



# QUE ONDEE SOLA

JANUARY, 1981

**STUDENT LETTERS** **EDUCATION FOR ALL...** **LA CULTURA**

**POETRY** **COMMENTARY** **THE CASE OF ZÉYAD** **LEO**

**1980!**

**YEAR OF STUDENT PERSPECTIVE STRUGGLE**

**IN OF**

**EXPOSE** **INTERVIEW:** **DIALOGO 80** **SHOULD OPPRESSED N**

**BLACK LIBERATION** **INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT** **WHAT'S THE FUSS?** **INTERNATIONAL DAY ?** **EDITORIAL**

**QUE ONDEE SOLA INTRODUC** **1980 en CHILE**

# SEDITIONOUS CONSPIRACY?

On December 16, 1980 the United States government was forced to admit that there exists a State of War between the People of Puerto Rico and the U.S. government. This is clearly evident because on this day the U.S. Federal Court charged 11 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War (Elizam Escobar, Alfredo Mendez, Ricardo Dick Jimenez, Adolfo Matos, Dylcia Pagan, Lucy Rodriguez, Alicia Rodriguez, Carmen Valentin, Luis Rosa, Carlos Alberto Torres, and unidited co-conspirator Haydee Beltran Torres) with seditious conspiracy a charge that in modern 20th century has been used only twice, both against the Revolutionary Independence movement in Puerto Rico. In 1936 it was used against Pedro Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio Corretjer, and other Nationalist leaders; in 1954 against Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irvin Flores and Andres Figueroa Cordero; and now it is being used against our heroic Eleven Puerto Rican Prisoners of War.

Seditious Conspiracy basically means when two or more people conspire to overthrow the Government in any shape, way, or form. But in particular it is being used against the Eleven in the context that the Eleven have levied war against the U.S. Government. This reaffirms itself in the position that the Eleven have taken as Prisoners of War, and that in no way will they ever recognize the jurisdiction of the U.S. courts.

The Eleven have put forth their position that they are captured freedom fighters, solders in the war against U.S. occupation of Puerto Rico.

On this day December 16, over 200 people demonstrated in support of the Eleven and Puerto Rico's right to Independence. With this show of support the Eleven once again denounced the farcial and facist court proceedings. On Feburary 3rd the National Committee to Free the Puerto Rican Prisoners of War, is calling for a massive show of support, as the proceedings will continue on this day. We know that the Puerto Rican people will respond, because just as the heroic Macheteros (Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros) were able to infiltrate a U.S. National Guard base and blow up half their fighter planes without leaving one shred of evidence but the disastrous aftermath, the people of Puerto Rico are also preparing for what will be a full scale war on both fronts between the people of Puerto Rico and the imperialist monster: the U.S.A. Hasta La Victoria Siempre!

Long Live the F.A.L.N.! Long Live the Heroic 11 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War!

Onward to Peoples War, Independence and Socialism for Puerto Rico!

# NEXT ISSUE:

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

## DEDICATED TO

## CONSUELO LEE DE CORRETJER

# SUPERINTENDENT OF WHAT?

During the past year the Chicago educational system has undergone some drastic changes. These changes have come as a result of the present economic situation here in the U.S.

There has been a big push for the hiring of a black person as the new superintendent of Chicago's Public School System. Que Ondee Sola would like to make some sense out of the recent hysteria (over the hiring) that has been played out in the Chicago media.

For the last 3 months the headline story of Chicago media has been, "who will the Chicago Board of Education choose as the next Superintendent of Public Schools." The media has already acknowledged the fact that for the first time in Chicago's history this so-called new Superintendent will be a black; and the media has also played up the fact that the three Latino board members may be the determining factor in who gets hired. But what the Chicago media fails to do is to get behind the real truth as to how all of a sudden all these minorities are in (as they call them) such high and powerful decision making position. For the average person this information is unattainable, (due to the ruling class' control of the media) and because the average person is so misinformed on what really goes on, it is no wonder these maneuvers go unchallenged.

The simple truth is that about this time last year the Chicago Public School System was in deep financial trouble. This financial debt stemmed from previous years of mismanagement and overpaid employees, who care only about the fat numbers on their paychecks, instead of preparing a better educational and learning experience for our children. Once the Chicago Public Schools got into such a big debt, they had to find a way to get out of this hole. The way they got out was to put up all the valuable property that the Chicago Public School System owns as collateral. It was only after this that the School System got a gigantic loan from the banks of Chicago. With this loan came the drastic change that leads us to the present situation.

When the Chicago banks gave the school system the loan, they did it under one very important condition, that the Chicago Board of Education had to relinquish its financial power over to a new Board that was composed of bankers. This new Board would be called the Finance Board (or something to that effect). The Finance Board would in effect have the final say in any matter dealing with the budget.

It is now clear why the all of the sudden (in fact for the first time in Chicago's history) you have the hiring of a majority of minorities in the Board of Education, (5 Blacks, 3 Latinos, 3 Whites).

You see people, the big white bankers knew they

could choose all these uncle Tom's and vendepatrias, because they knew that they would be powerless. The worst part of it is that these Blacks and Latinos really think that they are getting a voice in the decisions that are made in the Chicago Educational System. All these puppets have been parading, and protesting and having secret meetings to find out who they would select as the next Superintendent, for nothing. Because as you already know the Finance Board already had their meeting a long time ago, and their dialogue went something like this: Mr. John Finance Board Member says to Mr. Paul "What are we going to do to make this a profitable business transaction?" Mr. Paul says "Simple we just cut back on the services to the minorities, you know like Bilingual Education (teachers), Affirmative Action, special programs, all that nonsense waste of money, in this way we can cut the budget and at least come out even. While at the same time maintain rights to all that property." Yeah thats smart says Mr. John and he goes on to say "We can even give out token positions to minorities so they can think they have a say in the decesion making process." "Right," says Mr. Paul "we can't go wrong as long as we plan it out."

So you see it makes no difference whether they hire Bryd, Holiday, Love or even Claudio for the token position. Because when the Finance Board wants to make a cut they'll make it, and the 12 stooges can say all they want, but the decision will stand as said, cut-backs cut-backs, and more cut-backs, this is the reality in the Chicago Public School system and this is exactly what we are telling our reader's "Superintendent of what?"

Que Ondee Sola will give a more scientific explanation as to how the banks are taking over urban cities, as a result of capitalisms final stage that being imperialism, finance capital, in a future edition.

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QUE ONDEE SOLA



# LETTER OF SUPPORT

TO: Dr. Galassi and Foreign Language Department.  
FROM: C.S.U. U.P.R.S. Ad-Hoc Committee.  
RE: Support for Chicano-Mexicano-Puerto Rican  
Studies Program.

This memo is to confirm the consensus reached at our meeting 12-15-80. We agree to add the following to our program proposal:

## I.- Faculty Participation.

- A. Advisory Board.
- B. Evaluation Committee.

Participation will come from members of the Foreign Language Department that will work within the proposed program.

## II.- Clarifications.

- A. The three new positions mentioned in the proposal do not affect the Department of Foreign Languages. The positions will be filled by one Puerto Rican historian and one Chicano historian, plus another instructor to be brought in through another department yet to be determined.
- B. Other Latin American countries will be covered in the program through colloquiums, seminars and work shops concerning specific issues in any particular country.
- C. This program does not in any way preclude the implementation of a Latin American studies program. We only wish to maintain the scope of the proposed Chicano-Boricua studies program in addressing specific needs and issues.
- D. The proposed program will be a degree program, but initially it will be a Minor.

Thank You  
C.S.U. AND U.P.R.S.  
Ad-Hoc Committee

P.S. We are confident that your Department will send a positive and helpful letter of support.

## THE MYTH OF A NONVIOLENT NATION

Most works on the Mexican-American War have dwelt on the causes and results of the war, sometimes dealing with war strategy. It is necessary, however, to go beyond this point, since the war has left very real scars, and since Anglo-American actions in Mexico are remembered as vividly as some Southerners remember Sherman's march to the sea. Surely the Mexicans' attitude toward Anglo-Americans has been influenced by the war just as the United States' easy victory conditioned Anglo-Americans behavior toward Mexicans. Fortunately, many Anglo-Americans condemned this aggression and flatly accused their fellows of being insolent, land hungry, and of having manufactured the war. Abiel Abbott Livermore in *The War with Mexico Reviewed* accused his country, writing:

Again, the pride of race has swollen to still greater insolence the pride of country, always quite active enough for the due observance of the claims of universal brotherhood. The Anglo-Saxons have been apparently persuaded to think themselves the chosen people, anointed race of the Lord, commissioned to drive out the heathen, and plant their religion and institutions in every Canaan they could subjugate.

Livermore's work, published in 1850, was awarded the American Peace Society prize for "the best Review of the Mexican War and the principles of Christianity, and an enlightened statesmanship." As the cause of the war, he wrote: "Our treatment both of the red man and the black man has habituated us to feel our power and forget right." He further observed: "The passion for land, also, is a leading characteristic of the American people...The god Terminus is an unknown deity in America. Like the hunger of the pauper boy of fiction, the cry had been, 'more, more, give us more.'"

Through Livermore, a perspective unfolds that is not included in most books on the war. Otis A. Singletary's *The Mexican War*, like others of this mold, merely narrates the battles and their outcomes. Livermore builds an excellent case upon which to convict the United States of war crimes if the standards set by the Nuremberg trials after World War II had been followed: he describes an active policy of conquest and plunder...

There is ample evidence that the United States provoked the war. We have already quoted General Grant's impressions. The war itself was even more insidious. Zachary Taylor's artillery leveled the Mexican city of Matamoros, killing hundreds of innocent civilians with *la bomba* (the bomb). Many Mexicans jumped into the Rio Grande, relieved of their pain by a watery grave. The occupation that followed was even more terrorizing. Taylor's regular army was allegedly kept in control, but the volunteers presented another matter. . .

The regulars regarded the volunteers, of whom about two thousand had reached Matamoros by the end of May, with impatience and contempt... They robbed Mexicans of their cattle and corn, stole their fences for firewood, got drunk, and killed several inoffensive inhabitants of the town in the streets.

There were numerous eyewitnesses to these incidents. For example, on July 25, 1846, Grant wrote to Julia Dent:

Since we have been in Matamoros a great many murders have been committed, and what is strange there seems to be very week means made use of to prevent frequent repetitions. Some of the volunteers and about all the Texans seem to think it perfectly right to impose on the people of a conquered City to any extent, and even to murder them where the act can be covered by dark. And how much they seem to enjoy acts of violence too! I would not pretend to guess the number of murders that have been committed upon the persons of poor Mexicans and our soldiers, since we have been here, but the number would startle you.

Meanwhile, correspondents reported acts of useless and wanton destruction.

Taylor knew about the atrocities, but as Grant observed, little was done to restrain the men. In a letter to his superiors, Taylor admitted that "There is scarcely a form of crime that has not been reported to me as committed by them." Taylor requested that they send no further troops from the state of Texas to him. These marauding acts were not limited to Taylor's men. The cannons from U.S. naval ships destroyed much of the civilian sector of Vera Cruz, leveling a hospital, churches, and homes. The bomb did not discriminate as to age or sex. Anglo-American troops repeated their performance in almost every city they invaded; first it was put to the test of fire and then plundered. The gringo volunteers had little respect for anything, desecrating churches and abusing priests and nuns.

During these campaigns, military executions were common. Captured soldiers and civilians were executed, usually hanged, for cooperating with the guerrillas. An interesting sidelight is that many Irish immigrants, as well as some other Anglos deserted to the Mexican side, forming the San Parricio Corps. They went over to the Mexicans "due to the inborn distaste of the masses for war, to bad treatment, and to poor subsistence." Many of the Irish were also Catholics, and they resented the treatment of Catholic priests and nuns by the invading Protestants. It is estimated that as many as 260 Anglo-Americans fought with the Mexicans at Churubusco in 1847. "Some eighty appear to have been captured....A number were found not guilty of deserting and were released.

QUE ONDEE SOLA

# LA BORINQUENA



DESPIERTA BORINQUEÑO

QUE HAN DADO LA SEÑAL,  
DESPIERTA DE ESE SUEÑO,  
QUE ES HORA DE Luchar,  
A ESE LLAMAR PATRIOTICO,  
NO ARDE TU CORAZÓN,  
VEN NO SERA SIMPÁTICO,

**EL RUIDO DEL CAÑON,**

**NOSOTROS QUEREMOS LA LIBERTAD  
NUESTRO MACHETE NOS LA DARA,  
VAMONOS BORINQUEÑOS,  
VAMONOS YA,**

**QUE NOS ESPERA ANSIOSA,  
ANSIOSA LA LIBERTAD,  
LA LIBERTAD, LA LIBERTAD,  
LA LIBERTAD, LA LIBERTAD**

**POR:**

**LOLA RODRIGUEZ DE TÍO**

# 1980 **A YEAR IN PERSPECTIVE** 1980

During the 1980 scholastic year, the latino student body was confronted with many issues detrimental to their education and their existence on campus. Out of these issues facing the latino population in 1980, grew a solid student movement. Emerging from the Union for Puerto Rican Students, who had elected its first female president, and the Chicano Student Union a campaign of agitation against anti-student policies was initiated. Along with the Sociology Club, which assisted in handing out leaflets and student mobilization, non-latino and progressive instructors gave vital information concerning University policy. Never in the eight year struggle of latino students has the quality of student activism been so consistent, as in 1980.

Jan. 15 Latino Students and Que Ondee Sola welcomes Julio Cortes -- teacher counselor in Special Services.

Jan. 15 Q.O.S.'s first editorial of 1980 questions university policies in support of Professor Lopez retention.

Feb. 1 Letters in support of student issues from UNI departments.

Feb. 4 National Heroes of Puerto Rico Oscar Collazo, Rafael Cancel Miranda and Irvin Flores visit UNI. Lolita Lebron was not able to attend.

Feb. 8 U.P.R.S. and C.S.U. members put forth their opposition to History Chairperson Craig Smith and departmental members decision to eliminate Puerto Rican History line in conjunction with Professor Lopez's termination and the hiring of a full-time Chicano-Mexicano instructor.

Feb. 15 U.P.R.S. and C.S.U. members interrupt History Dept. meeting. As a result of student pressure the History Dept. cancelled its proceedings on the issue of the Puerto Rican History line and the hiring of a full-time Chicano-Mexicano instructor.

Feb. 26 U.P.R.S. and C.S.U. Ad-Hoc committee meets with Dean Dobbs, who refused to take a position on student issues on campus -- except for promising money for a full-time Chicano-Mexicano line. Which he later rebuked from stating.

March 11 Students take over North Central committee meeting to present grievances -- Full-time Chicano Mexicano line and the retention of Professor Lopez along with the Puerto Rican History line.

March 14 Student Victory! Chicano-Mexicano class is accepted. Puerto Rican line is restored with the reinstatement of Professor Jose Lopez. Students thank all progressive sectors and warn that the fight for Students rights is constant.

March 19 U.P.R.S. and C.S.U. Ad-Hoc committee meets with History Dept. to resolve the question of hiring a Chicano-Mexicano instructor -- Vice President of Student Affairs, Daniel Kielson calls Chicago Police.

March 25 U.P.R.S. and C.S.U. Ad-Hoc committee meet with President Williams to discuss the issues facing the Latino community. President Williams did not make any commitment -- those problems still exist today.

April 4 Chicano-Mexicano and Puerto Rican Community receive news that eleven suspected F.A.L.N. members are arrested.

May 14 After many confrontations with Media Board and Q.O.S. staff, Q.O.S. budget cut which was the largest of any other media board members, is overturned in Fees-Allocation meeting.

May 24-28 Latin American cultural week inaugurated by U.P.R.S. and C.S.U. student members is a success.

June 30 Myrta Badillo teacher/counselor in Proyecto Pa'lante is terminated in spite of Latino women protest.

July 1 Maximino Torres is reinstated in place of Myrta Badillo against Latino student wishes to keep him off campus.

Aug. 2 Opening of Angel Rodriguez Cristobal book store.

Aug. After student confrontations with President Williams, Myrta Badillo is reinstated on a part-time basis.

Aug. 15 Q.O.S. introduces El Lecho de Rosas. A new regular column written about and for Chicano-Mexicano students. (cont. on pg.11)



# DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICAN POW'S

**DINNER**                      **6:00 pm**                      **\$2.50**

**PROGRAM**                      **7:30 pm**                      **\$1.00**

**SPEAKERS**                      MLN  
                                         **TURKISH STUDENT ASSOC.**

**FOLKLORIC MUSIC/DANCE**                      **FILM**

**SUNDAY, MARCH 1**

**HUMBOLDT PK. CIVIC ASSOC.                      LEMOYNE &  
CALIF.**

## QUE ONDEE SOLA

Longest and most consistent Puerto Rican  
student newspaper in the country.

Northeastern Illinois University  
Bryn Mawr at St. Louis  
Chicago, Illinois 60625

QUE ONDEE SOLA is published at Northeastern Illinois University. The opinions expressed in Q.O.S. do not necessarily reflect those of the administration. Responsibility of its contents lies solely with its staff. We appreciate and encourage any and all suggestions or contributions.

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                         Enrique Romero, Nelson Santana  
Contributors . . . . . Blanca Ortiz

Puerto Rico is a direct colony of the United States. The people of this island have always fought back against the US take-over of their nation, and are now stepping up that fight and developing it into a people's war. As part of this, the FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation) have been fighting inside the U.S. since 1974. This armed clandestine organization has carried out over 100 bombings and other actions in US cities to demand independence for Puerto Rico. Last April, eleven Puerto Ricans were captured in Evanston and alleged to be members of the FALN. Earlier this month, ten of them were tried and convicted of "Seditious Conspiracy" (which means conspiring to overthrow the US government through armed force). The 11 have developed international support for their position (based on resolutions of the United Nations and the Geneva Accords) that they are Prisoners of War, being held by the enemy, and not common criminals.

Attend this program to learn about the current stage of the Puerto Rican independence movement and about the Puerto Rican Prisoners of War. As an act of international solidarity, the program will also feature a presentation by the Turkish Students' Association on repression and the revolutionary struggle in Turkey.

# EUGENIO MARIA DE HOSTOS

'CITIZEN OF THE AMERICAS.'

January 11, marks the 142nd anniversary of the birth of Puerto Rico's greatest educator, Eugenio Maria De Hostos. As a Puerto Rican independentist he would become internationally heralded as a man of letters, philosopher sociologist, engineer, and above all for his pedagogical work across Latin America which would acclaim Hostos as "Citizen of the Americas."

Born near Mayaguez, Hostos was sent to Spain at an early age studying at a secondary school in Bilbao and at the University of Spain. Disillusioned by the unwillingness of the Spanish Cortes to grant autonomy to Puerto Rico and Cuba, and inspired by the 1868 Lares rebellion in Puerto Rico, Hostos gave up his autonomous stand for independence. In 1869 he left Spain for New York where he associated himself with the Cuban revolutionary junta there. The following year he embarked upon a long tour of South America to promote the cause of the Antillean independence. In 1875 he was in Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic where he briefly published a periodical called Las Tres Antillas, advocating the creation of a confederation comprising Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic. After a sojourn in Venezuela during which he married the daughter of a Cuban emigre he returned to the Dominican Republic.

During Hostos nine year stay in that country (1879-1888), he wrought great changes in its educational system. He founded its first Normal school, help reorganized public instruction by using modern pedagogical methods and introduced scientific and experimental techniques into the curriculum. More over he helped expose all of Dominican society to the intellectual currents of the outside world, from which it had long been isolated.

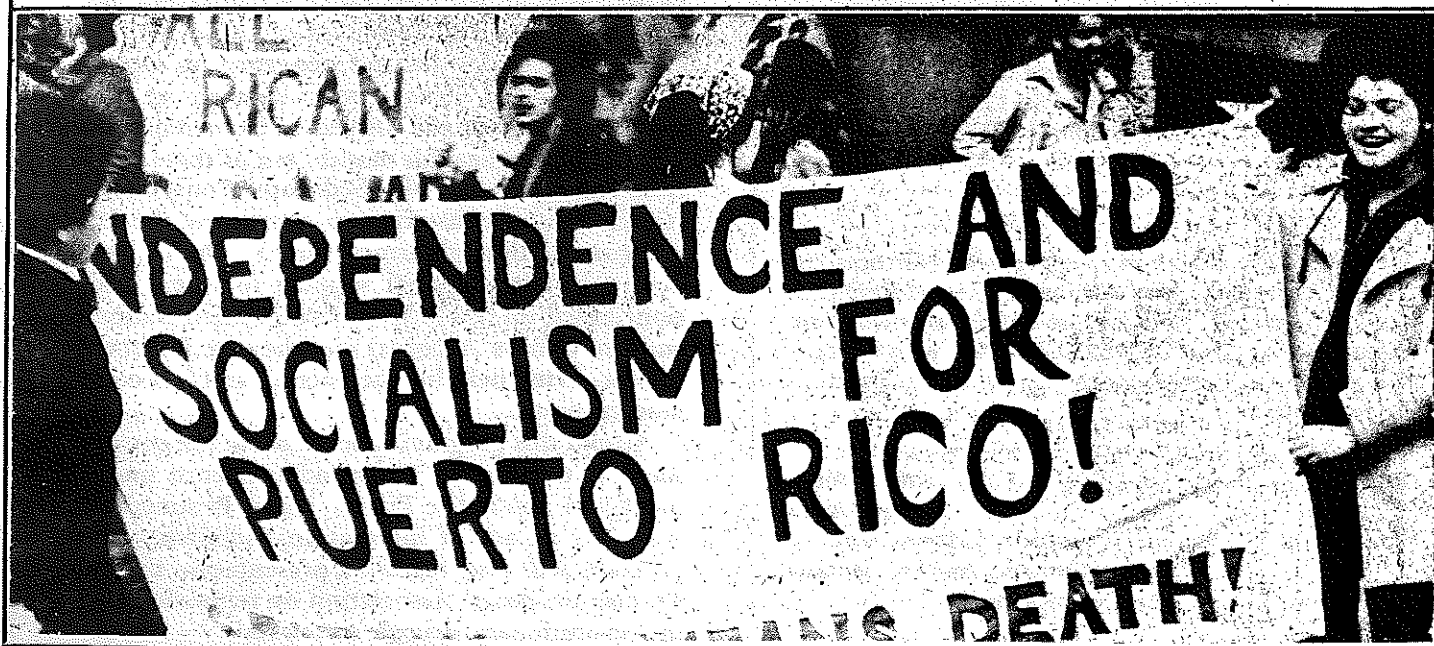
Difficulties with the government of the Dominican

dictator Ulises Heureaux led Hostos to accept the invitation of the Chilean government to undertake a program of educational work. He remained in Chile from 1889 to 1898, serving as a rector of the Liceo Luis Amonatequi in Santiago and as professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Chile.

Despite his long absence from the Caribbean area, (Hostos also brought his expertise to Argentina and Peru) Hostos concern for the political future of Cuba and his native Puerto Rico had not waned. Moved by the out break of revolution in Cuba and by the likelihood of United States intervention he left to New York from Chile in April 1898. By the time he reached New York the U.S. had gone to war against Spain. The United States military occupation of Puerto Rico forced Hostos to return, to establish a Puerto Rican resistance called La Liga de Patriotas Puertorriquenos. Hostos was forced into exile by U.S. intervention to the Dominican Republic where he remained until death, awaiting Antillean Independence.

Hostos was a prolific writer and his twenty volume Obras Completas was published by the Colonial Government in 1939. Among his best-known works a critical essay on Hamlet (1873); Moral Social (1888) in which he set forth a moral code for the individual in society; and Tratado de Sociologia (1904) which was based partly on his lectures on sociology at the Normal school in Santiago.

In Mayaguez Puerto Rico on Jan. 11 during a commemoration of this great patriot a C.I.A. ordered bomb exploded killing 2 workers and a six year old child and maiming ten innocent persons. In retaliation on Jan. 24 the Fuerzas Armadas Liberacion Nacional (F.A.L.N.) exploded a bomb in New Yorks Fraunces Tavern.



# CHILE: 1981

## STATEMENT FROM THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHILE (NCR) TO THE WORKING CLASS AND ALL THE WORKERS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD

For seven years now we have had a bloody Dictatorship in our country. The criminal voracity of the bourgeoisie and the deep rooted hatred of the workers, has imposed and maintained this fascist government in Chile, one which, faithfully fulfilling its objectives, is writing the most brutal pages of our history. Servents of imperialism, they have not hesitated to cowardly massacre the best sons of the working class and the people and to constantly steal our wealth. While the bourgeoisie has wracked up a foreign debt of 9 million dollars, accrued on the backs of the disarmed people, all the while servily bowing towards their foreign masters. And the workers must pay this debt with two million unemployed, withstanding torture and repression, and eating the few crumbs which fall from the table of the boss.

The balance of these seven years of oppression is the miserable condition of the peasant, who must sell his products at a low price to the exporters, and who hungry and ruined must walk to the city in order to live, swelling up the lines of the unemployed; the indignation of the worker, who through the Work Plan must fill their lungs with clenched teeth, working in factories deprived of all they have won through struggle and constantly being threatened with firings, the uncertainty of the neighborhood dwellers exposed to searches and evictions; the violation of students rights, who are thrown out of their schools because they can't buy this subservient culture. Unemployed doctors, a sick and undernourished people, private clinics and medical centers, for the bourgeoisie only, SNS done away with, land without peasants and peasants without land, the bourgeoisie with capitals of more

than a hundred thousand dollars and minimum employment of \$40 dollars a month (This is a plan set up by the government, supposedly to deal with the unemployed, really to provide supercheap labor), torture and death for the fighters of the people, amnesty for the murders. This is the irrationality of this cursed system which our people must live in. The bourgeoisie and their systems are the enemies of the people and must be defeated.

The path followed by the Military Junta has, as its objective, the consolidation of this system. This is why they have carried out the oppressive methods which the people well know. The tyrants are aware of the power which they confront, they know what a people armed means and they understand that the "old legality" no longer will serve to eternalize their exploitation. For this reason, they scheme and construct, along with leading figures and forces of the class enemy, and institutionality which will allow them to brake the Socialist advance. The bourgeoisie knows its enemy, fears it and bitterly fights it with all the means at its disposal.

Our Party calls on the workers to also know their enemy and we point out that the only road open to us is Armed Struggle to defeat the bourgeoisie, who has turned against the people.

The bourgeoisie developed an offensive in order to brake the organization of the workers, through the Work Plan and repression in general. The people and their vanguards must counterpoise and stop this offensive with more organization, breaking the legality and firmly fighting for our legitimate rights on all fronts.

The new institutionality is the desperate attempt of the bourgeoisie to consolidate itself in power.

(cont. from pg. 8)

- Sept. Chicano-Mexicano and Puerto Rican Students ask the professor, who was chosen by the History Dept., to resign from her position as instructor of Chicano History. The reason being that she was not selected with the full participation of the students.
- Sept. Chicano-Mexicano and Puerto Rican students accept History Dept. decision to hire Antonio Delgado to teach Chicano history course.
- Oct. 1 Students present Proposal for Chicano-Mexicano and Puerto Rican Studies Program.
- Oct. 9 History Dept. replaces Puerto Rican History line with Latin Americanist line causing massive anger amongst latino Students on campus.

Oct. 31 Union for Puerto Rican students celebrate El Grito de Jayuya by inviting Cynthia Mendez (wife of P.O.W. Alfredo Mendez) to speak about the Puerto Rican struggle.

Nov. 25 Students confront History Dept's Chairperson Morton for not distributing the Proposal for Puerto Rican - Chicano-Mexicano studies program to department members and for termination of the Puerto Rican History line.

Dec. 6 Union for Puerto Rican Students celebrate the winter holidays with Fiesta Navidena, which was a huge success. The first Union for Puerto Rican student calendar is sold at this event.



# ALL OUT FEBRUARY 3,!



18 USCS S 2384. Seditious Conspiracy

*If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$20,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.*

# SUPPORT THE 11 P.O.W.'S!

U.N. RESOLUTION 33/24 - General Assembly - December 8, 1978

*'The General Assembly...reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination and foreign occupation by all means available, particularly armed struggle'*

On February 3, 1981, Ten of the Eleven Puerto Rican Prisoners of War will be tried on the charges of seditious conspiracy. The Union for Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) and Que Ondee Sola are mobilizing students to the demonstration that will take place at the Federal Building at 9:00 a.m. For more information contact the U.P.R.S. located in El Centro Albizu-Zapata (Portable-1) ext. 367 or Que Ondee Sola located in room E-041 (across from the Game Room) ext. 514.