

QUE ONDEE SOLA

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

October, 1978

LARES: 1868-1978--110 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS ARMED STRUGGLE

The revolution that exploded in Lares on September 23, 1868, was the end result of a process of revolutionary organization which disciplined hundreds of Puerto Ricans and groups them in secret societies. Of all such societies, the most successful was the one called, Capa Prieta.

To highlight Capa Prieta in Lares, brings us to the existence of that other revolutionary center of our times--the F.A.L.N. in the United States. And these two poles of our history create a consciousness that throughout our history, armed struggle has never ceased as a tactic of struggle for Puerto Rican national liberation.

Historically, the continuity and presence in our struggle of a conspirative capability is made evident in Lares with the proclamation of the first Republic. It is projected into our times with brilliance and daring, when the Heroes of the Nationalist Party, Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola in 1950 attack Blair House, the home at the time of the chief of U.S. Armed Forces, Harry S. Truman. In 1954, speaking through the mouths of their arms in the U.S. Congress, that conspirative capability is again expressed by Puerto Rican patriotism in the persons of Lolita Lebron-Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Andres Figueroa Cordero.

It is the intervention of the will in human-kind which transforms doctrine into action. In the Puerto Rico of Betances, that will becomes an actual conspiracy in the secret societies, such as Capa Prieta, Centro Bravo,

Lancero del Norte, and Lancero del Sur. That will enables, despite the tyrannical power that Spain exercised over our nation, the proclamation of the Republic of Lares. In the Puerto Rico of Albizu Campos, that will is expressed in the proclamation of the Republic of Jayuya in 1950, in spite of the military power of the U.S.

And even in our political and economic exile, where 5000,000 Puerto Ricans found themselves after 1945, with its forced and tragic up-rooting into the miserable ghettos of the urban empire, that will is expressed in the attacks on Blair House in 1950, the U.S. Congress in 1954; and today, in the armed actions of the F.A.L.N. in many cities of the empire.

In this way, Puerto Rico demonstrates to the world that, in spite of the military, political and economic power of the empire; a small nation can render deadly blows to the enemy. And it should be pointed out that Puerto Rican patriotism has the honor of being the first liberation movement to make war on the empire in its own soil, and within its own frontiers.

Today, that armed, guerrilla, clandestine struggle, is increasingly felt, until in 1978, there are operating in Puerto Rico and in enemy soil, several clandestine organizations. These are the nucleus of the future Revolutionary Armed Forces, and constitute the mode which allows the Puerto Rican nation to function militarily in Puerto Rico, and simultaneously, in the entrails of the empire. Lares was the first step.

Students Beware...

Survey Aimed at Identifying Divestment Movement

Academics like to encourage the myth that their research is simply the collection and analysis of objective information and therefore 'neutral.'

Doubt should certainly be cast on that line by news of a current research project, being undertaken by Professor Meyer Feldberg, Director of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. Feldberg is coming to the US to conduct a research study on "American Student Attitudes Towards U.S. Business Involvement in South Africa."

Student groups on several campuses have already received the questionnaire, and it seems probable that administrators and others on campus will also be approached to provide information. What information and for what purpose?

The questionnaire has seven questions—but Feldberg comes right to the point with the first one. Question 1 asks: "Describe the main on-campus student organization that has shown an interest in US-South Africa relations or in South Africa's domestic policy; name of organization; number of members; when founded; and lastly its 'contacts or relations with other bodies both student and non-student.'"

Question 2 asks about the responding organization's policy "regarding the ownership by the university of stock in US corporations with activities in South Africa," wants to know how the policy was established, why and how it is promoted. Questions 3 and 4 deal generally with attitudes towards the admission of South African students to US universities and the US academics who accept visiting professorships of lecture tours in South Africa.

It asks for details on petitions, demonstrations and the "number of students actively campaigning for divestment of company stock held by your university."

Question 6 asks about university administration responsiveness to recommendations regarding stock, and Question 7 asks for comment on the corporate argument that withdrawal would not be in the interest of South Africa's black population.

That's it. All answers are to be sent to Feldberg at Northwestern University of Illinois, where he is a visiting professor in the Graduate School of Management.

No doubt US corporations, campus administrations and maybe even South Africa's secret police, BOSS are all eagerly waiting for the answers. What is the size of the campus movement? Who are its leaders? What are its links? Where is it likely to surface next?

Students, we believe, may choose to send their signals other than via Dr. Feldberg's questionnaire. Anyone who wants to know numbers should have a busy time counting demonstrations this coming Fall!

Repression and Racism at U.I.C.C.

On May 11, 1978, Zionist Organizations at U.I.C.C. held the so-called celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Zionist State of Israel. This celebration is a provocation and a insult to every Palestinian Arab, for it represents 30 years of Zionist occupation, repression and expulsion from their homeland.

With this in mind, the U.I.C.C. administration has collaborated with Zionist Organizations and has continued to allow them to hold this provocative event on campus. The last five years has proved to all U.I.C.C. students and officials that this event is of a violent nature and is not normal nor necessary. It should be held off campus.

Because of the confrontation that occurred on May 11, Palestinian students and their supporters are facing expulsion from the university on collaborated charges by U.I.C.C. officials and Zionist students.

DOWN WITH THE KANGAROO COURT.

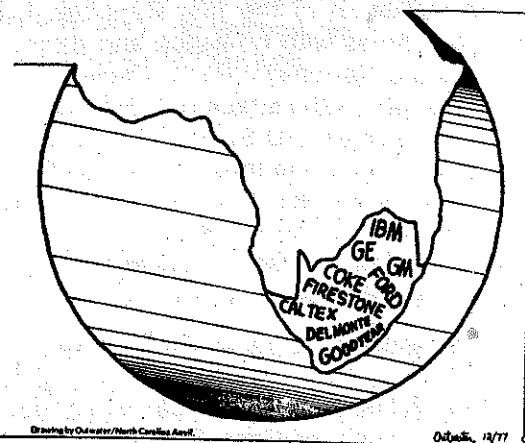
The U.I.C.C. Judiciary Committee began hearings on the disciplinary charges against Palestinian students and supporters as well as the Organization of Arab students and Students for Palestine on September 11 1978. This body is a disciplinary kangaroo court.

The Chairperson is blatantly biased. She has denied the defense lawyers, the right to cross examine witnesses, refused to allow the testimony of an expert witness, denied students the right to political expression, and has overruled the right to challenge members of the hearing panel's backgrounds, of which one is known to be a Zionist.

Another example of the bias is evident in the panel's conscious effort of allowing additional witnesses without the prior knowledge of the defense attorney's. The defense lawyers have not been allowed to review evidence that has been presented to the panel.

The U.I.C.C. Legal Counsel has continually advised the Chairperson as to decisions she should make, has labeled our defense lawyers as disrupters and has threatened to have students charged arrested. This we feel is a flagrant violation of due process of law and students human rights.

(Continued on page 3)



Repression and Racism

(Continued from page 2)

Because of the history of the U.I.C.C. administration working with U.S. and foreign repressive agencies. Students charged and supporters have decided to walk out of the hearings, until the Chancellor guarantee's to protect student's rights by not releasing the tapes of the hearings to any U.S. or foreign repressive agencies.

DO YOU KNOW???

The U.I.C.C. administration has been waging an allout offensive to contain and destroy the democratic rights of students on campus. During the past two years the U.I.C.C. community has witnessed the intensity of this campaign. One need only analyze the following facts.

Fall of 1976-The announcement of the Selection Index a new restrictive admissions policy.

Fall of 1977-The release of Oliver-Langston report, documents attacking the Supportive Services Program at U.I.C.C.

Fall of 1977-Revelations of Red Squad (Secret Chicago Police) infiltration of campus community during 1968-1976.

11-10-1977-SAVAK (secret police of Iran) openly announce their presence at U.I.C.C.

11-22-1977-The arrest of Sandor John for illegally passing leaflets in Circle Center a public lobby.

2-6-1978-Members of the Iranian Student Association and Union for Puerto Rican Students are attacked in Chicago Circle Center cafeteria by members of SAVAK.

2-22-1978-The U.I.C.C. office of Student Affairs grants the release of students records to a Federal Grand Jury via the F.B.I. investigation of the Puerto Rican Independence movement.

4-1-1978-The U.I.C.C. Office of Foreign Student Affairs sends a letter to all Iranian students threatening to arrest, deport and review it's admisson policies concerning foreign students.

4-25-1978-Five members of the All African People's Revolutionary Party are arrested for posterimg Anti-Zionist Literature and calling for support for the African struggle.

6-1-1978-Richard Ward, Vice Chancellor for administration a known police detective and participant in the Bay of Pigs Invasion of Cuba and Oscar Miller Dean of Student Affairs and a Zionist leader collabrated in the filing of complaints and charge Palestinian students and supporters for protesting the 30th Anniversary of the Zionist State of Israel.

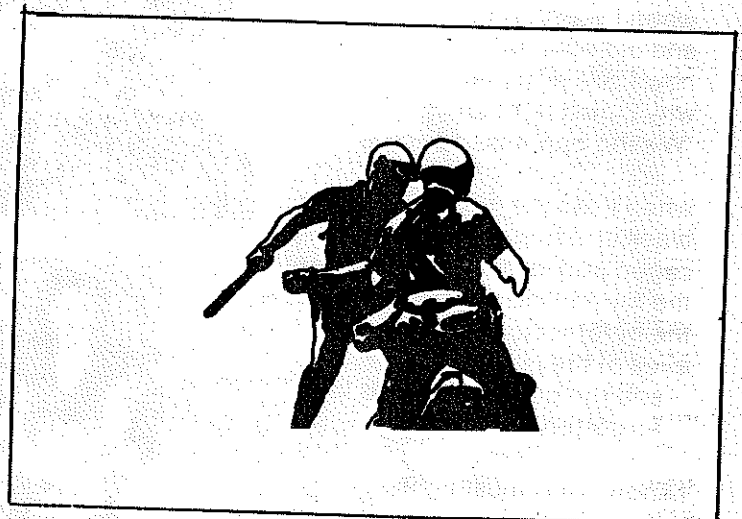
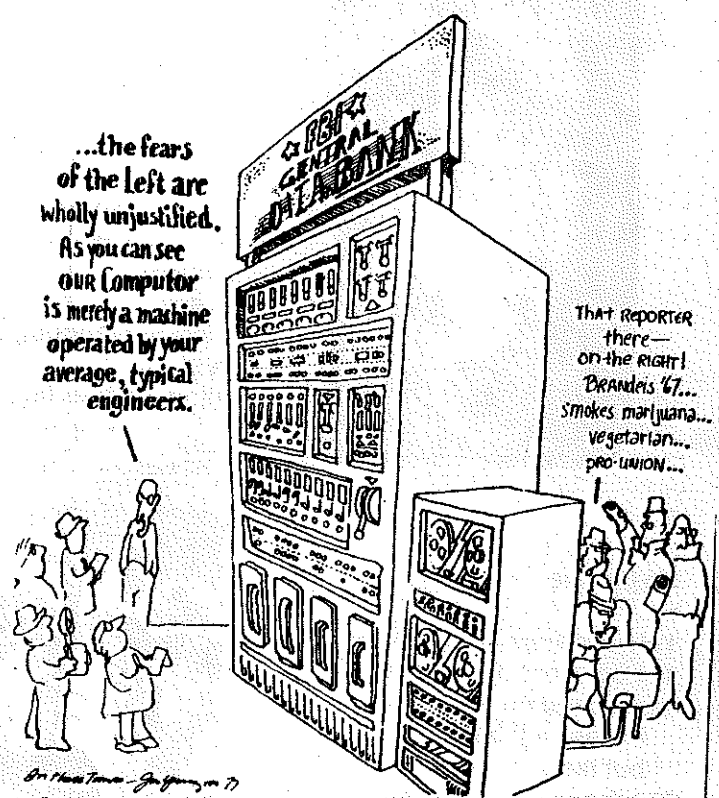
9-11-1978-The U.I.C.C. Judiciary Committee began hearings on the disciplinary charges against Palestinian students and supports. These hearings in essence have proved to be a Kangaroo Court.

The University community cannot continue to permit the U.I.C.C. administration to make a mockery of academic freedom and turn this university into a police citadel.

It has been the experience of students that all qualitative changes have and will come about only by struggle and confrontation. An effective confrontation must be well organized, disciplined and have a clear direction.

The charges will not be dropped by the actions of individual organizations but by the direct involvement and participation of all students and organizations.

We urge all students to join in a united effort to drop the charges against Palestinian students and supporters.



POEMAS

A Sonnett for Puerto Rican Youth

i have seen it coming
for quite a while
& refused admittance to its smile.
it was the once fierce humming
in the wild games that stopped my slumming;
it was the hustling and lies which i thought were
a natural wile/
believing in my own gullibility and guile.
though skiptical of the man dead against his
plan,
you were just a numbing.
just as distant as a vicious cold. Now here in the
cove
all the prior actions and impulses were ex-
pressions of

all the prior actions and impulses were ex-
pressions of
a larger clove.
and dropping defenses i see you as a silimar vic-
tim
like my own balck case:
the excellence of Puerto Rican youth is their
ability to
love,
living the language of their Sun with the heat of
their
island on their face.



Shabazz

To Gordie

I always knew it was there
the ugliness of america
but closed my eyes and smiled
i might not be free
but it don't bother me none
but those were old times
when I was young
and did not know
now I see with piercing eyes
why I must fight for
"We the oppressed people"

when I see the hunger of skinny
black children,
caged and forgotten native americans,
the rape of the puerto rican people,
the helpless look in the
eyes of the poor
and the government has long
forgotten us

I know why I must fight

Valarie Taylor



Don't shout
!Viva Puerto Rico Libre!
and get high
and shoot pool
and live for the next party

Fred Hampton said
"If you think about me and you
ain't gonna do no revolutionary act--
then forget about me."

forget about
Betances Albizu Lolita
California and Division
Cruz and Osorio

forget about a stolen island
and those who paid for freedom
with their blood

But when you come down
when the pool hall closes
when the party's over

Look around
the monster is still here
--"Haydee"



MAS POEMAS...

LAMENTO TAINO

Desde la penumbra oscuridad
De un lejano bohio
Se oye a lo lejos
el lamento de un taino herido

Y en su lamento se entiende
el mensaje de libertad
que su gente no supo
ni ha podido comprender

Porque mueren nuestros heroes
encarcelados ? Se preguntaba
Porque nuestro pueblo
sigue siendo engañado?

La sangre brotaba
de su corazon
pero mas era el dolor
de sentir perder su terruno

Y con lagrimas en los ojos
mira la verde campina
y no comprendia
como su gente alababa
a quien los habia de destruir

La vida se escapa de su cuerpo
mas en un ultimo intento
se arrastro hasta la montana mas alta
desde donde sus dominios podia observar

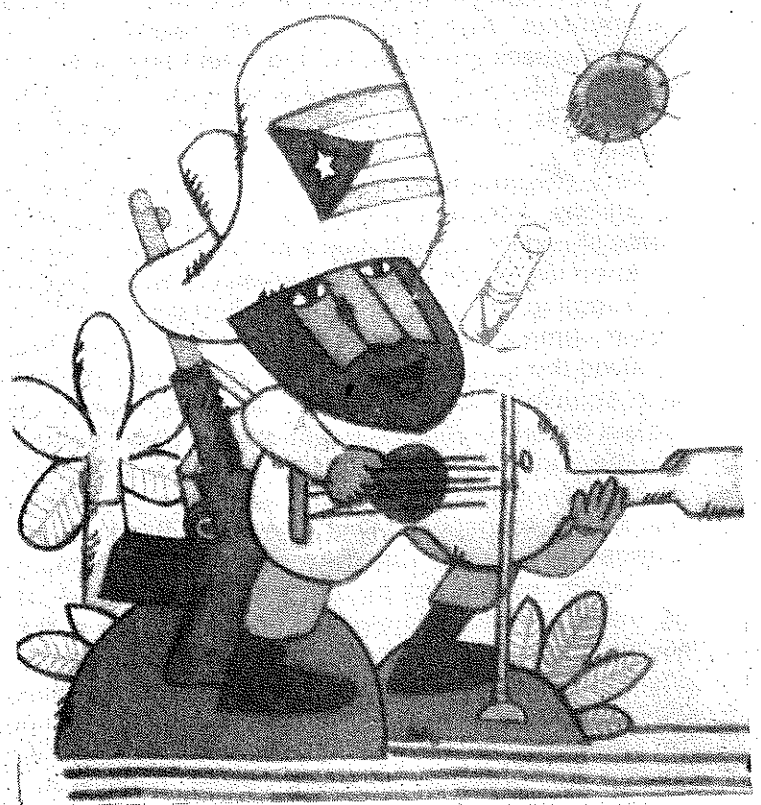
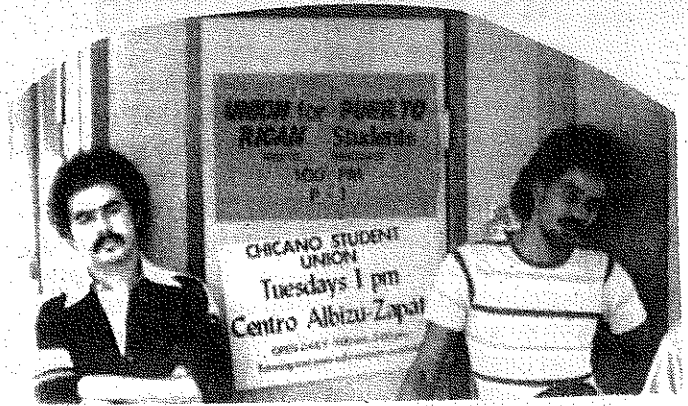
Alli sintio el viento libre
su rostro acarisiar
Y oyo el coqui cantar
su mas bella cancion

Sintio a su Borinquen
libre y soberana
porque esclavo nunca
se llevo a sentir

Asi murio el taino
dandole la cara al sol
con una sonrisa en su rostro
amando a su gente
y a su bella Borinquen .

VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE!

Por: Emanuel



It's Worth Repeating

by Assata Shakur

I am a revolutionary. A Black revolutionary. By that I mean that I am a field nigger who is determined to be free by any means necessary. By that I mean that I have declared war on all forces that have raped our women, castrated our men and kept our babies empty bellied.

They call us thieves, but we did not rob and murder millions of Indians by ripping off their homeland, then call ourselves pioneers. They call us bandits but it is not us who are robbing Africa, Asia and Latin America of their natural resources and freedom while the people are sick and starving. The rulers of this country and their flunkies have committed some of the most brutal, vicious crimes in history. They are the bandits. They are the murders. And they should be treated as such. These maniacs are not fit to judge me, Clark Squire, or any other Black person on trial in amerikkka. Black people should, and inevitably must, determine our destinies.

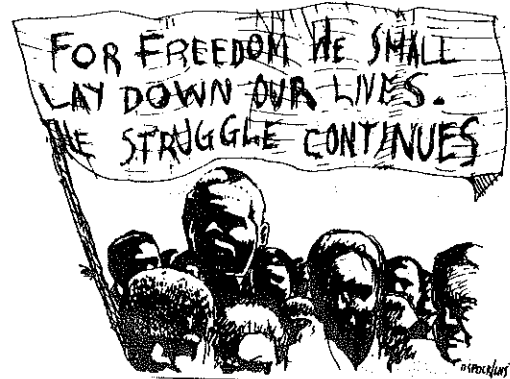
Every revolution in history has been accomplished by actions, although words are necessary. We must create shields that protect us and spears that penetrate our enemies. Black people must learn how to struggle by struggling. We must learn by our mistakes.

Every time a Black Freedom Fighter is murdered or captured the pigs try to create the impression that they have squashed the movement, destroyed our forces and put down the Black Revolution. The pigs also try to give the impression that 5 or 10 Guerillas are responsible for every revolutionary action carried out in amerikkka. That is nonsense. That is absurd. Black revolutionaries do not drop from the moon. We are created by our conditions, shaped by our oppression. We are being manufactured in droves in ghetto streets, places like attica, san quentin, bedford hills, leavenworth and sing sing. They are turning out thousands of us. Many jobless Black veterans and welfare mothers are joining our ranks. Brothers and sisters from all walks of life who are tired of suffering passively make up the BLA.

There is always There is and always will be, until every Black man, woman and child is free, a Black Liberation Army.

I am, without a doubt, a political human being. I am, without a doubt, committed to struggling for Black liberation and concerned about ending the injustices and oppression that Black people suffer. I have been involved, not only in struggling for decent living conditions for all people. I have been involved in the struggle for human rights because Black people are not free or equal in this country; because of the poverty, indecent housing, massive unemployment, poor medical care and inferior education in Black communities; because drugs have saturated our communities, preying on the disillusionment and frustration of our children.

I do not believe that one person or two people, or that a small group of people can make this a better world. Only in the Unity of people, in coming together of masses of people for a common cause can real change come about.



Frame-Up Charge!

Result: A prisoner of war

On the afternoon of July 12, 1978, 28-year-old Puerto Rican supporter of independence, William Guillermo Morales, walked into a police trap at an apartment in Queens, where a booby-trap had been set to explode the moment he walked in.

As the result of the explosion that followed, Morales lost part of his hands, and suffered a broken jaw. Police immediately appeared and arrested him, while the press said within the hour of the explosion that Morales was a member of the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (FALN), and that the apartment was a bomb factory. Police then announced they had found sixty sticks of dynamite, an incendiary chemical, and several weapons, including a machine gun.

Within the week, Morales had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, while police said they were continuing their investigation into a possible conspiracy. To date, they have been no indictments, although Morales' wife, Dylcia Pagan, was subpoenaed by a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn.

The attempt to frame William Guillermo Morales comes in the midst of the rise of revolutionary activity here and in Puerto Rico. Despite a campaign of Grand Juries, police terror and assassinations, the movement for Puerto Rican independence is flourishing. The Grand Juries have been defeated, and a campaign against government repression is growing. In more than four years of activity, not one member of the FALN has been captured. In the face of all this, the government desperately attempts to destroy the movement and imprison its leaders and supporters.

Despite the reign of terror which followed the July 12 ambush of Morales by police, the East Harlem (El Barrio) community has refused to cooperate with the police terrorists. This was evidenced by the creation of the William Morales Defense Committee, principally by community residents, and which is now conducting a full investigation into the police ambush in the Queens apartment, and the manufacturing of evidence to link Morales to the F.A.L.N.

Even before the committee became public in the last week of August, small donations began to pour in. Throughout the U.S., interested individuals and organizations have begun to ask for literature about the case, offering their support.

The William Guillermo Morales Defense Committee, however, is still in the process of completing its investigation. But, in the next few weeks it will begin to inform the public about the ambush and other important aspects of the case.

Morales is presently imprisoned in Rykers Island, where he continues to suffer the consequences of the police terror attack against him. He is not receiving adequate medical care, because police want to use this negligence to force him to help them fabricate charges against leaders of the independence movement.

The priority task for all supporters now, and for the defense committee, is to insure that his medical needs are attended to, and that he be treated according to the Geneva Convention on the treatment of political prisoners and prisoners of war.

The ambush of William Guillermo Morales by police terrorists was one of several acts of police terrorism during the month of July.

—On July 12, Morales was lured to a Queens apartment and ambushed in a booby-trap explosion.

—On July 25, Arnaldo Dario Rosado and Carlos Soto Arrivi were lured by a police undercover agent to Monte Maravilla in Villalba, Puerto Rico, where they were gunned down in cold-blood by sixteen police terrorists.

—On July 26, six supporters of Puerto Rican independence from different organizations were rounded up and charged with belonging to clandestine organizations. They were threatened with death and invited to cooperate in fabricating charges against leaders of the independence movement.

—On July 27, police terrorists in San Juan arrested three members of the Social Democratic Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno for posterizing, and likewise threatened them.

These police terrorist actions were all part of a single plan begun with the ambush of William Guillermo Morales, and were aimed at the intimidation of the Puerto Rican independence movement at a time when the United Nations were to meet on the Puerto Rican colonial question. It has been the openly stated aim of the colonial authorities to crush Puerto Rican activism prior to the Pan American games in Puerto Rico next year, and before a U.S. organized referendum on the status question in 1980 and 1981.

It is known that the F.B.I. leaders of the police terror squads hope that somewhere in their campaign of terror, one of the victims will be so intimidated so as to help them manufacture charges against independence leaders, and thus help break the back of the independence struggle for national liberation.

They are wrong! William Guillermo Morales, despite his wounds, has become a symbol of why the enemies of independence are bound to meet with defeat at the hands of a people who will not retreat!



"... what I'm asking here is support for the man, for the defender of his people — for William Morales, one more Puerto Rican prisoner of war."

RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA

Declaracion Publica De: NYDIAY PABLO

En Julio 4, 1978, Nydia Cuevas y Pablo Marcano, tomaran el Consulado Chileno en Puerto Rico. Este acto heroico una vez mas puso alto la situation colonial de Puerto Rico al nivel international.

La Toma del Consulado de Chile, el pasado 4 de julio, ha despertado fuertes polemicas en nuestro ambiente politico colonial. Desde los sectores de derecha, tradicionalmente historicos en su afan anexionista, hasta nuestra fragmentada izquierda, todos han sido impactados por este acontecimiento excepcional en nuestro desarrollo como pueblo. "Terroristas, enemigos de la democracia, desesperados jovenes idealistas, aislado de las masas", nada ha faltado.

Surge ahora la oportunidad de encuadrar con claridad las concepciones y razonamientos que guiaron nuestra accion liberadora:

La resonancia de este acto puso de manifiesto ante el mundo entero las exigencias de libertad de nuestros presos politicos-los mas antiguos de todo el hemisferio-y el bochornoso acto de la celebracion de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos en nuestra Patria controlada y dominada por las fuerzas economicas y militares de ses pais. En tal sentido, nuestros propositos primarios fueron cumplidos a cabalidad. La presencia Internacional de nuestra actividad reitero la verdad de que aqui existe un pueblo en lucha por su Independencia que no se ha dejado doblegar por las embestidas de un imperialismo rabioso y deshumanizante. Nuestra toma del Consulado Chileno esta enmarcada entro de los principios y valores que dieron razon de ser a isurrectos norteamericanos que se forjaron una Patria Libre.

Sabiamos la imposibilidad de la suspension de las actividades del 4 de julio, porque concociamos el caracter entreguista del actual incumbente de la Fortaleza. Que una persona incapaz de sentir verguenza o preocupacion ante la entrega de nuestros recursos naturales, rasgos y valores culturales o dignidad de pueblo, menos sensible apareciera ante tan humillante celebracion. Y no es que el 4 de Julio nos par ezca humillante, es la desfachatez de celebrario, aquellos que en los hechos lo niegan. Reconocemos, por el contrario, la alta significacion de tan memorable acontecimiento historico. En el, se concreta (aunque de mo do parcial pues la libertad del esclavo negro no se contemplo) el deseo de la igualdad y la libertad como elementos fundantes del estado moderno.

Al elegir el ConsuConsulado Chileno desenmascaramos la farsa de la politica de los derechos humanos del Presidente Carter. Sostener relaciones politicas, economicas y militares con Chile y su gobierno, es sostener toda la politica de asesinator, torturas y violaciones de los mas elementales de-

rechos humanos de este hermano pueblo, que perdiendo sus mejores hombres y mujeres, continuan luch como e jemplo para el resto de nuestra Patria Grande: America Latina. La politica de Hiroshima, Nagasaki, el Napalm de Viet Nam, la aldea de My Lai, la opresion de los negros, chicanos y puertorriquenos continuan presente en la artificial campana de derechos humanos de los proconsules y gendarmes policiacos de Estados Unidos.

Hemos actuado a la luz del consenso de los grandes libertadores y en el espiritu, firmeza y tradicion de Pedro Albizu Campos y nuestros heroes leyendas que permanecen en carceles en los Estados Unidos despues de mas de 24 anos. Nuestra ideologia es indestructible. El gobierno de Carter nos podra encarcelar por la fuerza. No importa. Generaciones venideras de luchadores puertorriquenos no redimiran, mas temprano que tarde cuando alcanzemos nuestra Independencia Patria y plena soberania para construir una sociedad libre de explotacion del hombre por el hombre.

Nydia Esther Cuevas
Pablo Marcano Garcia

QUE ONDEE SOLA

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.

Editor Ivan Porrata
Co-Editor Valarie Taylor
Staff Tony M. Negron,
Alma Izquierdo, Ida Delgado
Julio Davila, Mary Maldonado
Southern African Magazine,
William Morales Defense Committee
Assata Shakur, New Afrikan Prisoners
Organization, Maria Fuentes