

GRASSROOTS

"NEIGHBORS UP IN ARMS"

Production: Televisió de Catalunya

Length: 28'10"

TCs	VIDEO	AUDIO	TITLES
10.00.00	Intro Grassroots		TC 10.00.13 Neighbors up in arms
10.00.16	Neighborhood protests today: demonstrations, signs on the street and on buildings	TC 10.00.20 OFF NARRATOR <i>The neighbors come out on the street to make their voice heard. They demand improvements for their neighborhoods, they fight against speculation and for social integration.</i> <i>Little known but extremely important among the mass movements in the recent history of Catalonia, the neighborhood struggle emerged over forty years ago, under the dictatorship of General Francisco Franco, and provided an education in democracy.</i>	
10.00.43	Aerial view of Barcelona starting from a neighborhood on the outskirts	TC 10.00.48 OFF NARRATOR <i>It was born in the shadow of the big cities, in the working-class neighborhoods built on the outskirts.</i>	
10.00.52	Representatives of the neighborhood movement entering a screening room, taking seats.	TC 10.00.58 OFF NARRATOR <i>People like Jacinto, Pepe, Maruja, Antonio and Agustí took part in the first residents' struggles in their neighborhood.</i> <i>At the time, under the dictatorship, such activities were banned, driven underground, and dangerous. The Franco regime persecuted and punished them.</i> <i>Yet, despite the risk, they persisted in their demands.</i> <i>In the struggle against Franco waged from Spain's urban neighborhoods and in the stories told in this documentary, they are the protagonists.</i>	
10.01.34	TC 10.03.35 Documentary starts on the screen.		

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10.01.43	<p>Archive footage. Work in rural Andalusia. 1970s</p> <p>Archive footage. Spaniards with bags at a station, boarding a train. 1970s.</p> <p>Training running. Passengers on the train. 1970s.</p>	<p>TC 10.01.43 OFF SONG LYRICS: "The land was born alone, to sustain all. The land was born alone, to sustain all. If we abandon the land, the land abandons us. If we abandon the land, the land abandons us. A worker needs to be heard because he works the nation".</p> <p>TC 10.02.11 OFF NARRATOR <i>In the latter half of the 20th century, the countryside offered no future. Only misery and exploitation.</i> <i>Thousands left the homes, the friends, the land and the colors they had always lived with. They dreamed of a better future. They started a new life as immigrants.</i></p>	
10.02.33	<p>Archive footage. Francisco Franco visiting the city of Girona, Catalonia. 1960s.</p>	<p>TC 10.02.36 OFF NARRATOR <i>From the end of the Spanish Civil War, in 1939, the Spanish people lived under Franco's fascist regime.</i> <i>It was a military dictatorship supported by the Church and the upper classes.</i> <i>Any attempt at struggle or demands against the regime was met with repression and punishment.</i> <i>Franco signed death sentences for opponents until 1975.</i></p>	

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10.03.03	Archive footage. França Train Station, Barcelona. Immigrants arriving by train, unloading bags, walking along the street. 1969	TC 10.03.06 OFF NARRATOR <i>In the 1950s and 60s, one and a half million people came to Catalonia attracted by the region's industrial development.</i>	
10.03.19	Archive footage. Neighborhood built by immigrants in Barcelona. 1969.	TC 10.03.14 OFF NARRATOR <i>What they found, however, was far from what they had expected.</i> <i>Many had no choice but to buy a plot of land on the outskirts of the city. They had to build their own homes.</i> <i>Thus sprang up neighborhoods where nothing had stood before. No water, no electricity, no services of any kind.</i>	
10.03.37	Traveling shot of the Bonavista neighborhood, Tarragona	TC 10.03.40 OFF NARRATOR <i>Thus, the Bonavista neighborhood, located 4 km outside Tarragona, was born.</i>	TC 10.03.46 <i>A bus in the Bonavista neighborhood, Tarragona</i>
10.03.50	Juan Torres shuffling papers at home.	OFF JUAN TORRES My name is Juan Torres and I live on street 6 in the Buenavista district. I was one of the first presidents of the Neighborhood Association.	
10.04.00	Archive footage. Bonavista neighborhood, Tarragona. Stills of the Bonavista neighborhood: neighbors building houses. Flooded street. Unpaved, dirt streets.	OFF JUAN TORRES When I arrived in Bonavista in '62, this was a carob tree grove. People built their own houses without building permits. When they decided to pave the streets, each house was on a different level so the technicians had a tough time.	

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10.04.22	Juan Torres in front of his house.	JUAN TORRES I built my house with blood, sweat and tears. Well, blood is a bit of an exaggeration, but great hardship. There was no electricity, no running water, but the house was finished; it just had to be painted.	TC 10.04.22 Juan Torres
10.04.38	Stills of the Bonavista neighborhood. Neighbors on the street. Bus.	OFF JUAN TORRES People were looking for cheap land; that's why they came here, but the neighborhood was far from Tarragona. The first bus lines reached here in the 70s.	
10.04.48	Juan Torres on the street.	JUAN TORRES People had to crowd into the buses because they ran very occasionally. Then they bought a bigger articulated bus and they'd cram over 200 people into them so that you could hardly breathe... it was awful.	
10.05.04	Stills of the Bonavista neighborhood. Muddy street.	OFF JUAN TORRES We all worked outside the neighborhood and hardly anyone owned a car.	
10.05.10	Juan Torres on the street.	JUAN TORRES They even had the gall to raise the price of the bus ticket by one peseta. That was the last straw and that was when we called for a boycott.	
10.05.21	Juan Aragón at a bus stop.	JUAN ARAGÓN Groups were organized overnight,... not to hit people. They just talked to the driver respectfully and said that they were going to stop the service until it was improved.	TC 10.05.21 Juan Aragón

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10.05.39	Ana Torres (left) and Antonia Arjona (right) at the bus stop.	<p>ANTONIA ARJONA People walked to Tarragona and refused to get on the bus. The buses were driving back and forth empty.</p> <p>ANA TORRES And 3 or 4 of them were posted at the bus stops. They'd bar the door to the bus saying, "Nobody's getting on here."</p>	<p>TC 10.05.39 Antonia Arjona</p> <p>TC 10.05.46 Ana Torres</p>
10.05.52	Antonio López in the street.	<p>ANTONIO LÓPEZ Lots of people like me would pick up people to drive them to Tarragona so they wouldn't take the bus.</p>	TC 10.05.52 Antonio López
10.06.06	Ana Torres (left) and Antonia Arjona (right) at a bus stop.	<p>ANTONIA ARJONA They sent in a whole bunch of policemen..., busloads of them, waving machine guns from the doors, the people couldn't even talk. It was awful.</p>	
10.06.19	Bus in the Bonavista neighborhood.	<p>OFF JUAN TORRES The conflicts lasted 12 days. The company finally lowered the price and improved the conditions.</p>	
10.06.28	Juan Aragón at a bus stop.	<p>JUAN ARAGÓN It was all thanks to neighborhood unity which grew stronger in general. It was a wonderful experience.</p>	
10.06.37	Juan Torres at home.	<p>JUAN TORRES The people's response was unanimous; there was no need for confrontation with anyone. Everyone agreed. It was a complete success. Because it was something that affected everyone. There were no good guys or bad guys, no left-wing or right-wing; it affected everyone.</p>	

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10.06.53	Bus stopping at the stop. A passenger boards.	OFF JUAN TORRES Despite this, the Tarragona bus lines didn't become a municipal service until 1989, ten years after the first left-wing City Council.	
10.07.04	Stills. Neighbors demonstrating. Bonavista neighborhood. Tarragona.	OFF JUAN TORRES The neighborhood kept up its fight for running water, schools, doctors,... We still don't have everything. We've spent 20 years demanding a day center for senior citizens.	
10.07.15	Bus leaving the stop.		
10.07.21	Aerial view of apartment blocks in l'Hospitalet. Barcelona.	TC 10.07.25 OFF NARRATOR <i>The flood of immigrants sparked a sudden, chaotic building boom around Barcelona.</i>	
10.07.30	Archive footage. Porcioles visiting works in outlying neighborhoods in Barcelona. Construction of apartment blocks. 1960s.	OFF NARRATOR <i>The architect of this transformation was José María Porcioles, mayor of Barcelona.</i> <i>He favored property speculation, reclassifying land for the construction of massive new residential areas. The quality of the apartment blocks was shoddy, the streets remained unpaved and no services were provided.</i> <i>Most of the construction was by private initiative. Banks, financiers, real estate companies and builders lined their pockets in collusion with the Franco-appointed mayor.</i>	

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10.08.03	Traveling shot of the Nou Barris neighborhood, Barcelona, to intersection with traffic light	TC 10.08.05 OFF NARRATOR <i>In the northern part of Barcelona, lies the district of Nou Barris, where the neighbors are known for their combative spirit.</i>	TC 10.08.12 A traffic light in Nou Barris, Barcelona
10.08.16	Archive footage. Roquetes neighborhood. Apartment blocks in Nou Barris.	OFF JOAN LÓPEZ The Barcelona neighborhood called <i>Nou Barris</i> (Nine Neighborhoods) sprang up from the urban speculation of the Porcioles era. In record-breaking time, fields were turned into jungles of housing blocks with no infrastructures or services. They were designed as dormitory towns where people would only go to sleep after a day's work, but it wasn't like that. This was where Barcelona's first neighborhood associations sprang up.	
10.08.40	Joan López teaching acrobatics at the People's Association in Nou Barris.	OFF JOAN LÓPEZ My name is Joan López and I came here as a young kid. I'm a board member of the Nou Barris People's Association and a teacher in the circus school. I've been fighting together with my neighbors for 15 years. TC 10.08.54 JOAN LÓPEZ And now tuck your tummy in.	
10.08.55	Still. Residents of Nou Barris painting slogans on a bus. Still. Joan López painting "semaforos..." (traffic lights) on a wall	TC 10.08.58 OFF JOAN LÓPEZ That was me when I was 17.	

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10.09.04	Joan López at the Association circus.	TC 10.09.01 JOAN LÓPEZ Political slogans, I painted lots of them. It was a sign of the times. We'd spray- paint walls... It was a way of expressing ourselves because we lived with so much prohibition and repression...	TC 10.09.04 Joan López
10.09.17	Archive footage. Swedish TV report on the struggle in the Prosperitat neighborhood for a traffic light, in which Maruja Ruiz appears.	OFF JOAN LÓPEZ The fight over the traffic light was one of the first big ones we had here in the Prosperitat district. It even appeared on Swedish TV. This is Maruja Ruiz. TC 10.09..30 MARUJA RUIZ al reportatge de la televisió sueca Just imagine, traffic from four different directions coming and going...	TC 10.09.17 Swedish TV Archive, 1976
10.09.34	Maruja Ruiz at intersection with traffic light	MARUJA RUIZ There had been several accidents, but the one that blew the lid off was when a car crushed a young boy against that wall.	TC 10.09.34 Maruja Ruiz
10.09.41	Andrés Naya at intersection with traffic light	OFF JOAN LÓPEZ And this is another old timer in the neighborhood: Andrés Naya. TC 10.09.45 ANDRÉS NAYA The whole district was incensed. I remember that there were some cans of spray paint at the Association. We took the paint and painted out in the middle of the crossing, "Traffic lights, yes; deaths, no."	TC 10.09.45 Andrés Naya

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10.09.58	Stills. Neighbors demonstrating with signs in Nou Barris, in which Maruja Ruiz appears	OFF JOAN LÓPEZ The protest was spontaneous. That same afternoon people started blocking the streets of their own free will.	
10.10.07	Maruja Ruiz at intersection with traffic light	TC 10.10.06 MARUJA RUIZ We blocked the traffic every afternoon for three weeks. We brought the neighborhood to a complete standstill.	
10.10.13	Andrés Naya at intersection with traffic light	ANDRÉS NAYA We erected small barricades in different areas with the materials we had on hand.	
10.10.18	Maruja Ruiz at intersection with traffic light	MARUJA RUIZ We had to throw ourselves in front of the bus so that it couldn't pull out because if you put objects in their path, they'd remove them. We even gave them flat tires.	
10.10.23	Still. Bus with slashed tire. Newspapers. Headlines: "Prosperitat: la guerra del semáforo" (traffic light war)		
10.10.34	Andrés Naya at intersection with traffic light	TC 10.10.27 ANDRÉS NAYA But the teenagers and young kids in the neighborhood played an especially important role. Schools even used the streets as yards during recess because there was no danger at all.	
10.10.38	Stills. Palm Sunday. Sign: "semáforos sí, muertes no". (traffic lights, yes; deaths, no) Still. Police in helmets Stills. Police car. People running from the	OFF JOAN LÓPEZ Early morning on Palm Sunday, the police occupied the neighborhood. They clubbed whoever they could and made lots of arrests. TC 10.10.46 MARUJA RUIZ There was a big deployment of troops in the streets. People	

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	<p>police.</p> <p>Archive footage from Swedish TV. Traffic light City finally installed in Prosperitat, Nou Barris. 1976</p>	<p>were running, taking refuge in bars and shops,...</p> <p>TC 10.10.55 OFF JOAN LÓPEZ But the people didn't back down and the protests continued. A few days later, the City Council installed three traffic lights at that crossing.</p>	
10.11.07	Andrés Naya at intersection with traffic light	<p>TC 10.11.04 ANDRÉS NAYA And after that all the neighbors came out together on the street corners—there must have been several hundred people—but there were no police and no clubs that day. There were bottles of champagne and we all toasted to the neighborhood victory.</p>	
10.11.24	Maruja Ruiz at intersection with traffic light	<p>TC 10:11:22 MARUJA RUIZ That's what <i>Nou Barris</i> is like. We don't stop until we get what we want. There are some things we still haven't gotten. But others took us ten years of fighting. It took ten years to remove the shacks; 17 to have a civic center. But in the end, we won.</p>	
10.11.32	Stills. Nou Barris residents demonstrating with signs demanding improvements for the neighborhood, metro, green areas, etc.		
10.11.42	Joan López at the Association circus.	<p>TC 10.11.40 JOAN LÓPEZ That kind of mass struggle also helped to build the neighborhood's social awareness; neighbors got to know each other, for example. Because we lived in a dormitory town and most people didn't even know their next-door neighbor.</p>	
10.11.52	<p>Streets in Nou Barris.</p> <p>New elevator in a street in the neighborhood.</p>	<p>OFF JOAN LÓPEZ Even today Nou Barris is an island of solidarity and participation, where the neighbors don't stay closed up at home. In these</p>	

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		neighborhoods that were built in such an uncontrolled way, there will always be things to fight for and to change.	
10.12.12	<p>Archive footage: neighborhood meeting, Barcelona. 1970s.</p> <p>Printing of leaflets by hand. 1970</p> <p>Demonstrators scattering leaflets. Barcelona. 1970s.</p> <p>Stills. Neighbors demonstrating with signs. 1970s</p> <p>Armed Police breaking up demonstration. Barcelona, 1976.</p>	<p>10.12.14 OFF NARRATOR <i>Demonstrating under the Franco dictatorship was very dangerous.</i></p> <p><i>Demonstrations were organized anonymously, with leaflets.</i></p> <p><i>Free expression, meetings and demonstrations were forbidden. A special police unit investigated these crimes. Arrests, torture and imprisonment were the usual punishment.</i></p> <p><i>An underground network managed to film some of the demonstrations. They would then send the images abroad to show the world what was going on in Spain.</i></p> <p>TC 10.12.50 OFF POLICE RADIO "Attention all units, arrest to make. A tall, strong man in a red parka. He is the author of an attack on an officer of the Armed Police. Over."</p>	<p>TC 10.12.47 Clandestine recording of police radio transmission</p>

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10.13.04	Traveling shots of the neighborhood to the burned-out health care center.	TC 10.13.04 OFF NARRATOR: <i>In 1971, the people of the town of Santa Coloma organized a massive demonstration.</i>	TC 10.13.13 A health care center in Santa Coloma de Gramenet
10.13.16	Emiliana Salinas working in leather factory.	OFF EMILIANA SALINAS My name is Emiliana Salinas. I was born in Belmonte de Tajo, in Madrid province. I came to Santa Coloma in 1966. I soon started working in a leather factory.	
10.13.33	Emiliana Salinas in leather factory	EMILIANA SALINAS I learned that I belonged to a social class here. I was 20 years old.	TC 10.13.33 Emiliana Salinas
10.13.38	Archive footage. Man looking at Barcelona through the window of a moving train.	OFF EMILIANA SALINAS When I came to Santa Coloma there were lots of people from all over.	
10.13.41 10.13.49	Stills of Santa Coloma. Immigrant women. Street. Archive footage. Advertising for apartments: "un piso para cada presupuesto" (an apartment for every budget). Barcelona. 1970s. Water in the streets. Singuerlín neighborhood. Old men sitting in the street. Children in Singuerlin. Santa Coloma. 1970s.	OFF EMILIANA SALINAS The City Council had only one idea in mind: to build, build and build some more. Flats were sold before they were even finished. There were no schools for the large number of children and no buses to go to work. Then there came a point in time when we didn't even have a health care center.	
10.14.04	Maruja Sáez in front of the old Santa Coloma health care center.	MARUJA SÁEZ This was the health care center in Santa Coloma during those years when there were at least 130,000 inhabitants here. A short circuit started a fire and the center burned down. The residents	TC 10.14.04 Maruja Sáez

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		had to travel to the doctor in San Andrés or Badalona.	
10.14.24	Archive footage. Clandestine meeting in Santa Coloma.	OFF EMILIANA SALINAS There were a lot of underground groups in Santa Coloma, starting with the PSUC (Catalan Communist party), and there were also some priests who were committed to their work in the neighborhoods and who stirred people's social consciences. A joint committee was formed to demand a new health care center. Salvador Bolancer was a member.	
10.14.39	Salvador Bolancer on the street.	TC 10.14.41 SALVADOR BOLANCER So we said, "We'll have to organize a demonstration." We announced the demonstration by handing out leaflets, and to our surprise, instead of the 100 or 200 people we expected, 3,000 people turned out.	TC 10.14.42 Salvador Bolancer
10.14.46	Document. Leaflet announcing demonstration in Santa Coloma.1971		
10.14.52	Salvador Bolancer on the street.		
10.14.58	Document. Leaflet announcing another demonstration in Santa Coloma.1971	OFF EMILIANA SALINAS Given the success, the Committee handed out more leaflets announcing a second demonstration.	
10.15.04	Salvador Bolancer in Plaça de l'Ajuntament in Santa Coloma.	SALVADOR BOLANCER No leaflet had ever got so many people talking about it: in the homes, in people's courtyards, "Hey, look at what these people are saying..."	
10.15.14	Maruja Sáez in Plaça de l'Ajuntament in Santa Coloma.	MARUJA SÁEZ I was just an ordinary, young citizen, but I didn't belong to any organization. The propaganda was being spread by everyone—it was a situation that couldn't be tolerated any more.	
10.15.29	Document. Leaflet announcing demonstration in Santa Coloma.1971	OFF EMILIANA SALINAS The demonstration was set for March 10, 1971. My friend Maruja and I both went.	

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10.15.37	Maruja Sáez in Plaça de l'Ajuntament in Santa Coloma.	MARUJA SÁEZ When we reached this corner of the square, we couldn't move because it was so crowded with people.	
10.15.46	Emiliana Salinas in Plaça de l'Ajuntament in Santa Coloma.	EMILIANA SALINAS When the police started to intervene, the people ran over there to the Rambla de San Sebastián. The street was dug up and there were stones there because they had been repairing the pavement and that was where the people were running to take cover from the police's rubber bullets.	
10.16.04	Salvador Bolancer in Plaça de l'Ajuntament in Santa Coloma.	SALVADOR BOLANCER They started arresting people, especially young people. They'd check to see if their hands were covered with mud from the stones. But it didn't matter, they indiscriminately grabbed and arrested people. I think they arrested 36 that night.	
10.16.16	New health care center in Santa Coloma. Stills. Inside the health care center. 1970s.	TC 10.16.20 OFF EMILIANA SALINAS There has never been another demonstration like that one in Santa Coloma. A few days later, the City Council promised to build a new health care center.	
10.16.32	Emiliana Salinas in front of new health care center in Santa Coloma.	TC 10.16.29 EMILIANA SALINAS We were promised it would be a 4-storey center, as you see it is, with a maternity ward.	

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10.16.38	Salvador Bolancer in Plaça de l'Ajuntament in Santa Coloma.	SALVADOR BOLANCER This demonstration was the start of all the other organizations that were later founded. You have to remember that at that time there were no big demonstrations or protests in Santa Coloma or anywhere else.	
10.16.55	Buildings in Santa Coloma.	EMILIANA SALINAS It was a rewarding experience for all of us who took part in it because it gave us a sense of community and made us all feel that we belonged to a neighborhood that we had helped make together.	
10.17.03	Emiliana Salinas in leather factory.		
10.17.09	Traffic, people in the streets of Santa Coloma.	OFF EMILIANA SALINAS I think that's why we love Santa Coloma so much, because we know that we too helped make this city; the neighbors' strong sense of unity makes us feel like part of a city.	

10.17.27	Archive footage. Children in the streets of Sant Ildefons, Cornellà. 1970s.	TC 10.17.29 OFF NARRATOR <i>Another important struggle by the residents' associations in the new neighborhoods was schooling for the children.</i> <i>Here, in the neighborhood of Sant Ildefons, near Barcelona, there were 1,500 children without schooling in the 1970s.</i> <i>In all Barcelona, the shortage of schools left 17,000 primary-school-age children without an education. And there were 35,000 students</i>	
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		<i>studying in shacks and old streetcars.</i>	
10.17.51	Archive footage. Children in the shantytown on Montjuïc. Barcelona, 1967	<i>The problem was even worse in the city's remaining shantytowns, on Montjuïc or in El Somorrostro.</i>	
10.18.08	Mass first communion in the streets of the Can Valero shantytown on Montjuïc. Barcelona, 1967	<i>In all Barcelona, the shortage of schools left 17,000 primary-school-age children without an education. And there were 35,000 students studying in shacks and old streetcars.</i> TC 10.18.15 <i>Some sectors of the Church, closer to the needs of their neighborhoods, supported the people in their demands.</i>	
10.18.24	Traveling shot of the Ca n'Anglada neighborhood, to a school.	TC 10.18.26 OFF NARRATOR <i>That is what happened in the Ca n'Anglada neighborhood, in the town of Terrassa, 25 km from Barcelona.</i>	TC 10.18.33 A school in Ca n'Anglada, Terrassa
10.18.39	Agustín Romero and his wife in their dining room.	OFF AGUSTÍN ROMERO My name is Agustín Romero. I'm a Communist. I came to Terrassa in '48. I'm the founder of the Ca n'Anglada neighborhood and its Neighborhood Association.	
10.18.51	Archive footage. Terrassa. 1970s Stills. Everyday and religious scenes in the Ca n'Anglada neighborhood in Terrassa. 1970s	OFF AGUSTÍN ROMERO Over 15,000 people moved to Ca n'Anglada in a very short time. There were nothing but olive groves and crops here. We'd come here to build our houses after work and on Sundays, even though the priest would fine us.	

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	Stills. Father Daura holding mass in Ca n'Anglada. 1970s	In '65 a new priest came to the neighborhood: Agustín Daura.	
10.19.14	Agustín Romero in his home.	AGUSTÍN ROMERO He was a man who minded his own business, who brought the young people in the neighborhood together, a man who... Well, they named him the "Pop Priest".	TC 10.19.14 Agustín Romero
10.19.22	Agustí Daura in front of the Ca n'Anglada church. Still. Father Daura on a motorcycle in Ca n'Anglada. 1970s	AGUSTÍ DAURA It wasn't just working with them, but integrating with them fully.	TC 10.19.22 Agustí Daura
10.19.28	Still. Meeting at the Ca n'Anglada church. 1970s.	TC 10.19.31 OFF AGUSTÍN ROMERO This priest was different. Both believers and non-believers got on well with him from the start. The church became our meeting place.	
10.19.44	Agustí Daura in front of the Ca n'Anglada church.	AGUSTÍ DAURA Bear in mind that the neighborhood board, members of the Christian community and of the Communist party, were arrested simply for fighting for the school. This meant that letting them meet inside the church led to the forming of the association.	
10.20.01	Still. Ca n'Anglada church. 1970s. Stills. Meeting of neighbors from Ca n'Anglada. 1970s.	OFF AGUSTÍN ROMERO We founded the Neighborhood Association of Ca n'Anglada, which was illegal, inside the church. Our most urgent mission was to get a public school for the neighborhood.	
10.20.14	Pepe Ruiz in the street	PEPE RUIZ We didn't want our children's education to suffer from the same problems we had as children in small towns.	TC 10.20.14 Pepe Ruiz

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10.20.22	Stills. Signs at the site where neighbors wanted a school: "aquí queremos nuestra escuela" (Here we want our school)	OFF AGUSTÍN ROMERO The legal battle and the protests lasted a long time. The Town Hall ignored us.	
10.20.31	Pepe Ruiz in the street	TC 10.20.30 FERRAN PONT After the Town Hall, we turned to the Civil Government; we went there, we wrote to them. Then we went to the regional office of the Ministry of Education and Science and we even went to Madrid.	TC 10.20.31 Ferran Pont
10.20.41	Pepe Ruiz in the street	PEPE RUIZ We demonstrated on the land plot that we wanted for a public school. We were often surrounded by the police, even on horseback.	
10.20.52	Agustín Romero in his home.	AGUSTÍN ROMERO Groups of kids came with their teachers. They played, they had hot chocolate,... Then the police would come in and they'd have a problem. There was nothing subversive about this, nothing scandalous. Sometimes they'd force us to leave, other times we stayed. And we got our school.	
10.21.12	Colegio Antonio Ubach, the first public school in Ca n'Anglada.	OFF AGUSTÍN ROMERO In 1973 we finally got a new public school for the children in our neighborhood.	
10.21.25	Ferran Pont at Colegio Antonio Ubach.	TC 10.21.20 FERRAN PONT There were 16 classrooms and two rooms for kindergarten. It was very important for the neighborhood: it was the first decent school here.	

GRASSROOTS**"NEIGHBORS UP IN ARMS"****Production: Televisió de Catalunya**

Length: 28'10"

TCs	VIDEO	AUDIO	TITLES
10.21.28	Stills. Graffiti on a wall demanding schooling for every child: "escuela para todos" (schools for all). Neighbors demonstrating for another school. 1970s.	PEPE RUIZ There were so many applications from the neighborhood to enter the school, that we continued demonstrating and we got two more public schools. This marked one of the most important milestones in the resistance movements organized by the Neighborhood Association of Ca n'Anglada.	
10.21.36	Pepe Ruiz in the street		
10.21.48	Stills. Communist meeting in the plaza in Ca n'Anglada. Agustí Daura is there.	OFF AGUSTÍN ROMERO Everything we got, we got by fighting. Even the priest ended up joining the Party. They were hard years, but there was a lot of solidarity.	
10.22.03	Agustín Romero in his home.	AGUSTÍN ROMERO This neighborhood was extraordinary. Today I wonder, "How can things be the way they are? Do we have everything we need or what?" Today we don't organize the way we used to?.	
10.22.13	Archive footage. Municipal elections Barcelona. 1979	TC 10.22.18 OFF NARRATOR <i>In 1979, democracy returned to the city halls of Spain. With the death of Franco, three and a half years before, forty years of dictatorship came to an end. The transition to democracy culminated in the holding of municipal elections.</i>	
10.22.43	Archive footage. First democratic city government in Barcelona.	TC 10.22.39 OFF NARRATOR <i>Many citizens who had been involved in the neighborhood movement were elected to the first democratic city governments.</i> TC 00.22.50 <i>They found, however, that the dictatorship had left the city hall buildings in a state of utter neglect.</i>	

GRASSROOTS

"NEIGHBORS UP IN ARMS"

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TCs	VIDEO	AUDIO	TITLES
10.22.58	<p>Representatives from the neighborhood movement watching the documentary. Screening room.</p> <p>Archive footage. Neighbors demonstrating in Cornellà. 1970s.</p>	<p>TC 10.22.58 OFF NARRATOR <i>With democracy, the neighborhood movement went into decline. Nevertheless, the neighbors' associations continued to struggle for improvements in their communities, demanding the most basic rights and a better quality of life.</i></p>	
10.23.14	End of the screening of the documentary. The lights come up in the room.		
10.23.17	MARUJA RUIZ Comments from the representatives of the neighborhood movements.	MARUJA RUIZ With democracy, the city halls turned against the social movements because they thought they no longer needed social movements, because now they were going to do everything that was needed themselves.	
10.23.31	JOAN LÓPEZ	PEPE RUIZ We lost support. You used to get maybe thousands of people out, like in Ca n'Anglada with the aluminous cement problem. But we couldn't get as many out when we had the problem with the water. Of course, we kept at it because the problems hadn't been resolved.	
10.23.47	JOAN LÓPEZ	JOAN LÓPEZ You have to keep on fighting, that's clear. You can't stop. The world has evolved; from when we lived in caves down to today we've continued to advance.	
10.23.57	Stills. Neighborhood campaign to save Casa Golferichs. Barcelona. 1970s.		
10.24.06	MARUJA RUIZ	MARUJA RUIZ I'm not going to stop fighting. I'm still fighting. I think it's worth it, because the people, my neighbors, deserve it.	

GRASSROOTS

"NEIGHBORS UP IN ARMS"

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TCs	VIDEO	AUDIO	TITLES
10.24.13 10.24.15 10.24.21 10.24.33	JACINTO PERNIA Still. Neighborhood demonstration. New immigrants in the street, in school. ERMENGOL TOLSÀ	JACINTO PERNIA I think the future of the neighborhood movement and the neighbors' associations lies in adapting to the reality of today and serving as an instrument for the new needs, for the newcomers, for the young folks. How do we get the immigrants involved? What can I do to get these people involved? ERMENGOL TOLSÀ I think that it's the neighborhood movement that has to go to the new neighbor and tell them what's going on, help them or invite them to look for a solution.	TC 10.24.17 Jacinto Pernia TC .10.24.34 Ermengol Tolsà
10.24.46	Traveling shot in the Pardinyes neighborhood, Lleida.	TC 10.24.49 OFF NARRATOR <i>Ermengol and Jacinto work in the neighborhood association of Pardinyes, Lleida.</i>	TC 10.24.55 Pardinyes, Lleida, a district for everyone
10.24.59	Ermengol Tolsà drawing	OFF ERMENGOL TOLSÀ My name is Ermengol and I'm an illustrator. I came from Argentina some 20 years ago and I joined the Neighborhood Association almost straight away.	
10.25.11	Immigrants in Pardinyes	OFF ERMENGOL TOLSÀ Pardinyes now has about 11,000 inhabitants and maybe a thousand of them are from abroad. We come from all over the world.	

GRASSROOTS**"NEIGHBORS UP IN ARMS"****Production: Televisió de Catalunya****Length: 28'10"**

TCs	VIDEO	AUDIO	TITLES
10.25.22	Ermengol Tolsà	ERMENGOL TOLSÀ When racism does crop up, it's based on ignorance. There's a well-known saying: "You can't love what you don't know".	TC 10.25.23 Ermengol Tolsà
10.25.34	Residents of Pardinyes	OFF ERMENGOL TOLSÀ Several years ago, the Neighborhood Association decided to welcome and help integrate the newcomers.	
10.25.43	Jacinto Pernia in the street	JACINTO PERNIA The Association plays an educational role. It teaches residents that everyone is equal and should show mutual respect, tolerance, and concern for others.	TC 10.25.43 Jacinto Pernia
10.25.56	Stills. Pardinyes neighborhood association activities: football, outings, parties, Epiphany, dinners	OFF ERMENGOL TOLSÀ We run football championships between the various groups, go on outings to familiarize people with Catalonia, hold cultural festivals, make sure all children get presents for Christmas, gastronomic events and cooking courses.	
10.25.15	Abdul Chaibi giving cooking class	ABDUL CHAIBI After boiling for 20 minutes, we add the remaining ingredients... OFF ERMENGOL TOLSÀ Abdul is Moroccan and has lived in the district for many years. He works in the district and has a Catalan wife.	
10.26.26	Abdul Chaibi in the street	ABDUL CHAIBI There are Ecuadorians, Colombians, Moroccans, Algerians, Africans... people of all colors and creeds in the district. So far, we've gotten on fairly well.	TC 10.26.27 Abdul Chaibi

GRASSROOTS

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TCs	VIDEO	AUDIO	TITLES
10.26.37	Abdul Chaibi giving cooking class	<p>OFF ERMENGOL TOLSÀ The Association acts as go-between when residents quarrel. The cultural gap may be a big one, but we always seem to sort things out.</p> <p>ABDUL CHAIBI ... Gently stirring all the while...</p>	
10.26.54	Jacinto Pernia in the street	<p>JACINTO PERNIA So we must work together and build a future based on dialogue, tolerance and respect and sharing. If we don't, we'll have to live with the consequences.</p>	
10.27.05	Abdul Chaibi giving cooking class. The neighbors tasting the dish.	<p>WOMAN: This is delicious, taste it.</p> <p>OFF ERMENGOL TOLSÀ Neighborhood Associations have a moral commitment to helping residents to get to know the newcomers because only if we know each other can we all work together for the district as a whole.</p>	
10.27.22	<p>Aerial view of Barcelona.</p> <p>Two young immigrants looking at the city from Nou Barris, Barcelona.</p>	<p>TC 10.27.24 OFF NARRATOR <i>Today, almost one million immigrants live in Catalonia.</i></p> <p><i>New people and new needs that will revolutionize the neighborhood struggles.</i></p>	
10.27.35 10.28.09.22	<p>Credits</p> <p>The end.</p>		