fred Sanchez, age thirty-three, a teacher at Roosevelt High School, and resident of Rosemead, California. Topics include Sanchez' educational and occupational background; how he identifies himself and other Chicanos, but without the use of an exact term, and how he arrived at this conclusion; how he defines militant; his organizational involvement with EICC, its significant events, how it has changed, and its influence in the community; his opinion of Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Brown Berets, UMAS, Alianza, National Farm Workers, and La Junta; his opinion on local Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Bert Calderon, Ralph Guzman, and Antonio Bravo; his opinion on Caucasian politicians, such as Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; Sanchez' perspective on the black Civil Rights Movement; what he views as basic problems within the community; the motivation for the arrest of the thirteen, after the Student Walkouts; the role of the Catholic Church in the community; police and Chicano community relations; the war on poverty; television and newspaper coverage; the welfare system; the term *tio taco*; Chicano political unity, and alliances with other marginalized groups; Caucasian political power, aka the white power structure; the Chicano Movement as a civil rights movement; how Sanchez envisions an ideal society; whether or not conditions for the Chicano will get better or worse; his opinion on whose hands hold the future; how Chicanos and Anglos view each other; historical figures whom he admires, such as Emiliano Zapata; the assassination of RFK; the various tactics of protest; how he defines compromise; and finally, a very brief background of his family.

OH 3908.2

Narrator: FREDERICO SANCHEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: 1979
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; cassette; digital
Length: 02:13:41
Transcript: Digitized Edited & Verbatim; 71 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Frederico Sanchez, an associate professor, and resident of San Pedro, California. Topics include his usage of the term Chicano and its evolution; the usage of Caucasian terms, such as Anglo, gringo, and *gabacho*; his most satisfying activity in tutoring low-income Chicanos; how he defines the Chicano Movement; what he views as successful events during the height of the Movement, such as bilingual education; the current results of Movement efforts; assistance from Anglos and Blacks during the Movement; his reflections of the Student Walkouts, the sit-ins, and the Moratorium Riots; his opinion on Chicano-based

organizations, such as Catolicos Por La Raza, *La Raza* newspaper, Lucha, UMAS MEChA, EICC, the Congress of Mexican American Unity, La Raza Unida Party; his opinion on Chicano politicians, such as Richard Alatorre; Sanchez' personal voting tendencies; his opinion on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; current problems facing the Chicano community, such as the Bakke decision (which legalized university affirmative action, but invalidated racial quotas); recent improvements in Chicano education; police and Chicano relations; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano community; the issue of undocumented workers and immigration; the influence and role of the Catholic Church in the community; how Sanchez envisions the future of Chicanos; his thoughts on Chicano assimilation into the wider society; and finally, his broader view of the world and how he has benefitted from being part of the Movement.

OH 3909.1

Narrator: JOHN "SHORTY" MARQUEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: December 6, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: unknown
Transcript: Digitized Verbatim; 14 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with "Shorty," age twenty-five, a truck driver, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Shorty's educational and occupational background; his preference for the term Chicano; his usage of Caucasian terms, such as Anglo, gringo, and gabacho; joining the organization La Junta, which grew out of the Brown Berets; the activities and influence of La Junta in the community; Shorty's opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Brown Berets, UMAS, Alianza, the National Farm Workers, and EICC; his opinion on local Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, and Ralph Guzman; his opinion on California, Caucasian politicians, such as Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his opinion on black Civil Rights and corresponding organizations, such as SNCC and the Black Congress; what Shorty sees as current problems within the Chicano community; his evaluation of schools in the East Los Angeles area; his opinion of the Student Walkouts, the Board of Education Sit-ins, and the arrest of the thirteen; the role of the Catholic Church in the Chicano community; L.A. Police Chief Reddin's community relations program; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage in the community; the welfare system; how Shorty defines the terms *tio taco* and *vendido*; the struggle with Chicano unity; Chicano alliances with other marginalized groups; how Shorty defines the Chicano Movement; brown power vs. Chicano power; how he envisions an ideal society; how Anglos and Chicanos view each other; effective tactics of protest; and finally, a brief background on Shorty's parents.

OH 3909.2

Narrator: JOHN "SHORTY" MARQUEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: 1978

Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): cassette (2); digital
Length: 01:52:31
Transcript: Digitized Edited & Verbatim; 45 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with “Shorty,” an unemployed student, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Shorty’s occupational background; his preference for the term Chicano and why; his preference for the term white, when referring to the dominant society; his current involvement in MEChA; the significance of the Bakke Case (which legalized university affirmative action, but invalidated racial quotas); how Shorty defines the Chicano Movement; the successes of the Movement, such as extended opportunity programs (EOPS); as well as the less successful aspects of the Movement; assistance from blacks and whites during the height of the Movement; police and community relations; his reflection of the Student Walkouts and the Moratorium Riots; Shorty’s opinion on Chicano-based organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper; recalls being shot by Moe Aguirre after a fight broke out with the Lucha organization; his opinion on UMAS, EICC, Brown Berets, and CMEC; important problems currently facing the Chicano community; the issue of gang warfare; Chicanos and politics; Chicano assimilation and school integration; bilingual/bicultural education; Shorty’s interactions with police; newspaper and television coverage within the community; the Carter Plan for immigration; the Catholic Church and community relations; how Shorty envisions the future; how his politics have changed over the last ten years; and finally, his transition after time spent in prison.

OH 3910.1

Narrator: CARLOS VASQUEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: September 10, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized Edited; 64 pp
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Carlos Vasquez, age twenty-three, and UCLA college student. Topics include Vasquez’s educational and occupational background; his ethnic term preference, and why; how his identity has evolved over the last few years; his opinion on those who call themselves Spanish American; his feelings about Caucasian terms, such as Anglos, gringo, and gabacho; his organizational involvement in UMAS, significant activities and influence; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Brown Berets, Alianza, National Fram Workers, and La Junta; his opinion on local Chicano leaders, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, and Antonio Bravo; his opinion on local L.A. and greater California politicians, such as L.A. Mayor Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon (School Board), Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his opinion on black Civil Rights organizations, such

as SNCC, SCLC, NAACP, US, and the Black Congress; Stokely Carmichael; Martin Luther King; what Vasquez sees as basic issues for the Chicano in Los Angeles, particularly lack of representation; lack of Chicano unity; the problems within Chicano schools; his evaluation of the Student Blowouts; the role of the Catholic Church within the community; discrimination within labor unions; police and community relations; the war on poverty and its programs; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano community; what 'la raza' and 'la raza nueva' mean to him; the issue of welfare; Chicanos and alliances (particularly with African Americans); those who hold too much political power in Los Angeles; brown power vs Chicano power; how Vasquez envisions an ideal society and whether or not conditions for the Chicano will improve; how he defines white racism; how Anglos and Chicanos view one another; his admiration for Corky Gonzales; his views on assimilation; various tactics of protest; and finally, a brief background of his family.

OH 3910.2

Narrator: CARLOS VASQUEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: July 13, 1979
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel
Length: unknown
Transcript: Digitized Edited & Verbatim; 70 pp
Collateral: Article written by Vasquez, *Regeneracion: National Liberation and Our History* (July 1976)

Abstract:

An interview with Carlos Vasquez, a teacher and PhD candidate, and resident of Silver Lake, California. Topics include his preference for the term Mexican; evolution of the term Chicano; the decline of the Chicano Movement; how Vasquez defines Chicano Movement; his current involvement in *Sin Frontera*, *Casa*, and *Se Prensa*; how he views the Moratorium (1970) as a great success; what he views as lesser successes of the Chicano Movement; assistance from Anglos and Blacks; his evaluation of the Student Walkouts; the role of Father Luce in helping the students organize; the key role of high school students; the sit-ins at the Los Angeles Board of Education and his arrest as a participant; his opinion of picketing as a tactic; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as *Catolicos por la Raza*; *La Raza*, *Lucha*, *UMAS*, *MEChA*, *EICC*, the *Brown Berets*, *Congress of Mexican American Unity*, and the *Raza Unida Party*; important and current issues for Chicanos, particularly the undocumented worker; the Carter Plan for amnesty; Chicanos and politics; the differences in democrats and republicans; how Vasquez foresees a revolution for change; his thoughts on L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley; Chicanos and assimilation; bilingual and bicultural education; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage of Chicanos; the personal influence of Bert Corona on Vasquez; his optimism for the future; how his politics have evolved over the last ten years; and finally, how he has benefitted from his involvement in the Movement.

OH 3911

Narrator: LUIS DIAZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen

Date: November 20, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized Edited; 32 pp.
Collateral: None
Abstract:

An interview with Luis Diaz, age thirty-one, and resident of East Los Angeles. Topics include Diaz' occupational and educational background; his preference for the term Chicano, and why; his thoughts on other ethnic terms, such as Latin American, Spanish American, gabacho, Anglo, and gringo; his organizational activism with ALMA [Alliance of Laymen Mexican American], located in South Central Los Angeles, an organization that promotes a Chicano voice within the dominantly African American community; his opinion on other Chicano-based organizations, such as MAPA, the Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets, UMAS, Alianza, Cesar Chavez, La Junta, and EICC; his solutions to the problems of the welfare system; his opinion on Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava and Bert Corona; his views on Caucasian politicians, such as Mike Hannon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; Diaz' thoughts on the Black Revolution, particularly the US organization [Ron Karenga]; his opinion on basic problems in the Chicano community; the status of police relations and the schools; his thoughts on the school Blowouts of 1968, and the arrest of the thirteen; the current role of the Catholic church; newspaper and television coverage; political unity and alliances of the Chicanos; the difference in political parties and power [democrats vs republicans]; how he defines the Chicano Movement, the term la raza, and brown power; whether conditions will get better or worse for Chicanos; how the future lies in the hands of the youth; his definition of white racism; how Anglos and Chicanos view each other; how Chicanos view Blacks; his thoughts on whether or not Chicanos should assimilate; and finally, an analysis of memorable events of the Chicano Movement.

OH 3912

Narrator: RENE NUÑEZ
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: 1968 or 1969
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized Edited; 54 pp.
Collateral: Newspaper clipping on Biltmore conspiracy trial, *Los Angeles Times* 1971
Abstract:

An interview with Rene Nunez, age thirty-two, resident of West Los Angeles, and an administrative counselor. Topics include his preferred ethnic terms: Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano; what terms such as Anglo, gringo, and gabacho mean to him; his involvement in the Educational Issues Coordinating Committee [EICC], its founding, as well as its role in the arrest of the student thirteen, after the 1968 Walkouts; the changes, current direction, accomplishments, and influence of the EICC; his opinion on other Chicano-based

organizations, such as MAPA [Mexican American Political Association], Brown Berets, UMAS [United Mexican American Students], Alianza, the National Farm Workers, La Junta, and the Congress of Mexican American Unity; his opinion on local Chicano politicians, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, and Antonio Bravo; his opinion of non-Chicano politicians, such as L.A. Mayor Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his endorsement of the Civil Rights Movement, the NAACP and SCLC; what Nunez sees as the basic problems within the Chicano community, particularly education; what he believes are the motivations behind the arrest of the thirteen; the role of the church within the Chicano community; discrimination toward Chicanos in the labor unions; police and community relations, including Chief Redden's community relations program; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Chicano community; how he defines the terms *la raza* & *la raza nueva*; his evaluation of the welfare system; the term *tio taco*, and what it means to him; Chicanos and political alliances; Nunez' opinion on voting and why; his definition for the Chicano Liberation Movement; the meaning of Chicano power and brown power; how he envisions an ideal society; whether conditions for the Chicano will get better or worse; his belief that the future lies in the hands of all of us; how Anglos and Chicanos view each other; how Chicanos view Blacks; his admiration for Mexican activist Corky Gonzalez, and former Mexican President Benito Juarez; his perspective on Chicano assimilation; effective tactics of protest, such as voting and letter writing; what the terms compromise and revolution mean to him; and finally, a brief background of his family.

OH 3998.1

Narrator: MOE (EDUARDO) AGUIRRE
 Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
 Date: Unknown
 Language: English
 Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
 Audio Format(s): None
 Length: Unknown
 Transcript: Digitized Verbatim; 42 pp.
 Collateral: None
 Abstract:

An oral history with Moe Aguirre, age 42. Topics include Aguirre's struggles with early education and earning high school diploma in San Quentin Prison; current occupation working within the community as well as prior occupations; forming the organization LUCHA in 1968; his preferred identifiable term: Chicano; his use of other ethnically identifiable terms, such as Latin, Spanish, Anglo, Gringo, and White; details on why he helped form LUCHA, an anti-narcotic, ex-addict, ex-convict community outreach program; influence of LUCHA on the Chicano community; Aguirre's opinions on other Chicano organizations, such as the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), Council of Mexican American Affairs, Brown Berets, United Mexican American Students (UMAS), Alianza, National Farm Workers, La Junta, and the Educational Issues Coordinating Committee (EICC); Aguirre's opinions on community and political leaders, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo, and Ralph Guzman; what Aguirre sees as basic problems within the Chicano community; how he views the role of school in the community; the walkouts of 1968 and the effect on the community; the role of church and police relations in the community; the war on poverty;

newspapers and media coverage; the terms “tio taco” and “vendido;” alliances and political representation of the Chicano Movement; the importance of voting; party politics and power holders in Los Angeles; Aguirre’s feeling of the Chicano Liberation Movement; brown power vs. Chicano power; how Aguirre envisions the future as it pertains to the Chicano; how Chicanos view Anglos; his memory of RFK’s assassination and how it affected him; what the terms compromise, revolution, and militant mean to him; and finally, his perspective on African American Civil Rights organizations.

OH 3998.2

Narrator: MOE (EDUARDO) AGUIRRE
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: July 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; Cassette; digital
Length: Four (4) hours
Transcript: Verbatim and Digitized Edited; 89 pp.
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Moe Aguirre. Topics include Aguirre’s unemployment, due to an automobile accident; Aguirre’s occupational and educational background; his time in San Quentin Prison; Mexican American Culturally Integrated Service Organization (MACISO), which then became the non-profit LUCHA, which aided ex-cons and ex-addicts; his opinion on identifiable terms, such as Mexican American, Latin American, and Chicano, and others who use or misrepresent those terms; how Aguirre defines Chicano Movement; defense of what others referred to as Aguirre’s strong arm tactics; a scuffle at a press conference with Catolicos por la Raza; Aguirre’s opinion on successful and unsuccessful Chicano community activities of the late 1960s; lack of help from blacks and Anglos; false rumors about Aguirre’s reputation; the end of LUCHA due to lack of funding; the school walkouts of 1968 and the effect; Aguirre’s opinion on assimilation and bicultural education; possible improvements on education in the Chicano community; sit-in tactics used at the Board of Education; Aguirre’s opinion on organizations, such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper, United Mexican American Students (UMAS), Educational Issues Coordinating Committee (EICC), Brown Berets, Congress of Mexican American Unity, Mexican American Education Committee, La Raza Unida; the political status of Chicanos; Chicano politicians whom he admires, such as Edward Roybal; differences between who has political power (democrat v. republican); Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley; the relationships between Chicanos and the police; media and newspaper coverage of the Chicano Movement; immigration issues; the church and Chicanos; how Aguirre envisions the future of Chicanos; and finally, how the Movement affected his life.

OH 3999.1

Narrator: RICHARD ALATORRE
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: November 12, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.

Audio Format(s): None
Length: unknown
Transcript: Digitized Verbatim; 49 pp.
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An oral history with Richard Alatorre, age 25, resident of East Los Angeles and graduate of Garfield High School. Topics include Alatorre's educational and occupational background; identifiable ethnic terms that he prefers; Alatorre's affiliation with Mexican American organizations, such as the Foundation of Mexican American Studies; how Alatorre became active in the Chicano community during high school; his views on Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), the Council of Mexican American Affairs, the Brown Berets; United Mexican American Students (UMAS), Alianza, National Farm Workers Association, La Junta, and the Educational Issues Coordinating Committee (EICC); Alatorre's opinion on political activists, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Francisco Bravo, Ralph Guzman, Sam Yorty, Mike Hanon, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; Alatorre's view on the Black Revolution; what he views as basic problems within the Chicano community; the Blowouts and the effect (including the arrest of the thirteen); the role of the Catholic church in the Chicano community; the policies of L.A. Police Chief Thomas Redden; the war on poverty; television and newspaper coverage of the Chicano Movement; the welfare system; alliances of the Chicano Movement and the importance of unity; current status of the Chicano Liberation Movement; brown power vs. black power; Alatorre's view of an ideal society and his plans for the future; how Anglos and Chicanos view one another; the effect of RFK's assassination on Alatorre; his views on assimilation; effective methods of making a difference (voting); what the terms compromise and revolution mean to him; and finally, a brief description of Alatorre's parents.

OH 3999.2

Narrator: RICHARD ALATORRE
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: January 27, 1978
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; Cassette; CD; digital
Length: 51 minutes
Transcript: Verbatim and Digitized Edited; 27 pp.
Collateral: Newspaper clippings

Abstract:

Interview with Richard Alatorre, state assemblyman and resident of northeast Los Angeles. Topics include Alatorre's recent work in the California Legislature, passing bills that benefit Chicanos, such as the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1973; ethnic terms used and preferred by Mexican Americans (Chicano, Latin American, Spanish American) and those of Caucasians (Anglo, gringo, gabacho); Alatorre's contributions since joining the CA Legislature; his definition of the term Chicano Movement; what Alatorre considers positive events in the past ten years that have aided the Chicano community; the role of Anglos and Blacks in the Movement; tactics of protest (e.g. sit-ins) and the effect; Moratorium demonstrations; Alatorre's opinion on organizations such as Catolicos por la Raza, *La Raza* newspaper; LUCHA, United Mexican

American Students (UMAS), the Congress of Mexican American Unity, and the Brown Berets; problems facing the Chicano community; the difference in power – Democrat vs Republican; Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley; current problems in education for the Chicano; police and community relations; media coverage of the Chicano Movement; the immigration problem; the role of the Catholic church; how Alatorre views the future of Chicanos; and finally, the effect of the Chicano Movement on his own life.

OH 4000.1

Narrator: LUIS CARILLO
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: October 25, 1968
Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): None
Length: Unknown
Transcript: Digitized Verbatim; 44 pp.
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Luis Carillo, age twenty-two, a resident of East Los Angeles, and a teaching assistant and student. Topics include Carillo's educational and occupational background; ethnic terms that he prefers, such as Mexicano and Chicano; terms that others use, such as Spanish American and Latin American; terms for Caucasians, including Anglo, gringo, gabacho; Chicano organizations in which he belongs, their significant events, changes, and influence including United Mexican American Students (UMAS), Mexican American Student Association (MASA), and the Brown Berets; Carillo's opinion on Alianza, the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), La Junta, Congress of Mexican Unity, and the EICC; his opinions on political leaders and activists, such as Julian Nava, Edward Roybal, Richard Calderon, Bert Corona, Antonio Bravo, Sam Yorty, Mike Hannon, Ronald Reagan, Eugene McCarthy, and Hubert Humphrey; his comments on civil rights organizations, such as SNCC [Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee], SCLC [Southern Christian Leadership Conference], NAACP [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People], and the Black Congress; what Carillo sees as significant problems within the Chicano community; evaluation of schools in the Chicano community; his views of the Walkouts as a tactic, as well as the arrest of the thirteen; the role of the Catholic church; police and community relations, including comments of L.A. Police Chief Redden; the war on poverty; newspaper and television coverage of the Movement; Chicano newspapers such as *La Raza* and *Inside Eastside*; the terms *la raza*, *la raza nueva*, *tio taco*, and *vendido*; Chicano political unity and alliances; what Chicano Liberation Movement means to him; Chicano/brown power; how Carillo envisions an ideal society; his personal plans for the near future; how Anglos and Chicanos view one another; how the assassination of RFK affected him; his views on assimilation; effective tactics of the Chicano Movement; what the terms compromise and revolution mean to him; and finally, a brief description of his parents.

OH 4000.2

Narrator: LUIS CARILLO
Interviewer: Gerald Rosen
Date: February 27, 1978 (date of transcription)

Language: English
Project: Chicano Students in L.A.
Audio Format(s): Reel to reel; Cassette; CD; Digital
Length: 02:09:06
Transcript: Verbatim and Digitized Edited; 65 pp.
Collateral: None

Abstract:

An interview with Luis Carillo, UCLA and UC Berkeley graduate, attorney, and resident of Alhambra, California. Topics include Carillo's preference in ethnic terminology; his involvement with Clinica Del Barrio; his lack of involvement in recent issues, except for an ordeal with the City of Los Angeles' Summer Youth Program in 1973 and 1974 in that Chicano students did not have labor opportunities; his graduation in 1975 and the controversy over who Chicanos vs. Caucasians wanted as commencement speaker (Chicanos wanted Richard Alatorre, Caucasians wanted Willy Brown); what Chicano Movement means to him; Carillo's assessment of the Movement over the last ten years; successful events of the Movement; the Moratorium March of August 29, 1970; the sit-in tactics at the Board of Education; his knowledge of the planning of the Walkouts 1968; Chicano involvement in television; how he views assistance from blacks and Caucasians during the Movement; his opinion on organizations currently, such as *Catolicos por la Raza*, United Neighborhoods Organization (UNO), *La Raza* newspaper, *La Raza Unida*, LUCHA, United Mexican American Students (UMAS), MeCHA, EICC, and the Brown Berets (including his disdain for Carlos Montes); democrats vs. republicans; important problems facing the Chicano community; his thoughts on assimilation; the status of education and the need for Chicano teachers; the lack of Chicano politicians; police and community relations; newspaper and television coverage of Chicanos; Carillo's views on immigration; the role of the Catholic Church; activists he admires, such as Castullo De La Rocha, Richard Alatorre, and Al Juarez; his thoughts on revolution; and finally, the effect of the Movement on him personally.