



QUE ONDEE SOLA

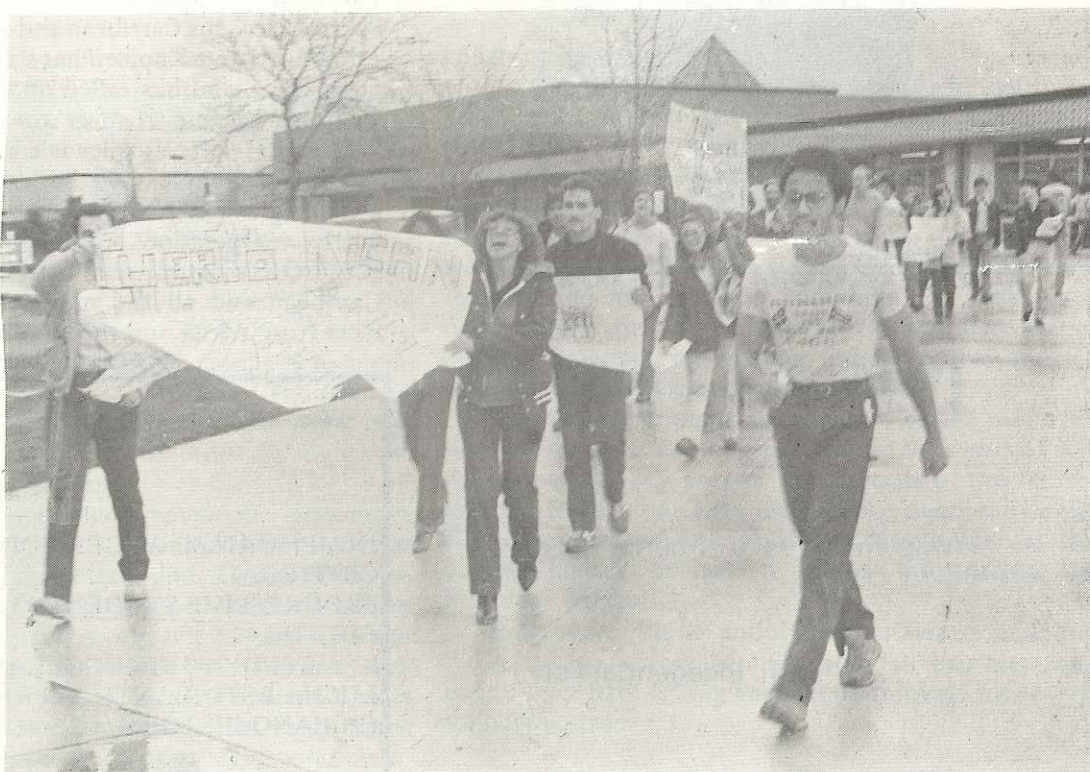
DECEMBER 1981

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CHICANO MEXICANO PUERTO RICAN STUDIES NOW !

Students Demonstrate Support For Irma Romero, Full-Time Chicano Mexicano Line, & Professor Lopez

On December 1st, over 50 students came out to march in support of Irma Romero at a rally sponsored by QUE ONDEE SOLA. The rally which took place at the Village Square proved to be a major success as the students and faculty marched militantly throughout the university. Irma started off the rally by telling students that it is not important that she be reinstated at Northeastern but rather that students should continue to organize and struggle for a meaningful education. In her closing statement she told the crowd of supporters that President Williams



Students march to Dean Dobbs' office

was trying to set a precedent by throwing her out of the university, and that her expulsion would serve as a warning to Third World students who dare to struggle, against this racist institution. But what President Williams did not realize was that the student struggle is based on issues and the reality of Third World people and that the expulsion of a committed activist would only serve to expose the growing contradictions of this professed urban university. At the same time Irma's expulsion shows the campaign of conspiracy that Daniel Kielson and his lilly

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IN MEMORIAM

Angel Rodriquez Cristobal an example of Struggle



Angel Rodriguez Cristobal

1946

1979

"I was there as a Puerto Rican,

an Independentist,

and a Socialist."

On November 10, 1979 the United States assassinated Puerto Rican patriot Angel Rodriguez Cristobal. Why was he murdered? Because of his political position and practice in fighting for independence and socialism for Puerto Rico.

Beginning in 1941 the U.S. Navy expropriated $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Puerto Rican island of Vieques, 26,000 acres out of a total 33,000. The island is used for military maneuvers, landing, bombing practice and a munitions dump.

The local fishing industry of Vieques is being destroyed due to the fact that the Navy has stepped up its operations since leaving the small neighboring island of Culebra in 1975. Fishermen and their supporters throughout Puerto Rico have protested by blocking the naval target practice area with their fishing boats. The fishermen have also held sit-ins at Naval camps.

The U.S. Navy has drawn the line on Vieques. The island is too vital to U.S. imperialist interests in Puerto Rico, the Caribbean and world wide. U.S. Vice-Admiral Arthur Knoizen has stated that the Navy will never leave, and has called on the press to downplay Vieques, because it gives too much support to the "extremist" left. Vieques is a vital part of the Roosevelt Roads complex, the largest U.S. Naval base. It is a training center for the entire Atlantic fleet and the yearly "Operation Springboard" exercise with N.A.T.O. Vieques commands the mouth of the Caribbean and all the military and commercial searoutes from Africa and the Middle East.

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white administrators have launched against the Latino students on campus.

The demonstration itself lasted about 30 minutes beginning at Village Square then going to the president's office, continuing through the lunch room back through Village Square before passing both Daniel Kielson's and Dean Frank Dobbs' offices. The demonstration then headed upstairs to the History Department (4th floor of the classroom building) where the students chanted "We want Jose Lopez" "Ignacio Mendez is only a puppet." The demonstrators then headed back to Portable 1 (P-1) where messages of solidarity in support of Irma were read by students. The QUE ONDEE SOLA staff then gave Irma a support Irma Romero T-shirt honoring her commitment to the struggle for the Chicano/Mexicano-Puerto Rican Studies Program. It was because of her concern of the students that she continued to struggle despite being under constant attack by this university. Food was served to all participants, the crowd dispersed with the satisfaction of victory!

It is interesting to note that every time this university attempts to discredit the student movement, the students are prepared to overcome what ever hurdle is thrown in their path. The expulsion of Irma



(above) Students march to History Department

Romero is only one act of continuing repression that this university and universities across the country have unleashed against Third World students. And that, just like the students at the university of Puerto Rico are struggling for a meaningful education without the presence of the colonial oppressor, we at Northeastern will reaffirm our commitment as students within the monster to struggle against U.S. imperialism until it is defeated.

VICTORY TO THE STUDENT STRUGGLE!

Progressive Student Alliance

The U.N.I. student movement has a new ally called the Progressive Student Alliance. The concept of this student organization has its genesis in the Winter term of 1982 to fight tuition increases. The membership consists of four student senators: Mary Connally, Rhett Barry, Nick Stames and Jacy Avakian.

On November 24th, 1981, the Progressive Student Alliance held a meeting which was attended by 35 concerned students. The focus of the meeting was the tuition hikes facing the U.N.I. student body.

The meeting included speeches from P.S.A. members and from other concerned students. The purpose of the meeting was to build solidarity with other concerned student organizations in order to fight the proposed 18% tuition increase.

When the meeting was opened for discussion, many questions were raised around student issues at U.N.I., particularly the Black and Latino students, which will be first to feel the brunt of the tuition hikes. In the discussion the P.S.A. did not put forth a clear line of their commitment towards the issues surrounding the creation of the Chicano-Mexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program. The Latino students know from discussions with the P.S.A. that this is not a major empass in creating unity. Also the progressive Latino students believe that concrete relationships should be developed with progressive Black student organizations on campus.

Since 1972 the Latino students have learned many

enlightening lessons, most importantly, "success comes with commitment to principles." To be successful the P.S.A. must be steadfast and strong against their immediate enemy: U.N.I.'s administration.

At the November 24th meeting, three members of the administration, Daniel Kielson, Barbara Cook, and Kipp Hassle were present. These three administrators have collaborated to suspend student activist Irma Romero and have tried to undermine the Latino student struggle for the Chicano-Mexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program, by sending letters to five student activists, threatening suspension.

The Latino students are conscious of the role they play on campus. They do not defend the rights of students, instead they protect the interests of this repressive administration. Lets not deceive ourselves! Daniel Kielson, Barbara Cook, and Kipp Hassle were at the forum (invited or not) to gather information for President Williams.

Progressive Black and Latino students, urge the P.S.A. not to include administrators at their meetings, unless they have a long and unquestionable history of supporting students.

DOWN WITH TUITION HIKES!
REINSTATE IRMA ROMERO!
FULL-TIME CHICANO-MEXICANO LINE!
REHIRE JOSE LOPEZ!
ARMED GUARDS OFF CAMPUS!

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Vieques has become a central issue and battleground of the Puerto Rican people struggling for independence and socialism. The Puerto Rican people are increasingly recognizing and exposing the genocide that the U.S. Navy has carried out in Vieques. Through depopulation, the destruction of the fishing industry and the ecological wild life Vieques has become the testing grounds for genocidal policies which will be imposed on the mainland.

The U.S. government is attempting to smash the revolutionary independence movement in order to impose statehood and implement Plan "2020" which is an imperialist strategy to depopulate the island by forcing the people to live in one of twelve industrial Parks. The rest of the island will be exploited for its minerals -- destroying the ecology since strip-mining will be utilized.

To prevent this the Puerto Rican people have increased the struggle for independence and socialism based on the strategy of peoples war as the only effective road to national liberation.

On May 1979, a mass of militant demonstrators confronted the U.S. Navy landing practice on the beach at Bahia de La Chiva in Vieques. U.S. Navy M.P.'s were the direct instrument of repression, arresting 21 people. Angel Rodriguez Cristobal was singled out for abuse and harassment. Taking a stance as a Prisoner of War, Angel refused to recognize the legitimacy of the U.S. courts in Puerto Rico and was sentenced in federal court for trespassing. Angel was exiled to the Federal Prison in Tallahassee Florida, and was killed in his isolation cell, immediately after a visit with his lawyer and comrades from Puerto Rico.

Rather than intimidate the Puerto Rican people the murder of Angel Rodriguez Cristobal has strengthened their will to struggle. Angel lives on in that growing struggle.

In retaliation, of Angel's assassination, the armed clandestine groups attacked a U.S. Navy bus at Sabana Seca (in which 2 Navy technicians were killed and 10 injured). Through bombings in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, the clandestine groups has made it clear that the U.S. would pay a high price for continuing its colonial presence in Puerto Rico. These acts underline the reality and seriousness of the struggle of the Puerto Rican nation to win its sovereignty.

Many people within the U.S. don't condone the actions such as Sabana Seca. They ask, can't the Puerto Rican people vote for independence? But this denies the reality that the war has begun and is continued by the U.S. through its illegal military occupation of Puerto Rico.

Right - Angel Rodriguez Cristobal arrested during militant demonstration at Bahia de la Chiva in Vieques

SUPPORT IRMA ROMERO

THE IRMA ROMERO DEFENSE FUND
ANNOUNCES A PRESS CONFERENCE TO
INITIATE HER LAW SUIT AGAINST U.N.I.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1981

TIME: 1:00 P.M.

PLACE: PORTABLE 1



Editorial

On January 7th, 1982, the U.N.I. History Department will convene on the issue of deciding the retention of dispensible Ignacio Mendez.

Ignacio Mendez, in case you don't know is probably that skinny man that came to your class one day and eloquently asked you to register in his courses this Winter.

Since the beginning of the Fall trimester, the Latino students have waged a boycott of Mr. Mendez's classes. As of today, if Mr. Mendez has 10 students, it's only because of people, such as (gusano) Max Torres who has been intimidating newly arrived freshmen.

The Latino students did not call the boycott because Mr. Mendez is a Colombian, teaching Puerto Rican History. Although Mr. Mendez does have a P.h.D. he does not have it in Puerto Rican History. Mendez is a Latin Americanist. "Look out Professor Harrison, eventhough you do not want to acknowledge it, Mendez is younger than you." (Professor Harrison is the present Latin Americanist within the History Department).

The students called the boycott because Mendez allowed himself to be used by this racist administration (Cownie) to throw a monkey wrench into the Latino students struggle to retain Professor Lopez on the Puerto Rican History line.

By accepting the position, Mendez has set the

Puerto Rican students back 10 years when there was no Puerto Rican History. How can you trust a man who states he does not want to be used to destroy the aspirations of students and does not live up to his word?

Mr. Mendez has no principles. In his case money is mightier than his words. Did you know Mendez is making \$25,000 and only teaches one class? These are the reasons why the students called the boycott. (You better read this and understand it Max Torres!)

Mr. Mendez is not being used by the History Dept., they did not want him in the first place and voted not to hire him. The reason was that he was a Latin Americanist and did not have a Puerto Rican specialization. It was because of Mendez that the History Dept. vote was turned by the U.N.I. administration (Cownie) and their departmental autonomy violated.

Mr. Mendez is being used by the administration. Mendez was hired by the administration not by the History Dept., because according to the administration, a member of the History Department's Search and Screen Committee stated: "He (Mendez) is not a Puerto Rican," and thus left "the university open to an affirmative action law suit." Latino students don't understand this - It was Dean Dobbs who was given the job of issuing a contract to Mendez by the administration who said, "It would be defeating the purpose if we don't hire a Puerto Rican."

President Williams who claims that he has spent most of his life fighting racism (students have heard him say it) came running to defend the right of Ignacio Mendez and gave the stamp of approval.

The Latino students know will Mr. Williams that you only defend the rights of this racist institution and its institutional racism and not Mendez. Why did you hesitate to defend the right of Professor Lopez and our right (the Latino students) to a viable education? No! You are too worried about the heat and ridicule which will befall you if the brother of Oscar Lopez is rehired.

Mr. Mendez! There is a spectre haunting Northeastern and it's latino students. At no point will we recognize your presence here - you are what the Puerto Ricans label as pitiyanki! Un vendido!

The January 7th decision concerning Ignacio Mendez's tenure will not make any difference to the Latino students. We will continue educating our fellow peers to struggle because of the neglect of the History Dept. to our educational needs. We will expose the willingness of this institution to suspend and intimidate students activists.

We know it for a fact that if we are going to get an education, we must struggle for it and not wait for this administration to give us (Ignacio Mendez).

The Chicano-Mexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program will only become a reality through student struggle.

QUE ONDEE SOLA

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

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

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Puerto Rican Student Union 1969 - 1972

The following letter was submitted to QUE ONDEE SOLA from Prisoner of War, Dylcia Pagan. We urge students to write to her: Dylcia Pagan No. 7166, Dwight Correctional Center, P.O. Box C, Dwight, Illinois, 60420.

By the Spring of 1969 campuses throughout the United States were engaged in a variety of political activity, focusing primarily on the Viet Nam War and open admissions. For the Puerto Rican and Black students of New York City, open admissions provided the initial entrance into the halls of higher education. Like all government sponsored programs, many loopholes existed which did not address the needs of the students. Once the Puerto Rican and Black students entered the university level, very little was provided to ensure that these students would be able to complete four years of "learning." Tutorial programs, financial assistance, and all other forms of support aides for the students were price-meal and not readily available. The open admissions program, as far as minority students were concerned, seemed doomed from its inception. Once again we witnessed another governmental attempt in providing band-aid restoration to a plight that was rooted to the ineffectiveness of the education system in being able to provide quality education to the oppressed.

"Each of you holds the future of our nation!"

One of the largest university complexes is the C.U.N.Y. in New York City, which encompasses 4 major universities (4 year colleges) and 7 community colleges (2 year colleges) throughout the five boroughs. Prior to open admissions, Puerto Rican and Black students were funneled primarily to the community colleges, the premise being that 2 years of higher education was sufficient.

What we found was a considerable number of minority students for the time being admitted to the 4 year institutions. One cannot help feeling that this situation was created so that the program would fail and the minority students would find themselves alienated and have no other recourse but to drop-out.

An unintended effect of the open admission program was the creation of Puerto Rican and Black groups at each of the universities. In many cases the need to survive in a predominately white alienated institution, resulted in the coming together of the minority students as an organization.

For the Puerto Rican student population at many of the campuses, the power structure had assigned white middle-class advisers to the groups. Therefore the organizations existed as a social gathering place for the students. Many of the groups did not have the autonomy or direction that would provide meaningful and political goals for the organizations.

On campus where progressive and political advisors existed, the organizations were better organized and had incorporated community works with the students development. Nevertheless, there was no direct communication between the various groups which were facing the same problems of racism.

In assessing the student movement it is essential that we look at the common problems and the goals of the groups. One of the most evident conflicts facing Puerto Rican students at all of the universities, was that there did not exist any courses which reflected their cultural roots. The other aspect was that there did not exist any form of a liaison with the Puerto Rican communities, as far as working in the communities. We needed to create vehicles which would develop the students politically, culturally and create a sense of responsibility to our people, and the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico.



During this time, the student population in Puerto Rico, primarily at U.P.R. in San Juan, were engaging in one of the most frontal confrontations with the repressive forces on the island. The largest demonstration against R.O.T.C. and the draft were in full bloom from 1969 which reaches its threshold in 1970. Thousands of students pelleted, burned down and confronted the police on daily basis. On March 4, 1970, student "independentistas" and R.O.T.C. cadetes have a confrontation which brings in the National Guard and Riot Police Patrol. During this exchange, a student in-

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dependentista, Alonso Martinez is killed by a police bullet. There is no question that the activity on the campus of Puerto Rico gave an impetus to the students at the universities in United States. For the students in the United States, the refusal of their fellow compatriots to participate in the military apparatus which directly had and continues its colonial hold on them, opened their eyes to the reality of Puerto Rico.

Looking at all these factors, we saw the need to organize a group that would serve as the central coordinating force for all Puerto Rican student organizations throughout New York City. The main purpose was to create a forum for the students to collectively plan strategies and incorporate political education and a praxis (work and action plan) to excellerate the independence movement and the struggles of the Puerto Rican communities. It was our responsibility to instill

This served to further strengthen the student movement and to clearly point out the need to have strong community support. An office was opened in the South Bronx and the Puerto Rican Student Union became involved:

and the mass mobilization to the United Nations demanding independence for Puerto Rico and the release of the Five Puerto Rican Nationalists.

As the level of awareness developed, so did the level of repression. A concerted effort was organized by the F.B.I. to dismember all revolutionary organizations. The Panthers were destroyed, the Young Lords was infiltrated by police agents and internal conflicts were created that led to its dissolution. The struggles in the communities were pacified with poverty funds and the chants of struggle slowly decreased.

For those of us who were committed to struggle,



in each and every Puerto Rican student the necessity to develop politically and utilize this awareness so that once they completed their educational goals, they could return to their communities and continue to advance the struggle.

In mid October of 1969, hundreds of students gathered in East Harlem, New York City, at a three day convention and collectively, discussed, participated in several workshops, and formulated the policies which governed the Puerto Rican Student Union, titled: "Somos Boricuas y Estamos Despertando." The organizations various universities became chapters of the Puerto Rican Student Union and its central committee met on a weekly basis.

The struggle intensified and campuses throughout New York City were paralyzed. Puerto Rican students demanded departments of Puerto Rican Studies and its control. Universities were faced to relate to community issues. Confrontations, arrests and repression was the response of the administrations of the colleges.

a period of re-evaluation and assessment began. The upsurge of the C.A.L. in Puerto Rico and the clandestine forces, served as new forms of struggle, that had to be looked at and supported. As in Viet Nam, Nicaragua, Angola, and Zimbabwe, the call to armed struggle showed what a determined nation of people could achieve, its liberation.

Today there should be no question as to the alternative in seeking the independence of our homeland, Puerto Rico. The struggle is intensifying on a daily basis and the clandestine forces of the Fuerzas Armadas de Resistencia Popular, F.A.R.P., el Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros, la Organizacion de Voluntarios por la Revolucion Puertorriquena, O.V.R.P., los Comandos Revolucionarios del Pueblo, C.R.P., and the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional, F.A.L.N., in the United States, has demonstrated with their politico-military actions, that armed struggle is leading the way. There exists a war between the United States

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Se Intensifica La Lucha Estudiantil En Rio Piedras

A estas alturas en la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras, todavia no se ha podido llegar claramente a un acuerdo por la incompetencia de una administracion, que atiende a sus propios intereses y no a los intereses de la comunidad universitaria.

A traves de largas semanas de lucha estudiantil se ha visto la inutilidad de la administracion y el gobierno de Puerto Rico, para resolver el problema universitario, cometiendo graves errores que solo a ayudado a intensificar la lucha estudiantil. Primeramente su primer y gran error fue no dar a la luz publica los problemas por los cuales estaba pasando la U.P.R. con relacion a su acreditacion de parte de la Middle States. Como consecuencia de esto, a espaldas de la comunidad universitaria y del pueblo puertorriqueno, deciden aumentar de forma exagerada, la matricula. Este aumento estuvo en vigor en el comienzo de las clases. Esta actitud de la administracion trajo como consecuencia el disgusto del estudiantado y demas miembros de la comunidad universitaria.

Segun algunos informes de la administracion, como solucion a los problemas economicos de los estudiantes, estos recibirian ayuda del B.E.O.G., P.A.S. (Programa de Ayuda Suplementaria), prestamos del gobierno de Puerto Rico y prestamos federales. Pero a pesar de este informe tambien dejan ver claro que los estudiantes dejarian de recibir \$50.00 anuales menos que anos anteriores. Entonces me pregunto; Como podran estudiar estos estudiantes de bajos recursos economicos con el alza de la matricula? Sera a base de prestamos, adquiriendo asi deudas con el gobierno de Puerto Rico y federal.

De esta manera la lucha se intensifico de parte del estudiantado, el cual convocaron asambleas e hicieron demostraciones militantes como marchas, mitines y piquetes. Mientras tanto, los lideres estudiantiles continuaban luchando por obtener audiencia con el C.E.S. y el rector Antonio Miro Montilla, para solucionar el problema. Pero a pesar de esto la administracion se mantuvo intransigente ante el dialogo, cometiendo asi mas errores. Uno de estos fue el uso de la Policia de Puerto Rico y la fuerza de choque para terminar con la lucha estudiantil.

En un afan de parte de la burocracia administrativa de la U.P.R. por detener a los estudiantes en huelga, se ordeno el establecimiento de alambradas en el campus de Rio Piedras, haciendonos recordar a Hitler y los campos de concentracion. Esto provoco la indignacion en el pueblo puertorriqueno. Tambien cuatro lideres estudiantiles fueron encarcelados por cuatro dias, y se les prohibio la entrada al recinto. Estos fueron los companeros, Alejandro Rivera, Ivan Maldonado, Jose Rivera Santana Y Ramon Bosque. Asi, de esta manera, podemos seguir sumando errores por parte de la administracion.

Ante esta situacion de crisis en la U.P.R. y la incompetencia de la administracion, se creo un comite mediador para buscar una solucion. Los profesores Milton Pabon y Fernando Pico sirvieron como mediadores. Despues de varias semanas de una busqueda de un acuerdo, se hace una propuesta. Ante esta propuesta el presidente del Consejo de Estudiantes, Alejandro Rivera, dijo que el documento de la propuesta deberia ser radicado por el estudiantado en una asamblea extraordinaria; mientras tanto los estudiantes se mantendrian en pie de lucha.

El rector Antonio Miro Montilla anuncio la reanudacion de las clases para el 18 de noviembre. Pese al inicio de las clases, el alza de la matricula no estaba claramente especificado. Ademias no se especificaba si los estudiantes que no habian pagado sus matriculas pudieran terminar sus estudios. Segun el rector se seguirian los procesos judiciales contra los estudiantes expulsados y que nuevos casos serian sometidos ante los tribunales. Tambien se da una moratoria prohibiendo las marchas, piquetes, asambleas y actividades similares. A pesar del inicio de las clases alrededor de un 35% de los estudiantes asistieron a clases.

En cuanto al calendario de los semestres academicos, se decidio cancelar las clases de verano. El primer semestre seria desde el 18 de noviembre hasta el 9 de marzo de 1982; el segundo semestre desde el 25 de marzo hasta el 20 de julio de 1982. Tambien el primer semestre del proximo ano seria alterado.

La Hermandad de Empleados no docentes de la U.P.R., decidio regresar al trabajo, pero bajo protesta. Solicitaron a que no se autorizara por segunda vez la entrada de la policia al campus. Tambien en una asamblea acordaron seguir pagando el sueldo a su presidente, Francisco Jordan, quien fue suspendido de empleo y sueldo por darle apoyo a los estudiantes en huelga; a la misma vez se acordo ayudar al profesor Arturo Melendez, presidente de la Asociacion Puertorriquena de Profesores Universitarios, quien igualmente fue suspendido de su empleo y sueldo.

Mientras tanto los lideres estudiantiles decidieron que se deberia llevar a cabo varias asambleas en las diferentes facultades del recinto para informarles a los estudiantes sobre la propuesta dada por el comite mediador. Segun esta propuesta, se haria un estudio sobre la matricula ajustada al ingreso, que se dejara sin efecto los interdictos y suspensiones sumareas de estudiantes y se les permitira la matricula a estudiantes que no lo habian hecho.

Se celebraron reuniones en todas las facultades de la U.P.R. participando alrededor de mil estudiantes en cada facultad. El consenso general fue de convocar una asamblea extraordinaria de estudiantes para radificar la propuesta y decidir sobre la huelga.

De esta forma los estudiantes deciden reunirse el 25 de noviembre en los portones de la entrada de la campus Avenida Ponce de Leon. Alrededor de 8,000 estudiantes se reunieron para escuchar a sus lideres. La asamblea empezo de una forma ordenada y pacifica. Pero pese a que los estudiantes estaban llevando la actividad en forma pacifica, la administracion y el gobierno de Puerto Rico, ordenaron el uso de la policia para provocar a los estudiantes y terminar con la actividad. Cuando Roberto Alejandro, Presidente del Consejo General de Estudiantes, termino de dirigirse al estudiantado, la policia les ordeno a que terminaran con la actividad porque esta violaba la moratoria de la administracion de no celebrar asambleas ni ninguna actividad similar a esta en el campus. Tambien les dijo que estaban paralizando el trafico. Esto no era cierto ya que la actividad era fuera del campus ni tampoco se estaba paralizando el trafico, ya que este circulaba normalmente. Los estudiantes, profesores y abogados presentes le pidieron a que se les conce-

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diera una hora mas, pero la policia enfrascada en su decision, algo que ya lo tenian premeditado, movieron el camion de los estudiantes con una grua y empezaron a utilizar macanas para dispersar a los estudiantes. Mientras esto ocurría, aparecio la fuerza de choque, la cual empezo a utilizar su fuerza bruta contra los estudiantes.

A la misma vez que esto ocurría, segun varios informes, en varios restaurantes y lugares del campus, la policia entraba y desalojaba a las personas llegando a agredir a personas ajenas a la comunidad universitaria.

Ante este hecho podemos ver que a pesar de los esfuerzos de la comunidad universitaria por solucionar la crisis, la administracion parece que no aprendio de los errores pasados, ya que volvio a cometer la torpeza de utilizar las fuerzas represivas contra el estudiantado. Nos cabe pensar que al administracion junto a Carlos Romero Barcelo, gobernador de la colonia, habian planeado de antemano la intervencion de la policia y la fuerza de choque en la asamblea de los estudiantes. Ellos pensaban que de esta forma iban a destruir la firmeza y la combatividad del estudiantado. Lo que estos titeres de la colonia no pudieron percatar fue de que ni los gases lacrimogenos, las macanas ni las balas podran detener a los estudiantes, ni tampoco son capaces de resolver la crisis, sino que al contrario, esto lo que hace es que le va creando conciencia a los estudiantes y al pueblo puertorriqueno de quien verdaderamente responde a los intereses del pueblo.

Con este acto de brutalidad de parte de Romero Barcelo y la administracion de la U.P.R. se ha creado un sentimiento de indignacion por parte del pueblo puertorriqueno, dejando la crisis de ser solo universitaria sino que tambien se ha convertido en algo nacional.

Despues de lo ocurrido el miercoles, el Presidente del Consejo General de Estudiantes, Roberto Alejandro, senalo que C.G.E. formulara cargos contra la policia por violacion a los derechos civiles y agresion contra los estudiantes. Indico que ellos tienen evidencia para sustanciar las acciones legales contra la policia. Ademas anuncio que el lunes 30, los estudiantes iniciaran un referendum dentro del campus sobre la propuesta del comite mediador, la necesidad de buscar fondos en la legislatura, eliminar la moratoria contra marchas, asambleas y otras actividades similares. Tambien se considerara en el referendum la idea de crear una nueva ley universitaria, la suspension del profesor Arturo Melendez y el presidente de la Hermandad de Empleados Exentos no Docentes, Francisco Jordan y la recaudacion de fondos para atender una serie de gastos.

Debemos aplaudir a los companeros estudiantes de la U.P.R. por mantenerse firmes en sus demandas pese a las maniobras de parte de la administracion y el gobierno de Puerto Rico, que quiere acabar la lucha estudiantil y sembrar el fascismo en el campus universitario.

**ADELANTE COMPANEROS ESTUDIANTES,
EL TRIUNFO SERA VUESTRO!**

**NI CON GASES LACRIMOGENOS, NI CON BALAS,
ESTA LUCHA NO SE ACABA!**



(Cont. from pg. 7)

and Puerto Rico since U.S. military forces invaded our island in 1898. Puerto Rico is undeniably a colony of United States. Our enemy has utilized all of its paraphanelia to maintain its colonial hold of our nation, politically, economically, and culturally.

The Puerto Rican people and you have a choice to make. Dear brothers and sisters, will you sit back and allow this treachery monster - U.S. imperialism - to completely annihilate the Puerto Rican nation, or will say present and take upon the challenge to guarantee our self-sovereignty. Each of you holds the future of our nation. We the eleven Puerto Rican Prisoners of War have and will continue to struggle from within the confines of our enemy. You can create the future. you can continue where we left off. Only Peoples War will guarantee our Victori!

**FROM PUERTO RICO TO THE U.S.A.
ARMED STRUGGLE WILL LEAD THE WAY!**

With all our Revolutionary love,
Dylcia Pagan
for the Eleven Puerto Rican Prisoners of War.

Chicano-Mexicano History

Taken from Chapter 2, Page 39

OCCUPIED AMERICA: THE CHICANO STRUGGLE
TOWARD LIBERATION by Rodolfo Acuna

THE APOLOGISTS -- CONTINUED

Webb's version is based on Ranger sources, which resemble some contemporary police reports. According to Webb, the Ranger surprised a Mexican branding a calf that belonged to the King Ranch. The Mexican, Ramon De La Cerca, shot at the Ranger, and the latter shot back, killing Ramon in self-defense. The Ranger was cleared at an inquest, but the Mexicans did not accept this verdict and disinterred De La Cerca's body and conducted their own inquest. They found

"evidence" [Quotes are Webb's] ... to the effect that De La Cerca had been dragged and otherwise maltreated. Public sentiment was sharply divided... The findings of the secret inquest, together with wild rumors growing out of it, only served to inflame the minds of De La Cerca's supporters.

Again, Webb's sources were secondary, and he based his conclusion that the people were being inflamed on Ranger reports. Webb admitted that a double standard of justice operated as to Mexicans and Anglos. Therefore, it was natural that they should question the findings of the inquest, especially the facts behind this particular shooting. The Cerda family was a well-known and respected family whose land the Kings coveted. More telling is Webb's quote as to who posted bail for Baker, the Ranger who shot De La Cerca: "Captain Brooks reported that Baker made bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that he was supported by such people as the Kings, Major John Armstrong — McNeely's lieutenant—and Lyman Brothers."

The historian wonders why Webb did not question the support of the Kings. It is no wonder that the Mexicans were inflamed. Shortly afterwards, the younger brother of Ramon, Alfredo, was also shot by Baker.

The importance of the Cerda affair is that it exposes the use of violence to take over land and then to legalize murder through the court system. It was not an isolated instance; it merely mirrored the activity of the Rangers throughout the century. During the Cortina uprising, hundreds if not thousands of Mexicans were victimized because they were relatives of partisans or because they were suspected of being associated with the revolutionaries. The Rangers, who operated independently of the traditional law enforcement

(Cont. on pg. 11)



(Cont. from pg.)

agencies, were proud of their efficiency in dealing with Mexicans.

Hatred of *los rinches* burned among the Mexicans during the nineteenth century. In the *corrido* the feelings of the people were recorded:

The "rinches are very brave
that cannot be denied;
they hunt us like deer
in order to kill us.

A partial explanation for the terrorism by the Rangers was the overwhelming number of Mexicans compared to *gringos* in the valley; the latter lived in terror of a mass uprising. In 1915, when a band of 40 Mexicans led by Aniceto Pizana raided the town of Norias on the King Ranch, the revolt was quickly suffocated, but not before a reign of terror was touched off in South Texas. Anglo-Americans believed that it was a conspiracy—blaming it on the Germans, the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World), or the Japanese. Between 1915 and 1920, according to an estimate by Walter Prescott Webb, 500 to 5000 Mexicans were killed by local posses, peace officers, and Texas Rangers. Webb wrote: "The situation can be summed up by saying that after the troubles developed the Americans instituted a reign of terror against the Mexicans and that many innocent Mexicans were made to suffer."

Paredes reports an account by Josefina Flores D. Garza, who was a victim of the Ranger's wrath. *Los rinches* invaded her home during the 1915 bloodbath. They murdered her father and teenage brothers. Josefina, with her mother and several other children, witnessed the assassinations. The family was then left with the corpses for several days, afraid to leave the house. Later, U.S. troops removed the bodies. Josefina went temporarily insane.

Rangers even today display their arrogance by brutally bullying Mexicans. One of the most hated Rangers was Captain A. Y. Allee, who retired at the end of 1970. A newspaper account described him:

Paunchy, crusty, with a face like a sunburned potato, Alfred Allee is the most controversial policeman in South Texas. The son of a former New Mexico senator—Dennis Chavez, Jr.—has testified to a House Agriculture subcommittee that Allee is "a known killer, a professional Mexican-hater whose saying is 'Shoot first and ask questions afterwards.'"

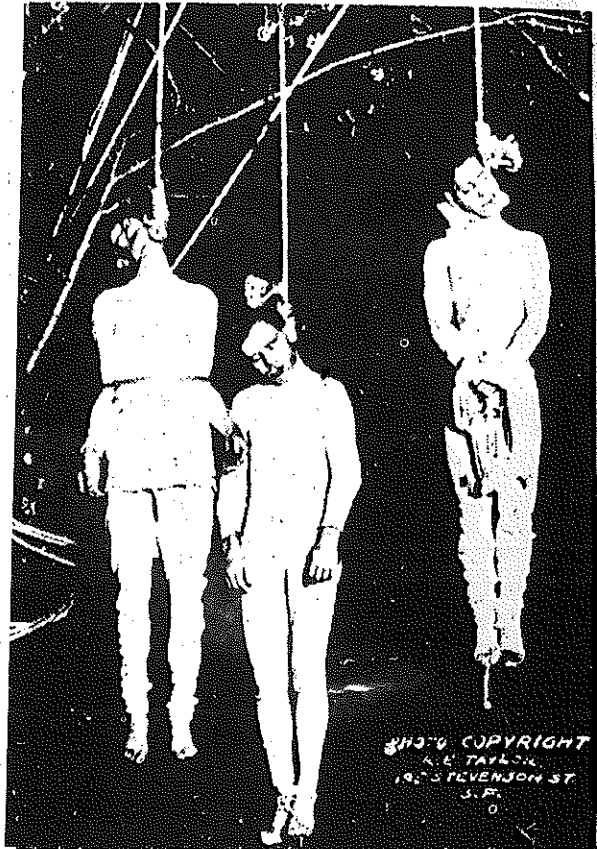
Allee carried a chrome-plated pistol and was always ready with his fist. On one occasion, when he beat up a suspect, he stated that he thought the man had a concealed weapon and, after all, "The guy was only hit once."

In 1967 Allee put down what he considered a rebellion. Followers of Cesar Chavez led a strike against agribusiness in the valley for better wages and conditions. Allee's Rangers harassed and physically abused the strikers. The Council of Churches filed a injunction against him, but this did not slow him down; he bragged that he had been sued many times but had

never been reprimanded. This is probably true. His job was to protect the political and economic privilege of the colonizers. With the use of organized violence through forces like the Rangers, the Mexican was kept in his place.

The events of 1967 show all too clearly that the Rangers have changed little in their reaction to Mexicans. McMurtry, a non-Chicano, reports the reaction of *Anglo-Tejanos* to the strike:

One gains no popularity there [South Texas] by suggesting that Mexicans have rights to something other than air, *frijoles*, and goat's milk. The farm-labor disputes of 1967—disputes in which the



Accused of raping an Anglo girl in Santa Cruz, California, these Mexicanos were hanged without a trial—in the mid 1930's.

Texas Ranger played a suspect role—made this very clear. I know a farm manager, a man but recently migrated from the Valley to the High Plains, who was sincerely shocked by the fact that Mexicans were beginning to want houses to live in. Tents and truck-beds, fifty-cents an hour cash, and a free goat every week or two no longer satisfied them. They had come to consider themselves human beings, an attitude which filled the manager with astonishment and vague dismay. When Mexicans become thus aberrated it is time, in Texas, to call the Rangers.

(to be continued in next issue)

LATINO CHRISTMAS SHOW

LATINO CHRISTMAS SHOW PROGRAM

6:30 P.M. DINNER

- I STUDENT MESSAGE TO FAMILIES
- II SONG BY THE CONSUELO LEE DE CORRETJER CHILD CARE
- III BREAKING OF THE PIÑATTA
- IV RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA HIGH SCHOOL DANCE GROUP
- V CHIMEXLA GUEST SINGER
- VI RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA HIGH SCHOOL CHORUS
- VII UNION FOR PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS GUEST SINGERS
- VIII GRUPO VRECHA
- IX PLAY "UNA PESADILLA PUERTORRIQUEÑA"
(A PUERTO RICAN NIGHTMARE) BY MORIR VIVIR
- X SONG BY TONY ORTIZ
- XI CLOSING

