

QUE ONDEE SOLA

MARCH 1980

RETAIN MYRTA BADILLO !

The hiring of Myrta Badillo last September gave Latin women on this campus a female counselor within Proyecto Pa'lante which they haven't had since 1972.

Mrs. Badillo whose office is located in Portable Two is a graduate of this University. She serves as a temporary teacher counselor in place of Maximino Torres. Mr. Torres has taken a leave of absence to overturn a pay cut in the courts as of the result of a demotion from director of Proyecto Pa'lante to teacher counselor.

Mrs. Badillo's duties range from financial aid and personal problem counseling to teaching academic skills to Proyecto Pa'lante freshman in the fall. Myrta explains that a large contingent of her female clientele are married and unmarried mothers, faced with the responsibility of nursing their infants while going to school. It is a fact throughout the U.N.I. female population that childcare, provided by this university doesn't meet the needs of the poor and 3rd World Students. In light of this problem, many student parents have decided to drop out.

According to the university plans, Myrta Badillo will no longer be a fixture in Portable Two. Our Latin sisters who comprise 60% of Proyecto Pa'lantes recruitment will refrain from citing their problems to male counselors. The response for Mrs. Badillo by her professional peers in Proyecto Pa'lante has been overwhelming in support of her reinstatement.

The creation of Proyecto Pa'lante in 1972 by the Union for Puerto Rican Students specifically states students will have input in the program.

The students should make the administration rehire Myrta Badillo for the very reason, that the need of all Latino women shouldn't be neglected as it has been done in the past.



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Que Ondee Sola
NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

UPDATE

SUPPORT THE 11 FREEDOM FIGHTERS!

A CASE FOR PUERTO RICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

On April 4th, police arrested eleven Puerto Ricans in Evanston, accusing them of being members of the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueña (FALN). The FALN is a patriotic, revolutionary, armed clandestine organization of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement that has been carrying out armed struggle in the United States since 1974.

The eleven Puerto Ricans are Prisoners of War. Puerto Rico has been in a state of war against the US since its armed forces militarily invaded our nation in 1898. The military occupation of our nation and the Puerto Rican resistance to that colonial occupation continues today. US imperialism has labeled these freedom fighters "terrorists." This is clearly an attempt to discredit their patriotism and the struggle being waged from clandestinity against the imperialist genocide of our people and the destruction of our nation.

The US government is attempting to put these patriots on trial within the framework of criminal law. The US courts have no right to put these patriots on trial because they are not criminals, but freedom fighters. The US legal system is part of a superstructure of oppression, exploitation and colonialism in Puerto Rico. This disqualifies it from passing judgement on any Puerto Rican freedom fighter.

As Prisoners of War, they have the right to be treated according to the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War. The US was a signatory to the Convention, although it has since declined to sign two additional protocols covering non-combatants and national liberation fighters.

In addition, Resolution 2621 approved by the United Nations in its General Assembly on October 12, 1970, **condemns any form of colonialism and declares it a criminal act.** This resolution reaffirms the inherent right of any colonized people to use any means of struggle necessary against the colonizing powers which suppress their aspirations towards liberty and independence. The resolution also specifies that every prisoner of war shall be treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention, which was approved on August 12, 1949. (United Nations Treaty Series Vol. 74, 19502).

Other United Nations resolutions also reaffirm the right of every colonial people to struggle for independence, even when they should resort to armed struggle. Resolution 2852, approved December 20, 1971, and Resolution 3103, approved December 12, 1973, established that all participants in liberation movements struggling for their independence and self-determination, when captured, shall be treated according to the stipulations made in the Geneva Convention.

ADDITIONAL STIPULATIONS

The additional stipulations of the Geneva Convention, on August 12, 1949 were approved on July 8, 1977 by the Diplomatic Conference on the affirmation and development of the international human rights applicable to armed conflict. They are taken beyond the Geneva Convention in order that people who struggle against colonialism and foreign rule may be protected. Thus, all participants in anticolonial struggles are granted status of prisoners of war.

It is necessary to point out that in the Diplomatic Conference Session in 1974, the Cuban delegate pointed out that he voted in favor of Article 1 (paragraph 4) of the stipulation in the understanding that the interpretation of the text does not only apply to National Liberation Movements present at the conference, and those recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, but also to other movements, like the Puerto Rican Liberation Movement. (The legal status of the Prisoners of War, Helsinki, 1976, page 274.)

Article 45 of the additional stipulations assumes that any combatant shall be recognized as a prisoner of war until his status is determined by a competent court. The second paragraph of Article 45 allows a combatant not yet granted the prisoner of war status but who faces hostilities among adversaries the right to a hearing before a tribunal as a prisoner

of war where his status shall be decided. Furthermore, Article 45 establishes that a prisoner in whose case it's been determined he's not a prisoner of war shall be granted the protection stipulated in Article 75. This Article 75 requires the right of the accused to an impartial and objective trial, and it forbids any excessive sentences beyond what the laws indicate.

Apparently the purpose of the additional stipulations is to allow that all people involved in legitimate National Liberation wars receive treatment based on what was agreed in the Geneva Convention and that they be considered prisoners of war.

The eleven Puerto Ricans are Prisoners of War. They will not be tried by a competent court. The judge, the prosecutor, the juries and anyone else who participates in their trial are affected parties as part of the foreign government that has militarily intervened in Puerto Rico and violated its sovereignty. Only an organized ad hoc tribunal in a neutral country could claim competence in the case of the eleven Puerto Rican freedom fighters.

THEY ARE NOT TERRORISTS, THEY ARE FREEDOM FIGHTERS!

On April 15 we will go to support our captured compañeros and to denounce the hypocrisy of US imperialism.

The eleven captured compañeros were captured in the line of duty in the rearguard struggle against the domination of Puerto Rico by the US government and US armed forces. Since 1898, Puerto Rico has been a colony of the US—a fact which an overwhelming number of the world's nations have recognized. Therefore, and international law recognizes this, the Puerto Rican people have the right to use every means at their disposal to put an end to the domination of their country.

During the period of US domination there has been an all-out attempt to destroy our nation. 60% of Puerto Rico's land has fallen into the hands of US corporations, 13% of the arable land into the hands of US armed forces (Puerto Rico is the most militarized nation in the world); 80% of all production is in the hands of American capital. Deprived of their nation's wealth, Puerto Ricans are forced to migrate to the US by the thousands. Once here they confront the worst forms of racism, rejection, exploitation and repression.

Besides the economic penetrations of our homeland, a wholesale attempt has been made to deny us our history, our language, our customs. Over and above this, 40% of Puerto Rico's women have been sterilized.

Not content with stealing our land, killing our children, the US has kept the island of Vieques in a state of war since World War II. Bombs by the thousands rain upon Vieques, and the people are kept in a state of terror. Three-fourths of the island are controlled by the US Navy.

We support our freedom fighters, we support the just demand for freedom for Puerto Rico, we demand that these compañeros be tried according to the laws of nations, enunciated in the Geneva Accord on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and its various protocols. Their continued incarceration in the civil jails of this country makes a mockery of international law.

HUMAN RIGHTS AT HOME, FREE ALL PUERTO RICAN
PRISONERS OF WAR
NO TO STATEHOOD—STATEHOOD MEANS DEATH
TO PUERTO RICO
US NAVY OUT OF VIEQUES
FREE PUERTO RICO

DON'T TALK TO THE FBI !
It is a human right
to remain silent.

If you are harrassed by the FBI
Call the HOTLINE ! 278-6706
900am-600pm

INTRO TO CHICANO HISTORY

This part presents a historical overview of the U.S. Southwest that differs considerably from most Anglo-American histories. We contradict traditional assumption about the events leading up to the Mexican-American War and what happened when the United States emerged from that war in possession of Mexico's northwest territory. There has been a disinclination among Anglo-American historians to view the war with Mexico as an outright act of imperialism, or to consider the U.S. occupation of the territory as parallel to colonial situations in other parts of the world. Yet this section attempts to demonstrate the reality of the conquest and colonization, which has resulted in the oppression of Mexicans in the United States.

The physical conquest of Mexico's northwest began when Anglo-American settlers infiltrated Texas in the 1820s and then forcibly seized the area in 1836. The Mexicans living in the captured land became a colonized people who were dominated by the Anglo-American conquerors. Although the U.S. government did not directly participate in the conquest and colonization, Anglo-Texans never ceased to be Anglo-Americans who remained loyal to the United States. Furthermore, the Texas experience set the stage for the insidious U.S. invasion, brutal conquest, and occupation of the rest of Mexico's northwest.

This part also attempts to demonstrate that the Mexican-American War was not only an unjust war, but that it was just as brutal as the repression perpetuated by other colonial regimes. The Anglo-American invasion of Mexico was violent and often inhuman. The Anglo-American invasion of Mexico was as vicious as that of Hitler's invasion of Poland and other central European nations, or, for that matter, U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Chapter 1 gives a historical overview of the Texas revolt and the Mexican-American War, as well as the legacy of hate left by the conflicts. We have used mostly Anglo-American sources to show that information on the atrocities of the war is readily available, even though Anglo historians have largely ignored the violence.

Racism, we maintain, is at the heart of colonialism. It facilitated, as well as promoted, the social domination of the Mexican. There is ample evidence that Anglo-Americans arriving in the Southwest believed that they were racially superior to the swarthy Mexicans, whom they considered a mongrel race of Indian halfbreeds. The gringo's traditional antipathy toward the Indian was transferred to the Mexican. In turn, these racist attitudes were carried over to the colonization and were used to subjugate the native population.

Attendant to the Anglo-Americans' racism was their claim of cultural superiority. Many conquerors hated the Mexican's Catholic faith, and further considered the Mexican to be lazy, apathetic, superstitious, and otherwise morally deficient. This ethnocentrism must be emphasized, since it ignited and

sustained the assault on Mexican values, language, and way of life. Moreover, it underlay the exploitation and subjugation of the conquered.

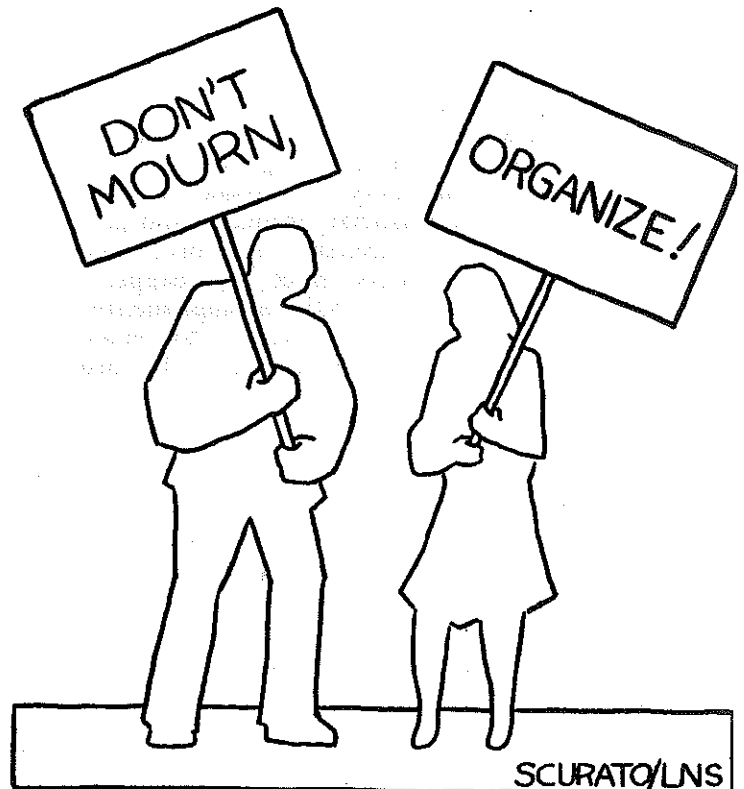
Chapter 2 through 5 expose the methods of colonial administration that was established that advanced the designs of the Anglo-Americans, enabling them to deny the Mexican any semblance of political or economic power. Through physical violence and control of government bureaucracy at local, state, and federal levels, the gringo robbed the Mexican of his land and submerged his culture.

Although there were some differences, the conquest and colonization followed a similar pattern in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California: the Mexican was manipulated, controlled, and rendered powerless.

From the beginning of the occupation, the Mexican did attempt to organize against his oppressors.

In the chapters that follow, we document numerous instances of Mexican resistance. We also refute myths of Mexican docility after the conquest, for the Mexican fought to retain his culture and language even during periods of intense repression. He was not always successful, and many times his efforts were rewarded by even greater measures of suppression.

Nonetheless, a study of his reactions to the Anglo colonization supports what many Chicano scholars have claimed: that the movement did not begin in the 1960s but that it has been an ongoing struggle toward liberation.



LUCHADORES POR LA LIBERTAD ADELANTE

Todo el mundo cree saber las actividades clandestinas del grupo F.A.L.N. Todos los medios de informacion tratan de proyectar esta organizacion "criminal," hasta los periodicos de mala muerte sensacionalistas. Lo importante a preguntarse es el porque estas organizaciones clandestinas existen. Cual es la intensa disciplina que estos companeros tienen. El grado de moral que hay dentro de estos seres altamente desarrollados a pesar de las condiciones en que vivimos.

Las organizaciones clandestinas existen porque la mentalidad de la lucha ha progresado ya cientificamente. El pueblo que siempre ha tenido politica, ahora tambien ha aprendido que la justicia para el pueblo solo llegara hasta que el barbarismo Capitalista caiga. Los luchadores por la libertad en la historia han luchado por defender sus intereses personales. En el caso de estos heroes ellos estan luchando por nuestra pueblo en contra del opresor sin intereses personales. Mas aun porque la justicia llegue hacia el que la necesite, que es el pueblo que siempre sufre las consecuencias de los que hacen dinero y se enriquezen a costo de estos.

La intensa disciplina de estos luchadores por la libertad nace en el momento que estos seres humanos se han preguntado que camino seguir. La disciplina es algo que se adquiere a traves de la lucha y darse cuenta de que todos los actos cuentan en un estado excelente. Primero la responsabilidad: miembros, personas y lideres llegan a alcanzar distintos valores de una moral elevado. Consideran que cual-

quier trabajo que se haga con el sistema lleva al individuo a prostituirse y a cometer crímenes que ya estan perpetuados bajo estas estructuras. Estos companeros han cambiado sus valores. Nunca han pensado acumular riquezas ni creen en la explotacion del ser humano hacia otro ser humano. Llegan a este desarrollo mental que no es facil cuando la alternativa que se le brinda a la juventud es: Disco, Drogas legales e ilegales animandolos y creandoles una mentalidad individualista; y que los pongan a sonar con oropes que nunca alcanzaran. O llegar a sonar a ser un super puerco, que al fin y al cabo es para que el oprima mas y mas a su pueblo.

La moral de los luchadores por la libertad. Los jovenes que luchan poseen valores morales altamente desarrollados al pasar sacrificios por una patria libre. Estos jovenes tienen ideales que no han desarrollados por que las condiciones son propicias, para crear valores morales como estos. Pero a pesar de que las condiciones estan en contra de crear este grado de mentalidad alcanzado. Estos luchadores por la patria han alcanzado el grado mas alto de moralidad al llegar a la conclusion del maestro que dijo "La Patria es Valor y Sacrificio" y estan dispuestos a todos los sacrificios por una patria libre.

¡Por Puerto Rico Libre!

Hemos aprendido de nuestra historia de ayer para defender nuestra patria de hoy, y activamente escribir La Historia del Manana.

COMMENTARIES

To best describe the latino student population at NIU is transient. Much like a revolving door latino students are urged to go to school, but are forced to drop out because of lacking facilities and insensitive UNI criteria they have to meet.

Because a higher number of latino students mean more money for the university from federal and state sources, bringing in students is more of a university priority, then supplying needed facilities to make a university education possible.

Under the guise of financial, academic and peer pressure problems this university has forced out hundreds of latino students, since the inception of Proyecto Pa'lante in 1972. NIU has implemented special programs which give opportunity to underprivileged latinos to enter the university. It must also be pointed out that the implementation of these programs were brought about through struggle and not out of the good will of the administration.

One of these programs is Proyecto Pa'lante, which identifies, informs, and recruits students who otherwise might not meet requirements for freshman admission. After admission, the program offers supportive services through counseling, academic advisement and tutoring, english language workshop I, II, III for the spanish speaking and academic skills prepare the latino student for higher level academic courses. Programs such as Proyecto Pa'lante must expand, in order to offer options and alternatives to a life style students go back to.

The neighborhoods latino students goes back to is ntrolled by a racist society, that imprisions them economically and socially.

No jobs, slums lords, redevelopment, open lots burned out or dilapidated homes, non-existent day-cares, rundown libraries and schools which strip the latino student of their language and culture, then calls them inferior when they assimilate. Police occupation of their neighborhood, are causes of high rate of police brutality and death.

And poverty pimps who use and confuse students, making it difficult for the student to find his real place in this societal mess.

The problem were students don't have priorities, in order to be successful students (again this goes back to the neighborhoods they come from). A car problem, a new disco step, hair or clothes style, practicing a basketball move or a pool shot, seem to take most of their time with an occasional alcoholic drink or marijuana dulling the senses. Of course this is expected from a commercialized orientated society which alienates its masses with material bombardment. These problems plaque a majority of UNI students (and faculty), but the consequences affecting latino students is greater since they have nothing to fall back to.

In light of the negative social factors in our communities their is no magic formula to keep latino students from dropping out. UNI falls short in limiting negative factors, for example language

INFORME

¡APOYE LOS 11 COMBATIENTES BORICUAS!

UN CASO PARA LOS PRISIONEROS DE GUERRA PUERTORRIQUEÑOS

El 4 de abril, la policía arrestó a once puertorriqueños en Evanston, acusándolos de ser miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueñas (FALN). Las FALN es una organización patriótica, revolucionaria armada y clandestina del movimiento independentista puertorriqueño que ha estado llevando la lucha armada en los Estados Unidos desde 1974.

Los once puertorriqueños son Prisioneros de Guerra. Puerto Rico ha estado en estado de guerra en contra de los Estados Unidos desde que sus fuerzas armadas invadieron militarmente nuestra nación en 1898. La ocupación militar de nuestra nación y la resistencia puertorriqueña a esa ocupación colonial continúa hasta hoy. El imperialismo norteamericano ha etiquetado a esos Patriotas como "terroristas." Esto es un claro intento para desacreditar su patriotismo y la lucha que se desarrolla desde la clandestinidad en contra del imperialismo genocida de nuestro pueblo y la destrucción de nuestra nación.

El gobierno de los Estados Unidos está intentando poner a estos Patriotas en juicio en el marco de la ley criminal.

Las cortes de los Estados Unidos no tienen ningún derecho a enjuiciar a estos Patriotas porque ellos no son criminales sino luchadores por la libertad. El sistema legal norteamericano es parte de una superestructura de opresión, explotación y colonialismo en Puerto Rico. Esto lo descualifica para pasar juicio sobre cualquier Patriota puertorriqueño.

Como Prisioneros de Guerra, ellos tienen el derecho a ser tratados de acuerdo a la Convención de Ginebra en el Tratamiento para los Prisioneros de Guerra. Los Estados Unidos fueron firmantes de la Convención, aunque se han negado a firmar dos protocolos adicionales que cubren a los no combatientes y a los luchadores por la liberación nacional. Además, la Resolución No. 2621, aprobada por las Naciones Unidas en su Asamblea General del 12 de octubre de 1970, condena cualquier forma de colonialismo y lo declara un acto criminal. Esta resolución reafirma el derecho inherente de cualquier pueblo colonizado para usar cualquier forma de lucha necesaria en contra de los poderes coloniales que suprimen sus aspiraciones hacia la libertad y la independencia. La resolución también especifica que cada prisionero de guerra deba ser tratado de acuerdo con la Convención de Ginebra que fuera aprobada el 12 de agosto de 1949 (Series de Tratados de las Naciones Unidas, Volumen 74, 1950 2).

Otras resoluciones de las Naciones Unidas también reafirman el derecho de todo pueblo colonizado para luchar por su independencia aun cuando escojan la lucha armada. La Resolución No. 2852, aprobada el 20 de diciembre de 1971 y la Resolución No. 3103, aprobada el 12 de diciembre de 1973, establecen que todos los participantes en los movimientos de liberación que luchan por la independencia y autodeterminación al ser capturados, deberán ser tratados de acuerdo a las estipulaciones aprobadas en la Convención de Ginebra.

Los once puertorriqueños son Prisioneros de Guerra. Ellos no serán juzgados por una corte competente. El Juez, el Fiscal, el Jurado y cualquier otra persona que participe en su juicio son considerados como parte del gobierno extranjero que ha intervenido militarmente en Puerto Rico y ha violado su soberanía. Solamente un tribunal "ad-hoc" organizado en un país neutral podría reclamar competencia en el caso de los once Patriotas puertorriqueños.

LOS PROTOCOLOS ADICIONALES

Los Protocolos Adicionales (1 y 11) a la Convención de Ginebra del 12 de agosto de 1949, fueron aprobados el 8 de julio de 1977 por la Conferencia Diplomática Sobre la Reafirmación y el Desarrollo del Derecho Humanitario Internacional Aplicable al Conflicto Armado. Amplian la Convención de Ginebra para que ésta proteja a las personas que combaten contra el colonialismo y la dominación extranjera,

y les otorga el status de prisionero de guerra a todos los participantes en la lucha anticolonial. Es indispensable señalar que en la Sesión de la Conferencia Diplomática en 1974, el Representante cubano señaló que voto a favor del Artículo 1, párrafo 4, (de los Protocolos) basándose en el entendimiento que la interpretación del texto no solamente se refiere a los movimientos de liberación nacional presentes en la Conferencia, y aquellos reconocidos por la Organización de Unidad Africana y la Liga de Estados Árabes, sino también a otros, como el Movimiento de Liberación Puertorriqueña" (Rozas, "El Status Legal de los Prisioneros de Guerra, Helsinki, 1976, Pág. 274.)

El Artículo 45 de los Protocolos Adicionales prescribe que un combatiente será considerado prisionero de guerra "hasta que su status sea determinado por un tribunal competente."

El párrafo 2 del Artículo 45 permite a un combatiente que no ha sido considerado como prisionero de guerra, pero que será juzgado por ofensas que surgen de hostilidades entre adversarios, el derecho a una audiencia ante un tribunal judicial, como prisionero de guerra, cuando se decida su status.

Además, el Artículo 45 provee que un prisionero quien se ha determinado que no es prisionero de guerra tendrá la protección señalada por el Artículo 75. Este Artículo 75 requiere el derecho del encausado a un juicio imparcial y objetivo, y prohíbe las sentencias en exceso a las indicadas por las leyes.

Evidentemente, el espíritu de todo el Protocolo Adicional (1) es permitir que personas envueltas en legítimas guerras de liberación nacional reciban tratamiento de acuerdo a la Convención de Ginebra, y sean considerados prisioneros de guerra.

ELLOS NO SON TERRORISTAS,
SON PATRIOTAS!

El 15 de abril iremos a apoyar a nuestros compañeros prisioneros y a denunciar la hipocresía del imperialismo norteamericano.

Los once compañeros prisioneros fueron capturados en el frente de batalla, en la lucha de la retaguardia en contra del dominio de Puerto Rico por el gobierno y ejército de los Estados Unidos. Desde 1898, Puerto Rico ha sido una colonia de los E.U., una realidad reconocida por un gran número de países alrededor del mundo. Por lo tanto, y con el reconocimiento de la ley internacional, el pueblo puertorriqueño tiene el derecho a usar cualquier medio a su disposición para darle un alto al dominio de su patria.

Durante el periodo del dominio norteamericano ha habido un intento abrumador para destruir nuestra nación. El 60% de la tierra puertorriqueña ha caído en manos de las corporaciones; el 13% de la tierra cultivable en las manos de las Fuerzas Armadas Norteamericanas (Puerto Rico es la nación más militarizada en el mundo); el 80% de toda su producción está en las manos del capital norteamericano. Privados de sus riquezas nacionales, miles de puertorriqueños son forzados a emigrar a los E.U. Una vez aquí, ellos confrontan las peores formas del racismo, del rechazo, de la explotación y la represión.

Además de las penetraciones económicas de nuestra patria, se han realizado grandes intentos para negar nuestra historia, nuestra lengua y nuestras costumbres. Sobre todo esto, el 40% de las mujeres puertorriqueñas han sido esterilizadas.

No contentos con robar nuestra tierra y matar a nuestros niños, la isla de Vieques ha sido mantenida en estado de guerra desde la II guerra mundial. Miles de bombas se lanzan sobre Vieques y la gente es mantenida en un estado de terror. Tres cuartas partes de la isla son controladas por la marina de los E.U.

Apoyamos a los Patriotas; apoyamos las justas demandas por la liberación de Puerto Rico; demandamos que estos compañeros sean juzgados de acuerdo a las leyes de las naciones enunciadas en los Acuerdos de Ginebra sobre los Prisioneros de Guerra. La continua encarcelación en las cortes civiles de este país hace una pavesada de la ley internacional.

Si ha sido hostigado por el

FBI llame al 'HOTLINE'

278-6706 de 9:00am-6:00pm

ZANU

SALISBURY, ZIMBABWE (LNS) Rhodesia has become Zimbabwe, and people all over the country are crowing. Crowing in imitation of the symbol of Robert Mubabe's ZANU-PF: the rooster.

Throughout the campaign of the last two months, people would crow as an expression of their support for ZANU-PF. But the Rhodesian security forces and the police didn't like to hear crowing.

Eventually they claimed that crowing was a form of intimidation of the voters. Finally people were arrested for crowing during the three days of the election last week. British officials agreed that crowing could be a form of intimidation.

But now the people of Zimbabwe have given ZANU-PF and Mubabe a landslide victory. ZANU-PF polled 63 percent of the total vote, taking 57 of the 80 African seats in the new Parliament. It's no longer illegal to crow in Zimbabwe.

In second place was Joshua Nkomo. His Patriotic Front Party, previously known as ZAPU, polled 24 percent of the vote and won 20 seats. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who joined last year in a government with white racist leader Ian Smith, was the big loser. Muzorewa only managed 8 percent of the total vote, bringing him three seats.

Taken together then, the two wings of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance polled 86 percent of the total African vote. It was overwhelming mandate, and a clear vindication of their joint war for independence over the last decade. Mugabe was immediately appointed prime minister by the British governor Lord Soames, and invited to form a new government.

"For my party, for the Patriotic Front as a whole, this is a great moment," Mugabe said just hours after the election results were announced. "It's a moment of our victory, the culmination of our national struggle which has cost so many lives and much suffering."

Mugabe said he was overwhelmed by the size of the victory. "The Patriotic Front has won, and won handsomely," he said. "Although we fought the election separately, we knew the result would accrue to both components of the Patriotic Front. While some of you may think in terms of a purely ZANU victory, our own thinking is that this is a victory for the Patriotic Front as a whole."

COALITION

Throughout the campaign, Mugabe had repeated his intention to form a coalition with Nkomo whatever the result of the balloting. Nkomo, on his part, never committed himself, and there was much last-ditch speculation by the British that if Mugabe's tally had been low enough, Nkomo, if promised the post of prime minister, might be persuaded to form a coalition with Muzorewa and the white Rhodesian Front party. But after the results were clearcut, that was out of the question.

"Together, ZANU and ZAPU, we have 77 seats," Nkomo pointed out. "I think this is vital. We fought for Zimbabwe. We fought for the independence of our country. We have done it over years. Finally we have got Zimbabwe. This is the great thing I feel that has happened. It's a step toward the independence of Zimbabwe."

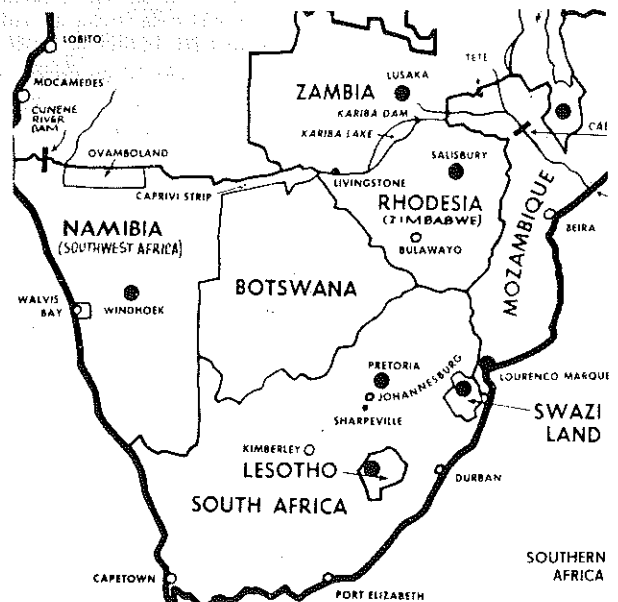
Above all the sweetness of the victory belonged to the people of Zimbabwe. After the election results were announced in the early hours of March 3, Salisbury exploded with excitement.

People poured into the streets, crowing, whistling, cheering, singing. Clenched fists emerged from buses, cars and open windows. "Mugabe's the one man that can lead us," said one euphoric young man in the African township of Highfield. "The right one has come to power."

Euphoria and jubilation enveloped Salisbury like the early morning clouds that gently ring the city. Suddenly new posters appeared as people skipped along the streets. One of the posters had been banned by the British during the campaign because it pictured a man and a woman with AK-47 automatic rifles slung across their backs and proclaimed "Forward with the revolution. Vote ZANU-PF." Another poster proclaimed, "No more baas," a reference to the term Africans are expected to use when addressing white people.

The Rhodesian army and police were out in substantial numbers around Salisbury. Only the night before, Gen. Peter Walls, Rhodesia's commander of combined forces, had gone on nationwide TV and radio to appeal for calm.

"Anybody who obeys the law need have nothing to fear," Walls said in his clipped Rhodesian English. "Anybody who gets out of line will be dealt with effectively and swiftly, and I may say with quite a bit of enthusiasm." After considering for weeks the possibility of leading a South African-backed coup, Walls apparently has accepted the inevitable, at least for now. A *modus vivendi* was



**UPRS' meets every
Thursday at 1:00 p.m.**

likely worked out when Walls met with Mugabe and Mozambican President Samora Machel in Maputo while the Feb. 27-29 voting was still going on.

Heavily armed Rhodesian soldiers in full battle dress, backed by armored cars, were stationed at key intersections of the city. But they were there primarily to reassure the white community. In the African townships there were a few potentially dangerous moments. After a crowd surrounded soldiers who arrested one jubilant demonstrator in Highfield, the soldiers trained their automatic rifles on the crowd. But soon the army had the good sense to withdraw the soldiers and replaced them with the generally less ideological police. Helicopters and small aircraft that had been circling the townships were grounded. The city remained calm, as celebrations continued all day and into the night.

CALM ELECTION

Mugabe had predicted his victory from the beginning of the first day of the polling on Feb. 27. "I think we are winning," Mugabe told this reporter after casting his own ballot at a polling station in Highfield. "And I'm happy to be voting for the first time in my own country."

The three days of polling at the end of February transpired with remarkable calm. Despite the massive deployment of the army and the auxiliary force, and despite the clear bias of the British and the Rhodesians against ZANU-PF, there were few violent incidents during the actual voting.

And Zimbabweans voted in massive numbers. More than a million people cast their ballots on the first day. The turnout on the second and third days was dampened slightly by bad weather, but Africans—many of whom had walked up to six miles to a polling place—waited patiently in pouring rain, sometimes for hours, to get the chance to put their X beside the party of their choice. By the end of the polling, 2.7 million people had voted, 94 percent of the estimated electorate.

It was evident from the first day that Mugabe would do well. Everywhere I travelled during the polling, people would say, "I have voted for Mugabe."

PEOPLE'S SECRET

It was almost as if the vast majority of Africans in Zimbabwe had been keeping their own little secret from the white population, and now was the chance to let it out.

In one trip to the vast Triangle sugar estates in southeast Rhodesia—this was one of the trips that the Rhodesian administration organized for journalists and observers—the group was accompanied by a public relations man for the sugar plantations. This man did everything he could to keep journalists away from Africans.

He took us to the country club in Chiredzi for a long, very long, lunch. Then he took us to a mobile polling station that had moved along hours before. Then to another polling station where no one was voting. And finally to tour the home-turned-museum of Murray McDougall, one of the great Rhodesian "rugged individualists" who had pioneered the sugar plantation before the First World War.



But in the hot, bright sun of the afternoon, as the PR man was going on about MacDougall's million acres, I found a bus driver and a gardener resting in the cool shade behind the museum. I smiled, shook hands, and then tentatively, I asked them if they would tell me who they had voted for.

The bus driver's eyes sparkled as his mouth slowly formed a broad grin. After a moment's hesitation, he said softly, "Mugabe." The older gardener, who was toothless, dressed in torn clothes and barefoot, nodded agreement.

They said that the whole plantation—actually a complex of three plantations—would vote for Mugabe. That's 25,000 workers and another 80,000 who make up their families and live in company-provided housing.

Later the PR man told me that he thought that most of the workers would vote for Bishop Muzorewa. But the "secret" that Zimbabweans had held from Rhodesians for years is now out. Chiredzi and the sugar plantation are in Victoria Province. ZANU-PF polled 87 percent of the vote there and took all 11 seats.

Despite the resounding victory, Mugabe and his new government still face considerable problems. First among them is the white population. Mugabe's first remarks after his appointment as prime minister were conciliatory.

"I would like to believe," Mugabe said, "that within the country among both blacks and whites who may not have participated in the national struggle on our side, there are democratic forces as well. We want to insure that there is a sense of security on the part of everybody, both winners and losers."

Mugabe said that everyone in the country, black and white, would enjoy full democratic rights. "There is no intention on our part to use the advantage of the majority we have secured to victimize the minority."

How reassured the whites are is uncertain. Rumors of a white-led coup have subsided for the moment in Salisbury. When Wall appeared on TV before the results were announced, he vowed to support the new government.

Continued on page 11

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LETTERS

Date: March 25, 1980
From: Rodolfo E. Vilaro, Assistant Professor Elem. Ed.
To: Dr: Cownie, Provost
Dr: Dobbs, Dean Of The College Of Arts And Sciences
Dr: Smith, Chairman History Department
Re: Addition Of Mexican-American (Chicano) Instructor To
The History Department To Teach Mexican-American History
Courses.

Gentlemen:

Students from the Puerto Rican Union and the Association Of Chicano Students have approached me concerning support for the addition of a Mexican-American instructor for the Department of History.

We welcome and support the suggestion provided that the addition of such an instructor and the course to be taught will fit into a programmatic sequence that will lead to a better understanding of the Mexican-American group and the role they have played in American history. Moreover, if such a course could be integrated with the present selection of courses available to our Bilingual Education majors in the field of history, it would enrich and add a new dimension to the offerings.

Inasmuch this note is offered in the spirit of professional interest and concern for student need, I hope that you will be able to respond positively to their request after you have checked the necessary data terms of student clientele support and the proper departmental personnel.

Continued from page 4

Competency test and the proposed math competency test which are mandatory for graduation are racist in nature.

The attack on programs vital to the cultural awareness of our peers, such as the Puerto Rican line. The elimination of the Chicano Mexican sociology line and the neglect of our Chicano students who have been asking for full time Chicano Mexican History line.

The moving of El Centro to Logan Square from West Town plus the removal of any student input, has made El Centro an ineffective UNI entity to the latin community.

Finally the removal of El Centro Albizu Zapata which serves as a meeting place for UPRS and CSU students organizations. El Centro Albizu Zapata is also used for the housing of murals, books and important records collected through years of struggle by latino students since its creation.

Latin women who have counselors - (one in special services and the other in Projecto Pa'lante) are faced with losing Projecto Pa'lantes female counselor when 60% of Projecto Pa'lantes recruits are female. Student parents- women in particular faced with daycare problems because UNI daycare doesn't meet their needs.

The worst demonstration by this university is the presence of armed security guards on the campus, working as spies for government agencies. Also the turning over of student and faculty records to these agencies in violation of the Buckley amendment which was proposed for the protection of personal records in public institutions.

Due to these facts it is evident that UNI neglects the needs of latino students when in fact, its policies are contrary in, keeping latino students in this institution.



NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

5500 N. ST. LOUIS AVENUE • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60625 • (312) 583-4050

To: President Williams
Provost Cownie
Dean Dobbs

From: Renny Golden-Criminal Justice

Through a logistical error my name was not included in the support statement for the retention of Jose Lopez made by the Criminal Justice Department.

I would like to take this opportunity to repeat an important message to the University- that Jose Lopez be retained and that the history department hire a full time Chicano/Mexicano instructor. Jose Lopez is an outstanding lecturer grounded in the history of the Puerto Rican people.

The implementation of these requests will concretely manifest the University's commitment to its urban mission, and will continue to present Northeastern as one of the few state universities in the country which offers a Puerto Rican history program. The knowledge that Northeastern serves more Latinos than any university in the Midwest should be a source of pride for this campus and this current crisis offers the university community an opportunity to demonstrate in deed its avowed commitments.

Sincerely,

Renny Golden
Renny Golden

COMMENTARY

The History Department at Northeastern Illinois University made a landmark decision, Friday, March 14, by voting to retain Professor Jose E. Lopez for another year. The votes were seven in favor, two opposed, and two abstentions. The decision to keep Professor Lopez is an unprecedented event in Northeastern's history. This is the first time that a department has overturned a decision to dismiss a faculty member.

Professor Lopez has been the center of controversy in a three-month-long struggle between latino students and administration, over the elimination of Puerto Rican Studies and the refusal to institute Chicano Studies. Latino students presented their grievances to a North Central Committee team that visited Northeastern Tuesday, March 11th.

What Friday's vote means is this: the History Department has found it sound to keep Professor Lopez and Puerto Rican Studies for the time being.

However, now the buck has been passed to Provost Cownie, who must also decide whether or not to support the decision on behalf of the administration.

He must be convinced as the History Department was, that Latinos at Northeastern are determined to collect their due in education. The Chicano Student Union and the Union for Puerto Rican Students agree that the struggle for true latino representation in curriculum must continue until that goal is achieved.

OFFICE OF WOMENS SERVICES

3/27/80

Dear History Department Faculty:

Members of the Women's Services Advisory Board were pleased to learn of the decision to retain Jose Lopez on a visiting professor basis. We strongly agree with Arturo Vasquez and Sam Lopez that doctoral credentials should not be the only factor in this decision. We do not underestimate the importance of sincere research carried out in the spirit of a search for truth or the intellectual discipline which may accrue to those who go through doctoral programs. However, we also believe that persons who have demonstrated expertise in a subject matter and who have a commitment to work in their communities should have the university's support.

At this time, women students are carrying around petitions to institute a women's studies major, and in the same vein, we wish to express our strong belief that more courses in Chicano Mexicano and Puerto Rican History be made available to our Latino students. These courses not only serve to educate peoples whose history is intertwined with racist foreign policies of the United States but also educate the white students to the actions of their own government.

Sincerely,

Jill Omansky
Jill Omansky, Chairperson, Women's Services Advisory Board



QUE ONDEE SOLA

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

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Editor Valarie Taylor
Co-Editor Irma Romero
Staff José Hernández, Marvin García
Wilfredo Santana, Enrique Romero,
Nelson Santana

INTER-DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE

TO : Dr. Craig Smith Chairman of the History Department. Date: March 24, 1980
 FROM : Roosevelt Gordon Jr. Coordinator of Project Success.
 SUBJECT: Mr. Jose Lopez and the Chicano History Course.

Although I do not know in detail the facts concerning the case of Mr. Jose Lopez and the Chicano students demand for Chicano History; but from what I have read their seems to be confusion over the understanding of Mr. Lopez's tenure contract. However, I am not in a position to pass judgement over either party concerned, i.e. the History Department or Jose Lopez; but from what I have heard and read about this issue, I can offer the following recommendations:

1. That the History Department offer to Mr. Lopez a contract for the coming academic year, with the necessary commitments from him.
2. That the History Department make a commitment to hire a Chicano Historian when it is fiscally possible.

As other faculty and administrators become involved in this issue, hopefully these recommendations will be considered as both academically and logically feasible.

ZANU'S MUGABE WINS (CONT. FROM PG.7)

But there is still great bitterness among the whites, especially among white soldiers. The process of integrating the two armed sides has begun slowly, "far too late," according to Mugabe. Small contingents of Rhodesian soldiers and police have been introduced into each guerrilla assembly camp, and two joint bases have been established, under the auspices of the Commonwealth monitoring force. All the Commonwealth soldiers, however, were withdrawn from the assembly camps on March 3.

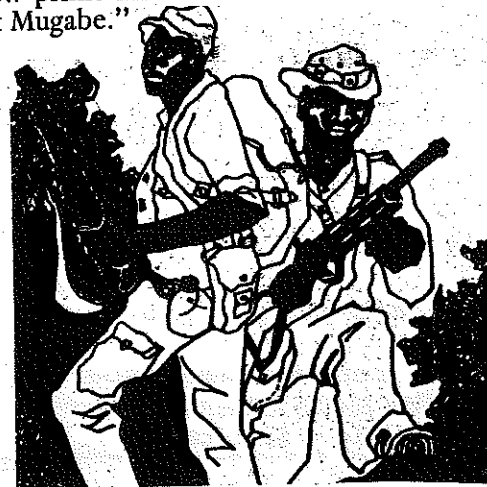
DANGER NEXT DOOR

Then there is the question of South Africa. Both ZANU and ZAPU officials recognize the continuing possibility of South African intervention. Mugabe described his attitude toward South Africa as "quite realistic."

"They are next door," he said. "We cannot get them away, even if we want to. The reality is that we have to coexist with them. We should pledge ourselves to noninterference in South African affairs, and they to noninterference in our own affairs. We may condemn apartheid because it is inhuman, and because our conscience is revulsed by it. But that is a different position from taking up arms to rectify the position in South Africa."

Mugabe was clearly trying to remove from Pretoria any pretext for an invasion. But at the same time, there is no question that Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe will send a shock wave through the heart of South Africa. It's far too early to predict what foundations that "dangerous example" will shake.

But for now, Rhodesia has become Zimbabwe. On victory night, Mugabe delivered a speech on nation-wide radio, the same radio on which just a few months ago it was illegal to mention Mugabe's name. The new prime minister was introduced as "Comrade Robert Mugabe."



Dedicado al pueblo salvadoreño que hoy
día mueren en ansias de un ideal.

Se ha estado pudriendo el río con tanto cadaver;
se ha quebrado la caña con la fuerza del cañon.
Han destripado tomates y mucho mas se ha destruido.
Se destruye la vida minuto a minuto.

POETRY

Corre por las calles un río de sangre y dolor;
por las calles corre la masa de obreros y parias.
Y por esa misma calle, el tirano aplaca el clamor popular
con tortura, asesinato, y brutalidad.

Ya los campos apestan a despojos
y todos los arboles fueron coronados de calaveras;
de osamentas.
Se oye el río venir, se oye al río ahogarse.

Los ojos duros, la boca amarga, el puño en alto
y un afán de libertad guían al grupo que ansia igualdad.
Suenan las bombas que destrozan los jardines, jardineros y rosas;
y las balas que matan abuelos, madres, y hasta niños.

Es el tirano que así destruye el porvenir de la patria.
la bestia que no perdona vidas para así mantener su maldito poder.
Quisiera tener el poder de callar y de no observar

pero mi razón no le da cabida al sentimiento.

Quisiera conservar la inocencia pero mis ojos no resisten mas;
solo me consuela el saber que al final los chacales perecerán,
y que de esa sangre que hoy mancha las alamedas de libertad,
algún día renacera la esperanza y poder para crear la patria nueva y justa.
Una patria de libertad.

por: Carlos Lopez