



Que Ondee Sola

May 1989, Volume 22, No. 10

UNI Administrations' New Tuition Plan

STAKES FUTURE OF MINORITY STUDENTS

A change in tuition payment which will require students who must use late registration, yet have no financial aid, to pay 33%, possibly 40%, of their tuition at the time of registration or by Friday of the same week is now under consideration. (The target date for this policy to take effect is next Winter).

At first glance such a change may seem harmless. But given our University's urban mission and the first generation college student clientele we serve, the terms of the new policy will doom the chance for many students to enroll for classes. Particularly in jeopardy are: The marginal economic student who does not qualify for financial aid but is neither rich enough to produce \$350 to \$400 at once. Also at risk are students whose financial aid papers have not yet arrived, especially the first trimester freshmen who far too often do not get adequate information at the high school to be prepared for such rigid demands.

But at the core of the proposed change, however, is the insensitivity demonstrated by the elimination of the present appeal

process when students suffer cancellation of their classes. Under the new policy, any student unfortunate enough to miss the deferred tuition payment, including students who went through advance registration, will see his/her registration cancelled—with no recourse to appeal and no credits for the trimester. Moreover, students whose registration was cancelled will still have to pay the balance they owe in order to be allowed to register in future trimesters.

It is a fact that most of our first generation inner-city students have to work, often at minimum wages, to make ends meet. And to demand of them \$350 to \$400 at once at registration—then cancel their registration for missing the second payment with no right to appeal—seems down right callous. For as the obstacles to registration increase, the likelihood of first generation inner-city students to register decreases.

The UPRS and QOS urges all students and staff members to sign the petition on page 3. It is of the utmost importance, that immediate opposition be brought to bear on the UNI administrations' continuing attacks on the presence of third-world students on campus.

CINCO DE MAYO

CHAOS, ANARCHY, DISMEMBERMENT AND CIVIL WAR, 1821-1860

From the moment Spanish troops left in 1821, Mexico, with no democratic tradition whatsoever, with a political system based on Spanish rule by decree, was at the mercy of would-be dictators.

These people, particularly Iturbide and General Santa Anna, raised armies and caused Mexico to lurch from one war to another. To raise money for their wars, they mortgaged Mexico's future and allowed it to be raped by European financiers.

The United States, lusting for more territory as its Manifest Destiny, encouraged Texas to rebel in 1836 and declare its independence from Mexico. In 1846, President Polk secretly ordered American troops to invade Mexico. When it responded, the US declared war, which resulted in Mexico losing California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, almost half its territory.

After this disaster, Mexico, for the first time, elected a Liberal Government led by President Comonfort, Miguel Lerdo and Benito Juárez. When they promulgated the *Ley Lerdo*, which expropriated church property for sale to private individuals, the Church and its Reactionary supporters rebelled.

Benito Juárez legally assumed the Presidency in January, 1858, when President Comonfort resigned. The Juárez Presidency started with no funds in the Treasury, a total of 350 soldiers, and a well-armed Reactionary army chasing Juárez and his ministers into the Pacific Ocean at Acapulco.

Relocating to Vera Cruz, by way of Panama and New Orleans, Juárez began to rebuild his government.

With no money to arm and feed his army, in the Fall of 1860, the Juárez government liberated a silver convoy owned by British interests worth \$1,127,000. The Reactionaries, also strapped for funds, issued a \$15,000,000 worth of bonds to a Swiss bank for a loan of \$750,000, then robbed the British Legation of \$700,000, money owed British bondholders.

With this liberated money, Juárez was able to equip his army, defeat the Reactionaries and re-enter Mexico City. He later repaid the money.

Mexico, short of money, as always, suspended all foreign debt payments, as help was unavailable from a US in Civil War.

FOREIGN TROOPS LAND IN MEXICO, 1861-1862

In January, 1862, 2500 French and 750 British troops landed in and occupied Vera Cruz, joining 6000 Spanish troops who landed the month before, to collect debts owed their nations.

These foreigners were joined by 2000 Mexican reactionaries whose leaders were secretly dealing with Napoleon III to bring a European prince to Mexico to displace Juárez' legal government. The British and Spanish were quite civil, while the French demanded full payment on the \$15,000,000 bonds.

The bonds were subterfuge, as Napoleon III had written his French Commander stating three reasons why French troops were in Mexico: to stop the spreading influence of the US; to provide new sources of raw materials for France; and, to provide a market for French goods, in a word, Colonialism.

Shortly thereafter, the British and Spanish negotiated an accommodation and pulled out, leaving the

Continued on page 4

Que Ondee Sola

is published at Northeastern Illinois University. The opinions expressed in **Que Ondee Sola** do not necessarily reflect those of the administration. Responsibility for its contents lies solely within the staff. We appreciate and encourage any and all suggestions or contributions.

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TO ALL CONCERNED STUDENTS AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL

In view of the harm that the terms of the proposed new tuition payment policy will cause our students, we, the undersigned faculty, staff, and students request:

- 1. That the right for students to appeal cancellation of their registration not be eliminated so that they may be able to rectify adversities due to economic pressures.*
- 2. That only 10% of the tuition be assessed at the time of late registration so as to avert harm to students and to enrollment: We fear this change will cause a further deterioration in our enrollment.*
- 3. That the University administration be more sensitive to the needs of all students.*

Signature

Print name, please

Please return to the staff of **QUE ONDEE SOLA** at E-041

CINCO DE MAYO CONT...

French. On April 16, 1862, the French proclaimed themselves "Liberals and pacifiers" and stated their flag had come to Mexico to stay. With the first fighting, Juárez issued a proclamation which ended with, "we must now prove to France and to the entire world that we are worthy to be free..."

THE BATTLE OF PUEBLA, THE 5TH OF MAY, 1862

The road to Mexico City from their encampment at Orizaba took the French to the city of Puebla, east of Mexico City, where the Mexican army gathered under the brilliant 32-year old General Ignacio Zaragoza. 4,850 Mexican soldiers prepared to fight off 6,000 professional French soldiers and 2,000 Mexican reactionaries.

To the Mexican's surprise, and to the everlasting shame of the French Army, the French commander divided his forces at dawn, the 5th of May, and sent one group to attack two Mexican manned forts northeast of Puebla and one to attack troops commanded by Porfirio Díaz, miles away.

Zaragoza reinforced his troops at the forts and moved men on both sides of the only avenue of attack. When the French attacked, they pounded the Mexican forts with superior fire power, but were repulsed three times by heroic Mexican soldiers. The Mexicans' superior deployment set up a withering crossfire, which resulted in almost a 1,000 French killed and wounded.

The other French forces attacked Díaz' troops who responded with such ferocity, the French quickly withdrew. Díaz, ordered by Zaragoza to break off, disobeyed and pursued the French until nightfall. Díaz took no prisoners. Mexican casualties: 250. The French retreated to the coast and sent for help.

THE BATTLE'S AFTERMATH

Eventually, of course, the French sent 30,000 more troops to Mexico and did march into Mexico City, a year later, after besieging Puebla for two months and starving the Mexicans out.

This year delay is the crux of why Cinco de Mayo is so important. Had the French won on Cinco de Mayo, they would have consolidated their power sooner and fulfilled Napoleon III's ambition to place a puppet

monarch on a phony Mexican throne.

Moreover, he would have been in a position to recognize the Confederacy with which he was in sympathy and to provide it with munitions and supplies through Mexico, out-flanking the Union Navy.

We can agree that the months between May 5th, 1862 and June 10th, 1863, were vital to the eventual defeat of the Confederacy by the Union. Had the Confederates been able to rely on supplies and arms shipped by Great Britain and France through a Royal Mexico, could Lincoln have beaten them?

As French troops approached Mexico City,



Juárez packed his government and left for the North, carrying his capitol with him for four years, eventually locating in El Paso Del Norte, on the Texan border.

Continued on next page

CINCO DE MAYO CONT...

Maximilian, an unemployed Hapsburg prince, was brought in by Napoleon III to rule Mexico as his surrogate. A Mexican army was recruited to signify legitimacy of the newly crowned Emperor Maximilian, and troops were brought in from Austria and Belgium to assist French troops. The Confederacy recognized Maximilian.

With Juárez only in control of a small area around what is now Ciudad Juárez, he sent his family to New York. Speculation was rampant he was preparing to cross into Texas. As usual, however, his opponents underrated the tiny Zapotec Indian. He held on.

Citizen soldiers could defeat what was arguably the finest professional army on earth.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

Almost from the start of the French Invasion, some Americans joined the Army of Juárez. However, with the Union and the Confederacy battling across the Virginia countryside, few Americans paid attention to Mexico. Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward let the French know they were unwelcome, but with an eye towards possible European recognition of the Confederacy, an arms embargo was imposed on both sides of the Mexican conflict.

Nevertheless, millions of dollars worth of arms were purchased in the United States by agents of Juárez' government.

A trickle of Americans grew as the fighting wound down in the US, and turned into a torrent when Juárez issued a decree on August 11, 1864, offering foreign volunteers regular Mexican army pay; land worth a \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$2,000, up to a 1084 acres, depending on rank; and no need to become a Mexican citizen.

Thousands of Americans eventually found their way to Mexico. Whether they went for land, or to fight for the Monroe Doctrine, or for freedom, it didn't matter, they fought. American involvement accelerated with the surrender of Robert

E. Lee in April, 1865. Lincoln's assassination caused great sorrow in Mexico, but, President Andrew Johnson following Lincoln's lead, sent General William Sheridan and an army to the Texas border.

Mexican guerrilla's openly operated out of Texas, crossing the Rio Grande, harassing French and reactionary troops and dashing back under the watchful eyes of American soldiers. Sheridan "condemned" rifles, artillery and military supplies, had them left in wagons along the Rio Grande and made sure Juárez' men knew where they were. Within days, these were used against the French.

Some Confederates, refusing to give up, headed for Mexico to join Maximilian and the French. Americans fought in all major engagements, on both sides, most, however, for Juárez.

One group, the American Legion of Honor, fought with great distinction for Juárez and was present at the final victory in Queretero, where Maximilian, abandoned by the French, was captured and executed.

On July 8, 1867, Juárez led his troops, including the Americans, into Mexico City. The war was over.

CINCO DE MAYO: WHAT IT MEANS

Militarily, the Battle of Puebla was nothing more than a delay for the French, as they reinforced their expeditionary force and defeated the Mexican Army a year later in the same city.

The year delay, however, effectively doomed the French invasion. As the Mexicans continued to fight, French colonial desire dimmed.

The resolve of Juárez and all loyal Mexicans, moreover, was bolstered by victory at Puebla. Citizen soldiers could defeat what was arguably the finest professional army on earth.

More importantly, it demonstrated to the world that Mexicans could and would unite to protect themselves from foreign intrusion, from imposed monarchy. Freedom, cannot be taken away, by anyone, anytime.

Taken from Wicker Park/West Town Extra, Vol. 306

Vieques in

Vieques, Puerto Rico—Over one hundred unarmed Viequenses forced two busloads of armed Navy personnel to flee following a confrontation over the eviction of a family in the Villa Borinquen sector of this island on Friday, April 14.

The Vieques police refused to help the Navy.

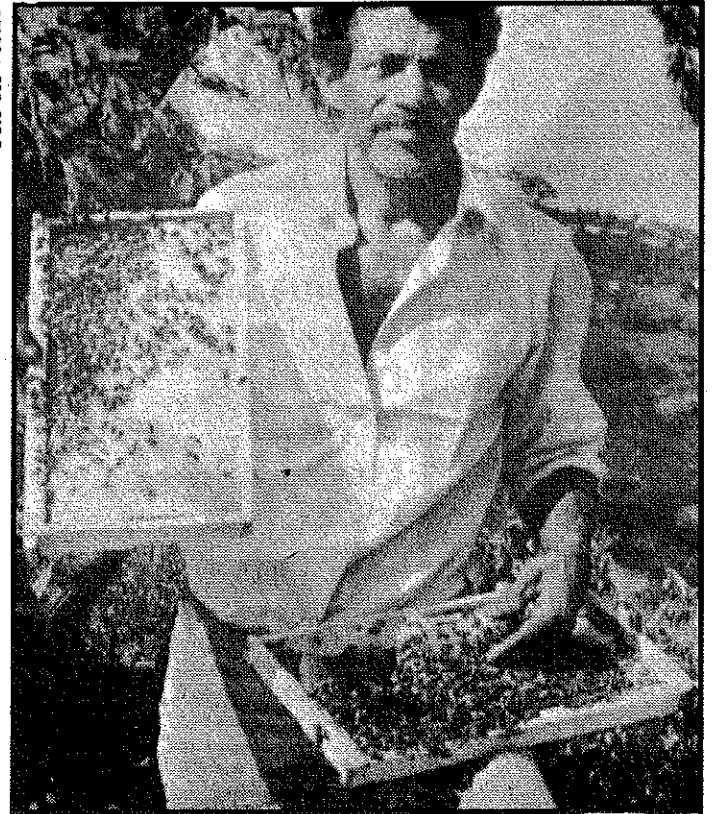
The Viequenses burned two military buses and a third bus, which carried the furniture and personal belongings of Félix "Carmelo" Matta and María Vázquez, also caught fire.

This is the most recent confrontation between the people of Vieques and the Navy since the North Americans began to expropriate parcels of land in the 1940s. Since that time, the Navy has grabbed over two thirds of the people's land, ruining the agriculture, the live stock and the fishing industry.

Between 1936 and 1983, a series of confrontations between the Navy and the people of Vieques took place because the military prevented the fishermen from fishing. Dozens of Puerto Ricans were arrested and the unforgettable hero and martyr Angel Rodríguez Cristobal was assassinated while imprisoned in Tallahassee, Florida as a result of his involvement with the Vieques struggle.

Félix "Carmelo" Matta is one of more than 50 residents that built homes in the central part of Vieques in 1976. Over a year ago, the Navy decided to reclaim the land on which the homes were built, dislodging the families in Villa Borinquen, arguing that the homes were built

Foto del Vocero



Félix "Carmelo" Matta shows part of a beehive that he keeps ready around his house and says that they are ready to attack the Navy or anyone else who tries to do harm to his family.

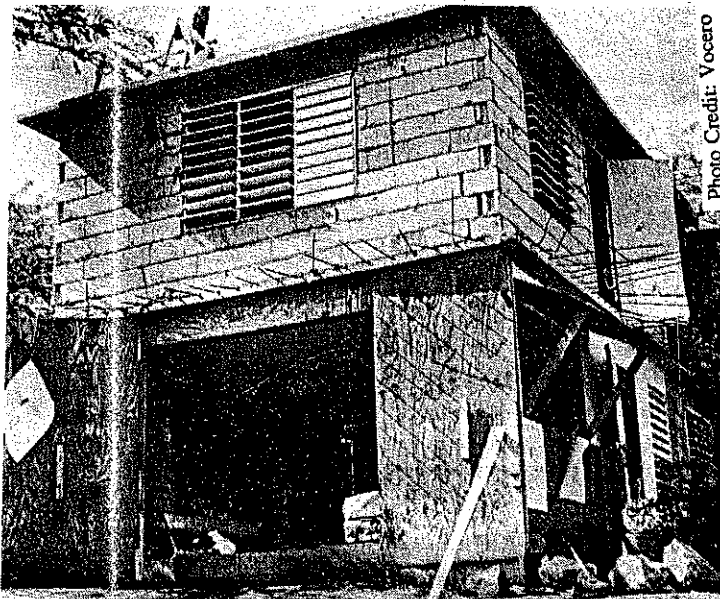
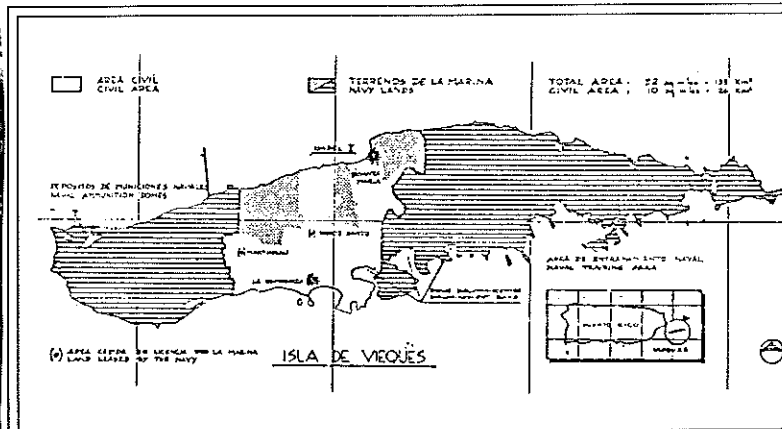


Photo Credit: Vocero



Home of Félix "Carmelo" Matta and his wife María Vázquez

Struggle

on land that belonged to the Navy. Approximately 15 families have been evicted in the last year.

But the Matta family decided to confront the Navy months ago, stating that they would have to carry them out of their home dead, because they would have to kill them before they surrendered their land. Matta and his compañera, both over 40 years old, have 12, 14, 16 and 18 year old children. All were home when the Navy arrived.

Before Friday's confrontation, Mr. Matta had met with legislators from all the political parties as well as church, social and political groups in search of support.

Neighbors were alerted by the family and immediately mobilized to Mr. Matta's house, located on the hill that also

(Army of bees
VS.
'Marines')

**Ejército abejas
contra 'Marines'**



Family, friends and neighbors, chaining and keeping vigil over burnt Navy vehicles, they hoped to use as evidence

bears his nickname, Monte Carmelo.

There they found 24 armed Navy men and four federal marshalls who were throwing furniture out of the house. The neighbors forced the Navy and the federal marshalls, who were armed with M-16s, to flee, later setting fire to the buses. When the Navy asked for help, the police replied that they had no authority to intervene in federal matters..

Sources in Vieques report that the community is on full alert and that there was danger of a violent attack by the Navy. They also report that the community would confront any situation that may arise.

This provocation by the Navy in Vieques is designed to sabotage any sympathy that can be generated in favor of independence during the process of the plebiscite in Puerto Rico and the US.

The Navy seeks to establish a state of terror and violence that will permit the US government to attack, repress and isolate the revolutionary movement in Puerto Rico and oblige the rest of the independence movement to assume a politically conservative position and accept the reforms that the US wants to impose with the referendum.

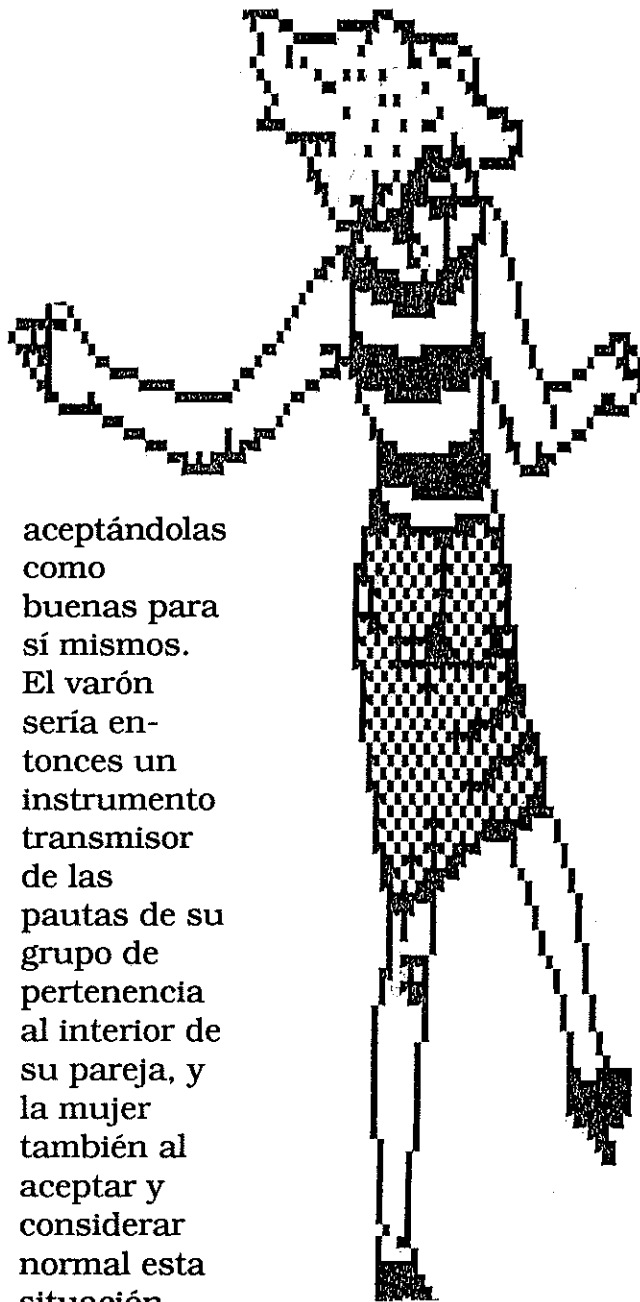
Maltrato de la mujer en la relación de pareja

La forma que asume la violencia dirigida contra la mujer es diversa. Diversidad que abarca un amplio abanico donde los golpes no lo son todo, aunque tengan un elevado índice de frecuencia.

Reconocer como maltratante una situación que incluya la violencia física, no es difícil para nadie. Sin embargo, la dimensión sexual, afectiva y del desarrollo personal pueden incluir acciones maltratantes que tienen relación con la violencia de carácter estructural y están avaladas por un sistema que establece desigualdades en la condición de sus miembros según el sexo al cual pertenecen.

La sociedad patriarcal en que vivimos asegura al hombre la posibilidad de dominio en formas sutiles o explícitas. De esta manera, lo establecido por la colectividad en forma de valores y normas o leyes positivas, avala el trato que a la mujer se dispensa, es decir el maltrato de la desigualdad.

La discriminación y la opresión ejercidas por la sociedad hacia la mujer no pueden considerarse propias de la pareja, nacidas con exclusividad en el seno de ella, ejercidas sólo por la individualidad de un hombre sobre una mujer dentro de la pareja. Hay que diferenciar el caso individual de violencia, al hecho de que la sociedad o sectores de ella actúen con violencia; sin embargo, en una pareja puede reflejarse lo maltratante de la sociedad y tanto el hombre como la mujer pueden relacionarse entre sí actuando según estas pautas sociales,



aceptándolas como buenas para sí mismos. El varón sería entonces un instrumento transmisor de las pautas de su grupo de pertenencia al interior de su pareja, y la mujer también al aceptar y considerar normal esta situación.

En su libro "**Mujeres espancadas: a violencia denunciada**", María Amelia Azevedo incluye el siguiente listado de conductas maltratantes referidas al abuso sexual y psicológico (o afectivo), dispuestas de manera tal que constituyen un continuum creciente de violencia:

Maltrato a la mujer cont....**DIMENSION SEXUAL
DEL MALTRATO**

1. Asediar sexualmente a la mujer, en momentos inoportunos.
2. Burlarse de la sexualidad de la mujer.
3. Acusarla de infidelidad.
4. Ignorar o negar las necesidades y sentimientos sexuales de la mujer.
5. Criticar su cuerpo y su manera de hacer el amor.
6. Tocarla de modo desagradable para ella; forzarla a tocarlo o a mirar lo que ella no desea.
7. Retirarle todo y cualquier momento de amor y cariño.
8. Llamarla "puta" y "frígida" alternadamente.
9. Exigirle sexo constantemente.
10. Forzarla a desnudarse (a veces delante de los hijos).
11. Salir con otras mujeres.
12. Exigir sexo a través de amenazas.
13. Forzar a la mujer a hacer el amor con otros hombres.
14. Sentir placer al causar dolor a la mujer durante el acto sexual.
15. Exigir sexo después de haber golpeado a la mujer.
16. Usar objetos o armas sexualmente, con el propósito de causar dolor a la mujer.
17. Homicidio.

**DIMENSION AFECTIVA
DEL MALTRATO**

1. Burlarse de la mujer.
2. Insultarla.
3. Negar su universo afectivo.
4. No aprobar jamás las realizaciones de la mujer.
5. Gritarle.

6. Insultarla.
7. Culparla de todos los problemas de la familia.
8. Llamarla "loca", "puta", "estúpida", etc.
9. Amenazarla con violencia.
10. Criticarla como madre, amante, profesional.
11. Exigir toda la atención de la mujer, compitiendo celosamente con los hijos.
12. Criticarla reiteradamente (en público).
13. Contarle sus aventuras con otras mujeres.
14. Amenazarla con malos tratos para los hijos.
15. Decir que sigue con la mujer sólo porque ella no puede vivir sin él.
16. Crear un ambiente de miedo.
17. Hacer que la mujer caiga en depresión.

Este listado se completa en la obra de la autora brasilera con una enumeración de conductas maltrantes o de abuso físico, que van desde el pellizcón hasta el homicidio. Resulta interesante la elaboración de un listado correspondiente al maltrato en la dimensión del desarrollo personal, que es en el que suele ser menos visualizable como tal.

**EL MALTRATO EN LA DIMENSION
DEL DESARROLLO PERSONAL**

1. Negarse a compartir las tareas domésticas.
2. No colaborar con el cuidado y la crianza de los hijos.
3. Exigir que la mujer le sirva en todo lo que le apetece.
4. Impedir que la mujer pueda tener amistades.
5. Prohibirle el desarrollo de actividades sociales y recreativas.
6. No ayudarla para que pueda dedicarse a actividades fuera de las domésticas.

continued on page 11

Café Teatro



El Batey

Music, Poetry,
Dance, Movies...
and more Music

1671 N. Claremont
Chicago, Illinois 60647

For reservations or additional information, call Marcos Vilar from 9 am to 12 mornings, Monday through Friday at 342-8022. All shows begin at 7:00 pm. For food reservations (served from 6-7 pm; \$3.00), call before 12 on the day of the performance.

Another **Moriviví Production** of the Juan Antonio Corretjer Puerto Rican Cultural Center

May 5

Salt of the Earth

A film depicting the situation of the Mexican mine workers in the Southwest US and the role of women in that struggle.

May 12

Blame

A play created and performed by the students of Latino Youth Alternative High School; a play about questions. Who's to blame for the problems we encounter everyday as youth in the latino community?

May 19

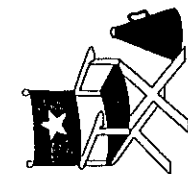
A Homage to Gabriela Mistral

Alberto Pozo, Carmelo Mojica and other Latin American poets will render homage to the Chilean poetess Gabriela Mistral. They will be accompanied by Andean musicians.

May 24

Brunilda García y Grupo Cimarrón

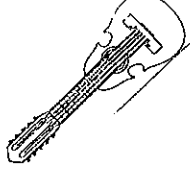
Directly from Puerto Rico, actress, singer, poetess and Director of Cimarrón Cultural Group, Brunilda García, has a special performance for Café Teatro El Batey.



June 2

It Beez That Way Sometimes

A monologue written and performed by Toni Colón which deals with one woman's journey back to the events that possibly paved the road to her present situation in life.



June 9
Noche

Cultural Boricua

Arturo de Jesús and his musical group will again share their talent with us. Alexis Massó and Tinti Deyá of the Taller de Arte y Cultura, "Casa Pueblo" in Adjuntas, Puerto Rico and also producers of the world-famous Madre Isla Coffee, will chat with the public about their experiences in Puerto Rico. Also from Puerto Rico, José "Cheo" Martí will present his latest literary work.

June 16

Moriviví in Concert

Share an evening of Puerto Rican music and more... a la Moriviví.



June 23

Latinoamérica Canta

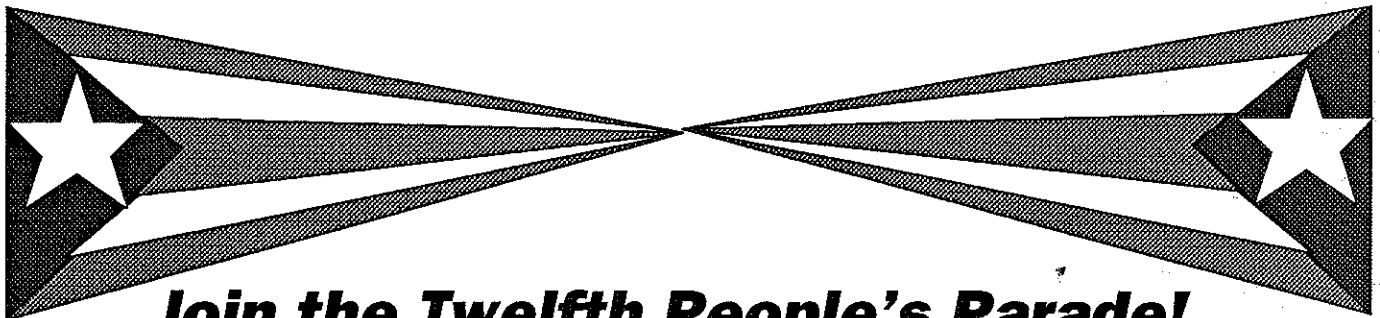
Musician Alejandro Alvarez presents an evening of Latin American folklore. He will share with us a wide range of rhythms and styles from around the continents.

**¡Unase al Duodécimo Desfile del Pueblo!
Día de Reafirmación Nacional**

¡Cero Colonia!

Sábado, 10 de Junio de 1989

Esquina de Division y Western—2:00 pm



**Join the Twelfth People's Parade!
Day of National Reaffirmation**

No to the Colony!

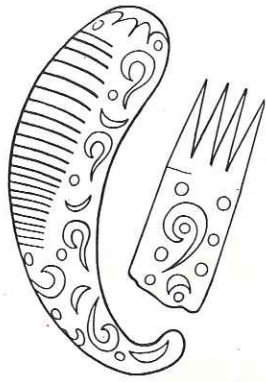
Saturday June 10, 1989 Corner of Division & Western—2:00 pm

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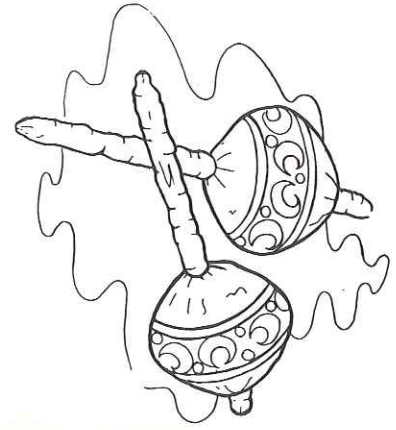
7. Prohibirle la realización de actividades laborales o de estudio.
8. Impedir que la mujer obtenga su independencia económica a través del manejo del dinero.
9. No tener en cuenta sus opiniones y deseos para tomar decisiones que atañen a ambos.
10. No permitir que exprese lo que piensa.
11. Exigir que la mujer se dedique exclusivamente a las tareas del ámbito privado (actividades domésticas, cuidado de los hijos, impidiendo la posibilidad de ayuda para éstas).

12. Utilizar la legislación que lo favorece para lograr alguno de estos objetivos (negativa a que la mujer trabaje, administración de los bienes de la mujer y ambos, etc.).


*Este artículo es un extracto de "Consecuencias psicológicas del maltrato a la mujer en la relación de pareja. Estudio de tres casos", trabajo realizado por Maria Magdalena Molinas, Clyde Maria Soto y Norma Beatriz Ubaldi.



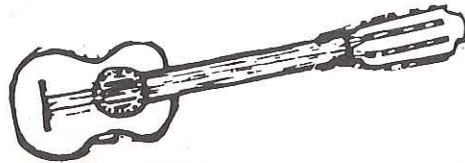
The
UPRS
presents



Cimarrón



in Concert
directly from Puerto Rico



May 25, 1989

11:05-12:20

CenterStage

A-Wing