

QUE ONDEE SOLA

November-December 1984, Vol. XIV, Num. 5-6

One Year of Struggle

In this article the Union for Puerto Rican Students gives a brief review on the activities that the UPRS has held through out the year of 1984. This chronology is done with the purpose of showing the students that there is a continuous struggle to obtain an adequate education to that would reflect the needs of latino students. This is also achieved by activities that bring cultural and political awareness that would motivate students to continue the struggle.

On January 17, 1984, 100 students attended a forum on political internment. The speakers were Lawyers, Micheal Deutsch and Melinda Power who spoke on the charge "Seditious Conspiracy", and the use of grand juries against political activist.



Audience listens attentively as lawyers speak about Political Internment.

On March 8, 1984 the UPRS in conjunction with the Latino Women's Advisory Committee commemorated International Women's Day. The activity commemorated the contribution of working class women to society. The highlight of the activity was the movie "La Operación," which is a documentary on forced sterilization of Puerto Rican men and women.

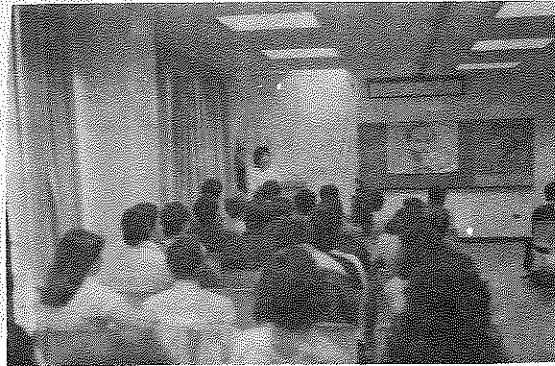
During the week of April 2nd to the 6th the UPRS celebrated "Puerto Rican Week of National Reaffirmation." The week long activities opened with a concert by Roy Brown, Puerto Rican composer and singer. On Tuesday, April 3, Ileana Carrión, a representative of the Committee Against Militarization in Puerto Rico, spoke on the increase of military activity in Puerto Rico. Ms. Carrión analyzed the military build up as part of the mining project in Puerto Rico, and the growing interest of the U.S. in Latin American Affairs and the Caribbean Basis Plan.

On April 4, Josefina Rodriguez, representative of the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War presented a slide show on the Puerto Rican Prisoners of War, which were captured on this same date in 1980. Mrs. Rodriguez spoke on the legal cases of the prisoners and their conditions in prison since their capture.

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Thursday, April 5, the film, Puerto Rico was presented. The film is based on the political and historical development of Puerto Rico in the 20th Century. The weeks activities culminated with a presentation by cultural group Morivivi, along with a poetry recital by students of UNI



UPRS member recites a poem during Puerto Rican Cultural Week.

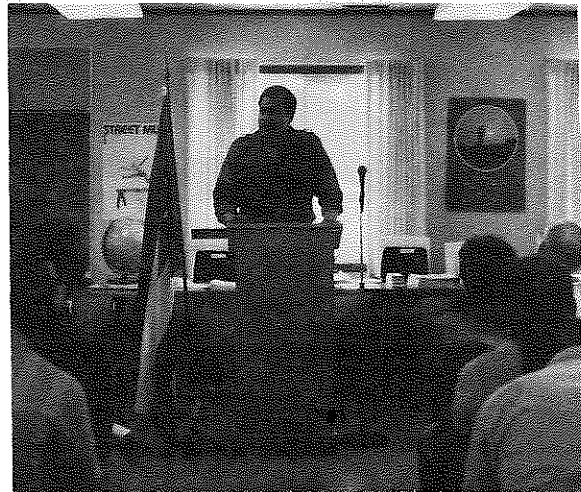
On September 7, 1984 the UPRS held a reception to welcome the freshmen students to Northeastern University. The reception was held in the Special Service Portable. Professors and faculty members gave small presentations, in which Professor López and Dr. Pedroso encouraged latino students to take an active role concerning their education. Staff members, such as, Jaime Delgado, Beatriz Penso, Julio Cortes, Santos Rivera and Flora Lcacuna were also present and gave brief messages also encouraging latino students.

Several organizations and clubs gave messages urging students to participate in the different clubs and their activities. These organizations were, Chixmexla, Comité Colombia, Black Caucus, Black Heritage, and UPRS.



Lourdes Lugo, UPRS member, welcomes freshman students.

On September 21, an activity was held to commemorate "El Grito de Lares", an uprising against Spanish Colonialism. This date is an important historical date in Puerto Rico because it marks the Birth of the Puerto Rican Nation. The commemoration was in conjunction with Chixmexla's guest speaker Daniel Solis who spoke on "El Grito de Dolores", a mexican historial date. The cultural group Morivivi gave a musical recital of "El Grito de Lares" rebellion.



Daniel Solis speaks on the importance of "El Grito de Dolores" during an activity commemorating the same.

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UNI Students Join...

Union for Puerto Rican Students

The **Union for Puerto Rican Students (UPRS)** meets every Thursday at 12:30 in room E-041. The **UPRS** sponsors activities that promote and enhance the students appreciation and understanding of Puerto Rican culture and history. The **UPRS** works towards and supports the struggles of the latino working class in the latino communities in Chicago and the United States. The **UPRS** will be sponsoring activities in the upcoming months and welcomes everyone to attend.

January—Birth of Eugenio Maria de Hostos.

February—Birth of Julia de Burgos.

March—International Women's Day.

April—Puerto Rican Week of National Reaffirmation.

May—Puerto Rican Film Festival.

Que Ondee Sola

Que Ondee Sola (QOS) is the latino newspaper at Northeastern University. **Que Ondee Sola** serves the latino students on campus with information pertaining to University and Community events. It contains information about the struggles around different situations on campus effecting the latino students. The staff of **QOS** continues to bring about an appreciation of Latin American Literature and it's critical view of decolonization of Puerto Rico. **Que Ondee Sola** offers Journalism, Photography and Layout Workshops and encourages all students to attend.

Chimexla

Chimexla meets every Tuesday at 12:30 in room B-111. The purpose of **Chimexla** is to create awareness of the identity, culture and history of Chicano/Mexicano/Latino students and to develop a political consciousness for the progress of Third World People.

Comité Colombia

Comité Colombia meets Tuesday at 12:30 in room S-112. **Comité Colombia** works with and supports other organizations within and outside the Northeastern Campus. It's purpose is to enhance awareness of the Hispanic Community.

Black Caucus

Black Caucus also meets on Tuesday at 12:30 in room C.L.S. 2020. The purpose of the **Black Caucus** is to initiate, perpetuate and pursue all political actions in the interest of the black community of Northeastern.

Black Heritage

Black Heritage meets every Tuesday at 12:30 in room C.L.S. 2020. The **Black Heritage** informs and enlightens students and faculty members of the history and heritage of the Afro-Americans. It's main purpose is to start and maintain unity among Black students and faculty.

Sociology Club

The **Sociology Club** has been formed to meet the needs of interested students who would like to investigate sociological backgrounds of different societies. The investigations would contain information that is not necessarily presented in a regular class of sociology. Sociology is a study of the developments of society, how it grows and maintains itself. The **Sociology Club** extends an invitation to all interested students in attending activities consisting of speakers, films and other interesting events.

The staff of **Que Ondee Sola** would like to encourage students to participate in the student clubs or organizations of their interest. For more information call extension 514.

KKK - US Government Ties

On October 26, 1984 the **Sociology Club** sponsored an activity that focused on the Klu Klux Klan (KKK) reign of terror against third world people. Ken Lawrence, who had done extensive research and has written articles concerning illegal CIA activities, US mercenaries and White Supremist Groups, gave shocking accounts of the growth and role of the KKK in the US.

Mr. Lawrence began his presentation by giving a brief history of the KKK and its inception. The KKK has existed for more than a century. It was first formed in 1865, it's origin was based on White supremacy against black slaves. The KKK during the Civil War fought with the Union Army. After the reconstruction era there was a decline for the KKK. In the 1919 the KKK was "reborn" and began forming Race Riots all over the country, in places as Chicago, St. Louis, etc. This time the KKK was not limited to the South. It was as strong in Indiana, where it was able to control the state government, as in Colorado and Oregon. By this time the KKK's membership was 2 million nationwide. In the 1920's the KKK was able to organize white workers and began the White Union. In the 1930's and 1940's the KKK became an even more fascist movement, which was supported by Henry Ford. During World War II the KKK declined again. This time the leaders were jailed by President

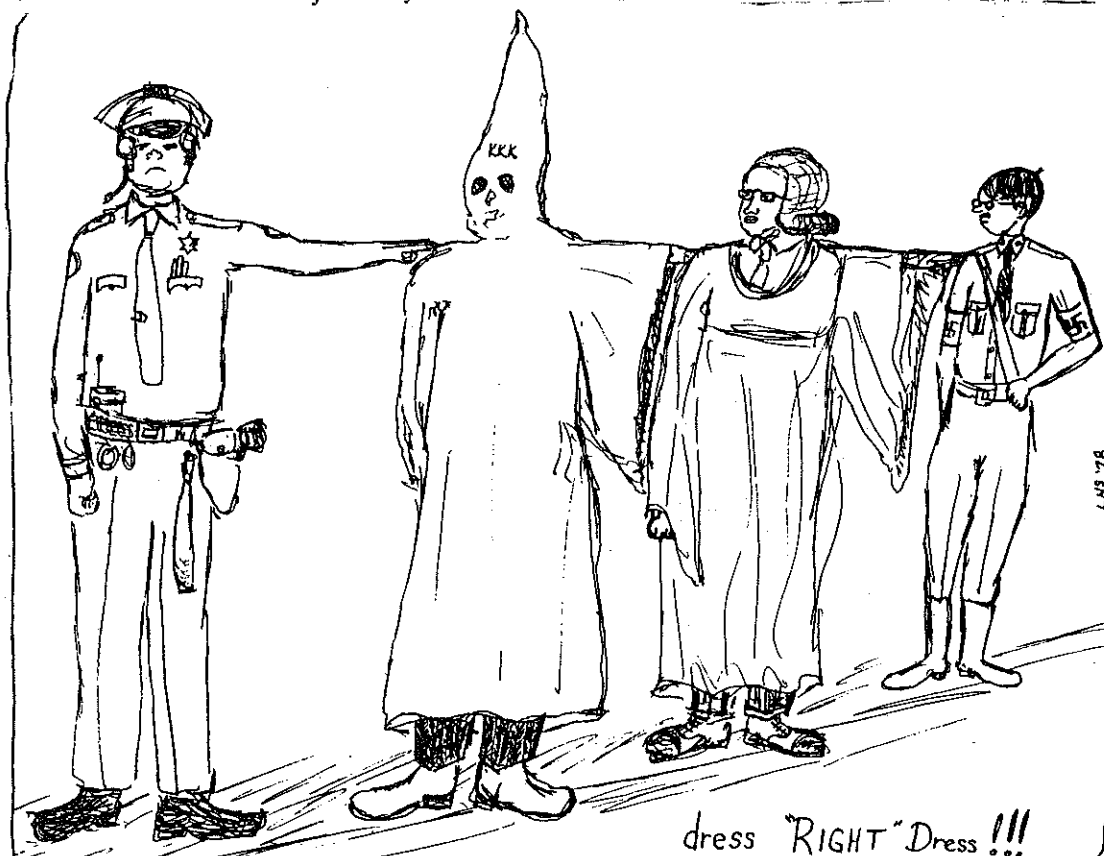
Roosevelt, because they were thought to be traitors.

The KKK was reborn again in the early 1960's, but only to decline at the end of the 1960's. In 1972 the KKK was reborn for a third time. In the mid 1970's KKK leaders and members were given important positions as government officials. In 1980 the KKK formed the Klan Youth Corp, which was formed for children of all ages to gain training and eventually become KKK members.

The KKK has been used for many years to keep control of Black and Latino people in the U.S. It has as used political repression on political organizations that have been singled out by the U.S. government. The ideology of the KKK has been based on nazis ideology.

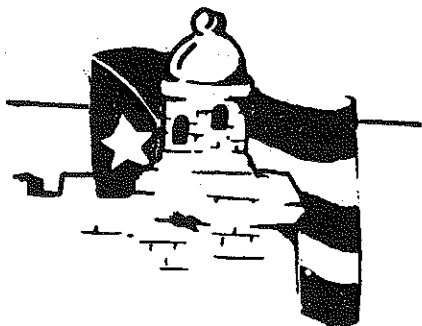
Mr. Lawrence continued his presentation exposing the important role of the U.S. government in training and supplying mercenaries to Central America. The mercenaries work with the contras in El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica along the borders of Nicaragua. These mercenaries provide technical assistance to the contras, they also are an essential part in capturing, torturing and killing guerrillas and peasants.

The **Sociology Club** would like to thank Ken Lawrence for coming to Northeastern and sharing such important and valuable information.



QUE ONDEE SOLA

Concierto Tierra Adentro



PUERTO RICAN CULTURAL CENTER
1671 N. Claremont
Chicago, Illinois 60647
(312) 342-8023/4

El Centro Cultural Puertorriqueño le invita a participar de su FESTIVAL TIERRA ADENTRO, el cual se iniciará con una exposición de arte del barrio en la Biblioteca Andrés Figueroa Cordero, 1671 N. Claremont, el sábado 15 de diciembre a las 11:00 AM e incluirá un desayuno almuerzo puertorriqueño. La misma durará toda la semana.

El Festival culminará con el CONCIERTO TIERRA ADENTRO a celebrarse el sábado 22 en la Escuela Superior Josephinum, esquina Bell y Lemoyne a las 6:00 PM. Habrá música de trovadores, poesías, dramas y bailes interpretados por distintos grupos culturales representando el folklór de nuestra latinoamerica.

El propósito de este evento será recaudar fondos a beneficio de la reconstrucción del Centro Infantil Consuelo Lee de Corretjer. Toda la comunidad latinoamericana está invitada a participar del mismo. Toda persona con talento teatral, musical o poético que le interese participar puede comunicarse con nosotros al teléfono 342-8023.

Concert "Tierra Adentro"

The Puerto Rican Cultural Center would like to invite you to participate in our "TIERRA ADENTRO" FESTIVAL, which will begin with an Art Exhibition of our West Town community, at the Andrés Figueroa Cordero Library, 1671 N. Claremont, on Saturday, December 15, at 11:00 AM. It will include a Puerto Rican brunch. The exhibition will last the whole week of December 15 to December 22.

The Festival will culminate with the "TIERRA ADENTRO CONCERT," to be celebrated on Saturday, December 22, in the Josephinum High School, Bell and Lemoyne, at 6:00 PM. The Concert will include music of "trovadores," poetry, drama and dances performed by different cultural groups representing the folklore of our Latin America.

The purpose of this event is to raise funds for the reconstruction of the Consuelo Lee de Corretjer Childcare Center. All the Latin American community is welcome to participate. All interested persons with musical, theatrical or poetic talent are welcome to participate in the performance. Please call 342-8023.

PUERTO RICAN COMPOSER Manuel Gregorio Tavaréz

This is a special article as part of the cultural festivities that will be taking place during the months of November and December. A historical and prominent figure from Puerto Rico has been chosen for his contribution to the Puerto Rican culture.

Composer Manuel Gregorio Tavaréz is a prominent Puerto Rican because of his musical contribution to the Puerto Rican culture. He was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico on November 28, 1843. As a young boy Manuel Gregorio Tavaréz studied piano and organ under influence of his two great teachers, Domingo Delgado and Professor Cabriza. The "*Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País*" (*Social Economic Friends of the Nation*) offered him a grant to continue his studies in France, because of his extreme talent in music. While living in France, he was recognized for his famous composition — "*Cuadro Musical, Souvenir de Puerto Rico*" which was part of the popular music in Puerto Rico. He was also recognized for another of his compositions "*Marcha Timbre*" (*Funeral March*), which was dedicated to the renowned Puerto Rican Painter José Campeche.

Manuel Gregorio Tavaréz was stricken with a disease that resulted in the loss of both his legs. This eliminated his performance on stage, but this

did not effect his willingness to continue his work in music. He was able to dedicate the rest of his life to composing the Puerto Rican "Danza". The "Danza" is classified in Puerto Rican music as classical folkloric music. He was able to write some of the most beautiful "Danzas", such as "*Un Viaje a Bayamón*", "*Margarita*", "*Ausencia*", "*El Suspiro*", "*Ondina*", "*Melancolia*" and many others. He was also founder of "*El Delicio Puertorriqueño*," a magazine which served to promote Puerto Rican composers and their compositions, which later became masterpieces and classical compositions.

Manuel Gregorio Tavaréz has contributed much to the development of the Puerto Rican "Danza". He was able to bring about the excellency and exquisite perfection of the "Danza" that is known today. Manuel Gregorio Tavaréz died in 1883, but is greatly appreciated for his great contributions to the Puerto Rican culture.

(continued from page 2)

The commemoration of "El Grito de Jayuya", an uprising on October 30, 1950 was held on October 16 in CC-218. The attack was led by Blanca Canales and members of the Nationalist Party. It was part of



Josefina Rodríguez addresses audience at "Grito de Jayuya" commemoration.

the continuous struggle for independence of Puerto Rico against U. S. Imperialism. The key note speaker was Josefina Rodríguez, who spoke on the historical significance of the 1950 uprising and how it served as an inspiration for Puerto Ricans to continue struggling for independence.

On November 29, a concert with Roy Brown, a famous Puerto Rican composer and singer, was presented. Roy Brown through his songs told the story of many historical incidents in Puerto Rico and other Latin American countries. See article on page 18.

The UPRS is committed to sponsor activities that will create student consciousness and cultural awareness. It is necessary that students become exposed and take an active role in the issues affecting their communities as well as the university.

Editorial

In the past four years the **Union for Puerto Rican Students (UPRS)** has successfully been able to boycott the courses offered by the UNI Administration's puppet Ignacio Méndez. Since his employment, the UNI administration has tried in vain to justify Ignacio Méndez' presence on campus.

Ignacio Méndez was hired in the summer of 1981 to fill the position of Puerto Rican History, following the termination of Professor José López. Professor López was terminated because he was sympathetic to the needs of the students. Not until recently was Professor López rehired as a part-time professor against the will of the UNI Administration and as a victory of the students.

Before Ignacio Méndez accepted the position of Puerto Rican History, the latino students were able to meet with him. They explained to him the arrogant, racist manner in which the University had dealt with the needs of the latino students. Mendez was also told that if he accepted the position he would only serve as an obstacle for the latino's struggle to have Professor López rehired. Ignacio Méndez seemed sympathetic towards the students concerns and needs and agreed not to accept the position.

As always, the UNI administration pulled one of its tricks out and lured Ignacio Méndez into accepting the position for a yearly salary of \$25,000. His salary has not only been raised, but he was also given tenure at Northeastern by the UNI Administration against the will of the History Department.

Since Ignacio Méndez has been teaching he has had a low enrollment of students in his courses. The UNI Administration has taken away courses from other professors such as Professor Harrison and given

them to Ignacio Méndez. His class enrollment is still very low and he has been developing a course on the History of Spain. This is resulting in the elimination of the Puerto Rican History line.

Ignacio Méndez has not only been used by the UNI Administration as an obstacle to the latino students struggle, but also to expell student leaders from the university.

It is obvious that Ignacio Méndez is a puppet of the UNI Administration by his actions against the latino students. Ignacio Méndez has only proven that he is a traitor to the latino students and serves as a deterrent to the education of the latino students.

Ignacio Méndez not only serves no purpose on campus, but he also hides this fact by playing on the emotions of the students. His favorite speech is "how the latino students threaten him. How he lives in his office in fear of confronting the latino students that supposedly threaten him." The latino students have nothing personal against Ignacio Méndez, it is just the fact that he accepted the Puerto Rican History position and is an obstacle for the latino students who want Puerto Rican History to be taught as it reflects their reality.

Ignacio Méndez can keep his position and the latino students will keep the boycott, for as long as Ignacio Méndez teaches.

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



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Que Ondee Sola



Latino Students Newspaper
E-041 ext. 514

Meets Tuesday at 12:30 P.M.

Services offered:

- Photography Workshops
- Journalism Workshops

November 20 - 74 years after

On November 20, the Mexican government will officially commemorate the 74th anniversary of the Mexican Revolution of 1910. However, the Mexican people are fully aware that the objectives of the Revolution were never fulfilled — the only change was the shift in power — from dictator Porfirio Díaz to a small group of men in the Partido Revolucionario Institucional. The latter were supported nationally by large landowners and huge North American based multi-national corporations.



While the Mexican government sponsors sterile commemorations and meaningless festivities, the Mexican people pay tribute to the true heroes of the revolution — those who continue that valiant struggle initiated by Villa, Zapata, Gámez, Genaro, Cabañas and Medrano. These brave men proved that votes and pacifist reforms only bring one closer to the rifle sights of the police and army, as occurred in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in Tlatelolco on October 2, 1968.

Today, 74 years later, these corporations are still very interested in maintaining the PRI's stranglehold over Mexico in order to continue to reap gigantic profits. This is accomplished at the cost of supporting such repressive apparatus as the Federal Judicial Police, White Brigades and the Mexican Army who dialy murder and kidnap leaders, students and other political activists whose only crime is to struggle for a better life for their people.

We must remember that North American imperialism will never willingly surrender its control of Mexico's immensely rich natural resources and source of cheap labor. These multi-national corporations will continue to use their economic and military resources to prevent the triumph of the Mexican people, just as they are trying to destroy the liberation movements of our sister nations throughout Central America.

By Martín Romero



Pancho Villa (1877-1923). Never an "armchair general," Villa often led his troops into battle.

Guatemala



Statistics

Guatemala with 42,042 square miles (about the size of Tennessee), has a population of 7.2 million. 60 percent are Indian.

Official language: Spanish, but 22 other indigenous languages are spoken.

Income distribution: wealthiest 5 percent receive 60 percent of the annual income. The poorest 50 percent receive only 7 percent of the annual income.

Life expectancy at birth: 50 years.

Infant mortality: half of all children die before age 5.

Rural illiteracy: 80 percent.

Refugees: 200,000 in camps in Mexico and Honduras. Guatemala Bishops Conference cites one million displaced internal refugees.

U.S. military aid: \$65 million from 1950–1980.

Select Chronology

1954: CIA directed coup of Arbenz government.

1966–1982: Increasingly fraudulent election every four years; all but one are military officers.

1977: President Carter, citing human rights abuses, suspends military aid.

1981–1982: Though military sales are prohibited to them by law, Guatemala buys 23 “civilian” helicopters worth \$2 million from the Bell Corporation.

1981 June 5: Reagan Administration permits sale of \$3.2 million worth of trucks and jeeps.

1982 March 23: After fraudulent elections two weeks earlier, General Rios Montt takes power in a coup.

1983 August 8: General Mejia Victores overthrows Rios Montt in another coup.

1984 January: Reagan Administration permits the sale of \$2 million worth of helicopter spare parts.

Guatemala is a country of tremendous contrasts. Although it is the richest country in the region with vast natural resources fully 80 percent of the people live in total poverty. For the past 70 years, the local elite and U.S. corporations supported by the U.S. government have diverted the wealth of the country for their own benefit. Malnutrition among children is extremely high because of the economic system in which wealthy landowners seek high profits from export crops such as coffee, sugar and cotton. The majority poor have had much of their land taken by force. Unable to plant enough food on their remaining lands to sustain themselves, hundreds of thousands are forced to make a living on plantations for wages of \$2 a day.

A recent human rights report by Americas Watch states that land distribution “underlies the misery and chronic discontent in Guatemala. ...In the absence of any governmental effort to ameliorate economic hardships for rural families by providing them with adequate land to farm, the government’s need for an ongoing system of repression will continue.”

And the repression continues. Since 1954, when the United States planned the coup that toppled democratically elected, reformist President Arbenz, there has been a succession of military regimes backed by the US government. Since then, the Guatemalan people have tried through peaceful means to bring about desperately needed reforms. However, the government’s response has been to repress any persons or organizations that have asked and mobilized for social justice. In the city this has taken the form of government supported death squads; in the countryside there have been large scale army massacres, largely against Mayan Indians. Amnesty International estimates that since 1966, over 27,600 people have been killed by the government Cooperative leaders, priests, religious workers, union organizers, teachers, students and journalists have all been victims. The Church, working closely with the poor, has been a special target of the army and security forces. In this climate of violence and economic deprivation increasing numbers of Guatemalans have begun to take up arms against their government.

U.P.R.S., Chimexla, y

Prese

Navidad Latin

Viernes 7 de Diciembre a la

Navidad de la Independencia

*Navidad, fiesta del campo
y fiesta de la ciudad.*

*¡Bien que debiera de ser
Fiesta de la Libertad!*

Patriotas de Borinquen

tras las rejas gritarán:

¡Boricuas! ¡Viva la Patria!

¡Viva la necesidad

*de tener sueltas las manos
para hacer la sociedad*

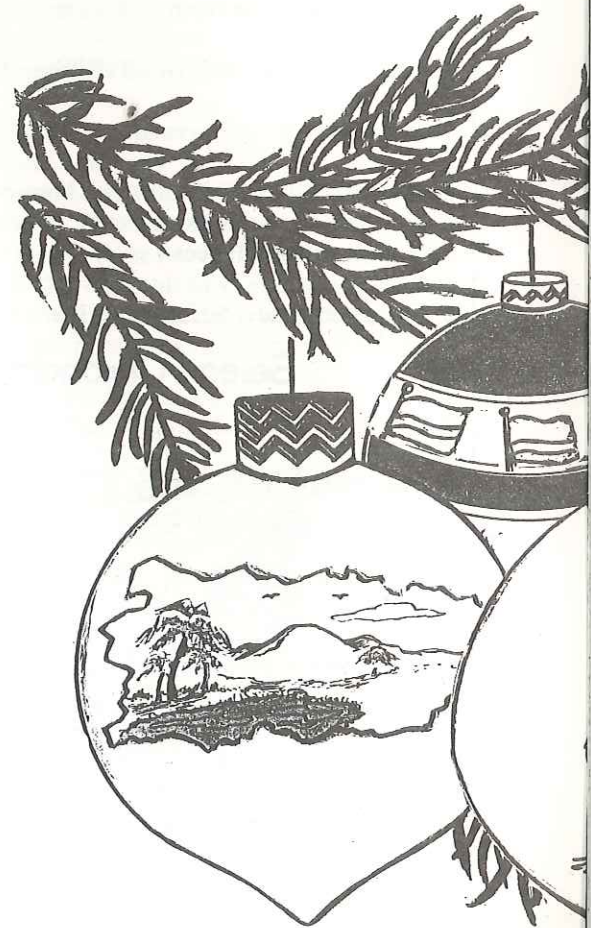
nueva, sin ricos, sin pobres,

rosa de felicidad,

roja flor de Independencia

de una Nueva Navidad!

Por: Juan Antonio Carretera

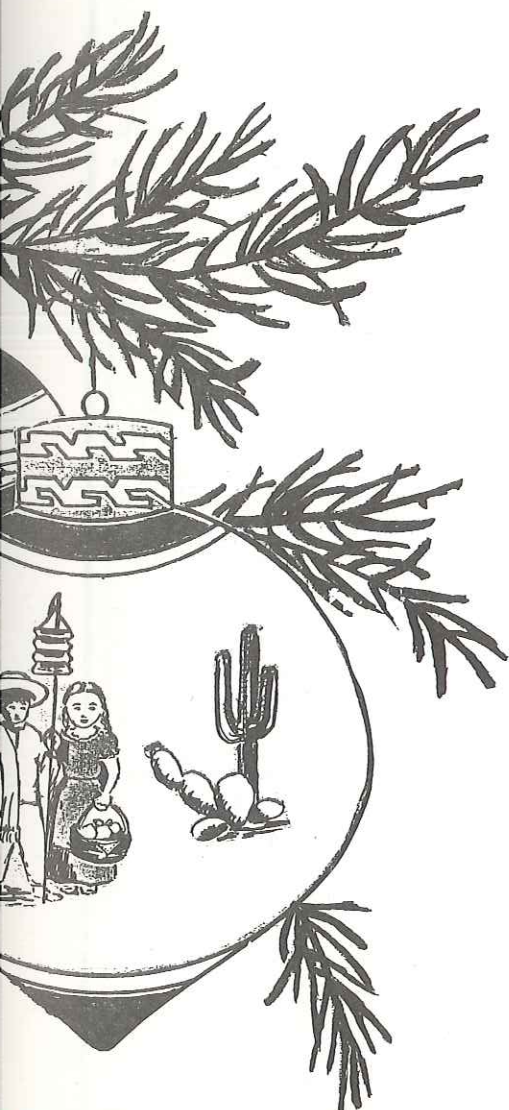


el Comité Colombia

ntan

oamericana

s 6:30 pm en Alumni Hall



PROGRAMA

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 6:30 | Posada, Parranda o Pesebre (Comida) |
| 7:00 | Douglas, (Cantante) Auyugurí, (Plenas Puertorriqueñas) Macaondo, (Danzas Colombianas) |
| 8:00 | Moriviví, (Grupo Cultural Puertorriqueño) Danzas Salvadoreñas Douglas, (Cantante) Danzas Salvadoreñas |
| 9:00 | Danzas Guatemaltecas Ballet Folklórico Mexicano Macaondo Douglas |
| 10:00 | Música de Mariachí Ballet Folklórico Mexicano Auyugurí Ballet Florklorico Mexicano Danzas Guatemaltecas Douglas |

Pentagon Moves on "Terrorism"

The following article was taken from *Covert Action Information Bulletin*, No. 22, Fall 1984. The article was written by Ellen Ray and Bill Schaap.

To understand the increasingly confusing public debate over "terrorism," it is essential to acknowledge the ideological semanticism inherent in defining the term, particularly within the Reagan administration. In its 1980 report on the subject, the CIA defined terrorism as "the threat or use of violence for political purposes by individuals or groups, whether acting for, or in opposition to, established governmental authority, when such actions are intended to shock or intimidate a target group wider than the immediate victims." A more precise definition was put forward recently by former CIA Director William Colby in a *New York Times* Op Ed piece (July 8, 1984). His ensuing discussion of terrorism, however, suggested that he did not comprehend his own meaning.

Colby noted that terrorism "is a tactic of indiscriminate violence used against innocent bystanders for political effect—and it must be distinguished from the selective use of violence against the symbols and institutions of a contested power, which is unfortunately a norm of international life." This is an accurate statement as far as it goes, although, as international law professor Alfred P. Rubin noted in a letter to the Editor of the *New York Times* responding to Colby (July 11, 1984), it would be clearer to define terrorism as "acts committed in time of peace that, if committed by a soldier in time of war, would be war crimes."

Colby demonstrates an utter failure to grasp his own definition. He says the distinction is necessary "to distinguish 'your' terrorist from 'my' freedom-fighter or to differentiate aid to terrorists from covert support of friendly forces like the Nicaraguan *contras*, or counterrevolutionary fighters. Aid to friendly guerrilla forces, from the American colonists to the Afghans today, is a regular part of the international contest, whereas the indiscriminate use of violence can be denounced on a solid moral basis."

In a burst of unmitigated hypocrisy, Colby glosses over the most important issue: Suppose the "friendly forces" one aids are using indiscriminate violence as a part of their struggle? Columnist Carl T. Rowan focused on the discrepancy in the *Chicago Sun-Times* (April 30, 1984): "In the eyes of officials and citizens of a given country, a 'terrorist' is someone who is killing friends, but the murderer of political enemies is labeled a 'rebel' or a 'freedom fighter.'"

Rowan's remarks were made in the context of examining the deeply ingrained double standard which infects virtually all the establishment media in this country. The bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut and the shooting at passersby from the Libyan Embassy in London received massive coverage in the U.S. But, Rowan notes, two days after the London incident, UNITA guerrillas, supported overtly by South Africa and covertly by the United States, drove a car bomb into a government building in Huambo, Angola, killing 20 Cubans and 10 Angolans. The massacre was unreported for three days, and then was given barely an inch or two in the U.S. press. A more recent example is the Reagan administration's vituperative condemnation of the alleged Libyan mining of the Red Sea contrasted with the same administration's contorted justifications for its own CIA mining of the harbors of Nicaragua.

Terrorism as War

The administration has compounded public misunderstanding by describing "international terrorism" as a war being waged against the U.S. In addition to advancing the totally unwarranted assumption that all (or even most) terrorists are on the "enemy" side, it also confuses conventional warfare with war crimes. The administration, Brian Michael Jenkins of RAND Corporation noted in *Newsday* (May 6, 1984), "has shown a tendency to define terrorism in extremely broad terms, encompassing within the term both suicide drivers in Lebanon and Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador. But if the United States treats terrorism as a component of its global contest with the Soviet Union, or of its involvement in regional conflicts in the Middle East or Central America, it risks alienating allies who might be willing to cooperate in combatting terrorism but who differ with U.S. policy and methods for dealing with Marxist guerrillas, or who, for political or economic reasons, are reluctant to participate in America's battles."

In fact, when the Western nations met in London in early June to discuss "international terrorism," President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher suffered a setback in their plan for the conference to condemn the Soviet Union as the source of terrorism. They also failed to get agreement on establishing coordinated policies for exchanging intelligence and technical information, passing unified legislation on dealing with terrorism, or expelling large numbers of diplomats thought to be involved in terrorism.

State and Mercenary Terrorism

Indeed, right-wing ideologues have begun to speak of terrorism as if it is identical with leftist guerrilla warfare and liberation movements in general. In reality, however, the two most significant types of terrorism—state terrorism and mercenary terrorism—are in the vast majority of instances supported, or at least condoned, by the United States government.

State terrorism—government by the imposition of terrorism upon its own people—is the norm for many present and past U.S. allies, although their excesses are excused as merely "moderately authoritarian" by Reagan administration officials. Chile under Pinochet, Haiti under the Duvaliers, Paraguay under Stroessner, and Guatemala, Uruguay, and El Salvador under all of their recent regimes are the most obvious examples in our hemisphere. It is also the rule in South Korea, Zaire, the Philippines, South Africa (with respect to the non-white majority), Turkey, and elsewhere.

Mercenary terrorism is a less obvious phenomenon, but one which bears the U.S. stamp. "Soldiers of fortune" everywhere commit atrocities against populations struggling to liberate themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

Because of the administration's carefully orchestrated publicity campaign—devised by the intelligence complex and its media friends—public hoopla about terrorism fingers the Soviet Union as its source, followed closely by Cuba, Libya, and Bulgaria. It is interesting that little mention is made of two unassailable facts: First, within the U.S. there has been a considerable decline in what the FBI calls "domestic terrorist" in-

cidents, and they were never plentiful in the first place. And, second, the major "terrorist" attacks which have taken place internationally, particularly in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East, have actually been nationalist and even religious in nature, not terrorist. Both Palestine and parts of Lebanon have been occupied by Israel, and the warfare being waged against that occupation and its American supporters is just that, war. We call the other side terrorists simply because they are the other side. How can anyone call the U.S. Marines innocent bystanders? American aid to and support for Israel and its annexationist policies cannot be taken as innocent, nor can the military enforcers of that policy be viewed as bystanders.

Moreover, as the war escalates in the Middle East and the U.S. role deepens, it is inevitable that attacks on U.S. targets will proliferate. A look at the Middle East escalation bears this out. In the 1960s U.S. ambassadors and other officials were targeted; in the 1970s there were demonstrations and occupations of embassies; and in the 1980s the attacks have involved massive armed actions against embassies, missions, and military installations.

In his first press conference, on January 28, 1981, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that "international terrorism will take the place of human rights [as] our concern; because it is the ultimate . . . abuse of human rights." This became, in a way, a self-fulfilling prophesy.

The Israeli Model

All of these developments, including the truck bombs, can be seen as developments which parallel U.S. support for Israeli

policies. This year the Reagan administration is considering emergency aid of at least \$1 billion on top of \$2.6 billion already approved by Congress for the new "unity" government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres. Far more than half of that aid is earmarked for military use.

Additionally, the Reagan administration is fashioning its policies—in military training, in criminal law, and even in constitutional theory—on Israeli models. (See sidebar on the Jonathan Institute conference)There is simply no comprehension by the U.S. government of the fact that adopting Israel's "ten eyes for an eye" rhetoric and military policy will assure the U.S.'s future as a legitimate target of the national aspirations of the victims of Israeli aggression.

This is not a hypothetical point. The Reagan administration, embarrassed and frustrated by the bombing of the Marine barracks in October 1983, not only used the Grenada invasion as a scapegoat for our "lost honor," but also ordered the battleship *New Jersey* to fire into Druse villages, tolerating, in the words of conservative terrorism expert Robert Kupperman, "killing hundreds of people who had nothing to do with the bombings." (*U.S.A. Today*, April 20, 1984.) Kupperman was not commenting on the morality of this retaliation, only noting how much simpler it would have been to allow the direct assassination of people thought to be involved in such bombings, "preemptive retaliation," for which the administration has since announced its wholehearted support. The London conference also discussed preemptive retaliation, but according to the *Washington Post* (June 10, 1984) these "Western democracies" produced no resolution on it because "the issue is con-

The Jonathan Institute

Amid heavy security checks by Israeli and American bouncers—an unusual feature for a genteel, intellectual gathering—the Second Conference on Terrorism of the Jonathan Institute got under way in a Washington hotel on June 24, 1984.

The Jonathan Institute, a joint U.S.-Israeli organization with offices in Washington, was founded in 1979 and is named after Jonathan Netanyahu, an Israeli commando who died in the Entebbe Airport raid in Uganda in July 1976. It held its First Conference on Terrorism in Jerusalem in 1979. As arch-conservative Congressman Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) reminded the audience at the second go-around, "It is to their credit that the 1979 conference first set aside the polite niceties of the detente era and identified the Soviet Union's sponsorship of terrorism."

The Institute's preoccupation with the Soviet Union and its insistence that all terrorism evolves from the left were also points emphasized by another speaker, former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. He told the conference, "The United Nations cannot present the framework within which such an organization [to combat terrorism] can be created, because of the membership of the Communist bloc and other countries that encourage and support terrorism."

Little doubt remains after reviewing all the conference literature and speeches, including those of Secretary of State George Shultz and other top U.S. officials, including Presidential counsellor Edwin Meese, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, that the U.S. has accepted Israel's proposition, that virtually

the entire Islamic world and anyone else who questions Israel's occupation of her neighbors' territory, is a terrorist or terrorist supporter.

Conference speakers included a bevy of leading disinformationists like Arnaud deBorchgrave, Michael Ledeen, Midge Decter, and Claire Sterling, as well as an international right wing, with Lord Chalfont of the United Kingdom, Vladimir Bukovsky formerly of the Soviet Union, leading the pack.

The level of scholarship and ideology was demonstrated by Walter Berns of the American Enterprise Institute, who asserted that the President should be tougher and exercise his powers more freely. After all, he added, President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus during the Civil War. A member of the audience, conference participant and former Justice of the Supreme Court Arthur Goldberg, reminded Berns that Lincoln's action had been declared unconstitutional, in a famous Supreme Court decision. Berns was unruffled by this rebuke. "That was later, after the war was over," he said.

The conclusions of the conference were predictable. International terrorists are attacking "democratic regimes and free institutions;" they are not "freedom fighters." "Soviet Russia and its satellites are playing a leading role in the sponsorship and sustenance of terrorist organizations."

The Institute could not support mere passive defense; "active measures against terrorist groups and states must be not only preemptive but punitive." This was little more than an *ex post facto* justification of existing Israeli policies.

sidered too sensitive for public discussion."

"Pro-active" Measures

The "latest buzzword in security circles," *Time Magazine* called it (April 30, 1984). Pro-active, the opposite of reactive, is how the administration wants to respond to terrorists. Instead of waiting for them to commit a terrorist act, they should be attacked, and if necessary killed, *before* they have a chance to commit the act. The practice of such a theory ought to require omniscience, but that does not seem to bother U.S. officials. As one told Robert Toth of the *Los Angeles Times* (April 15, 1984), "If we knew the whereabouts of Carlos, I'd recommend to the President that we go after him. I'd worry later about what we'd call it" if Carlos were killed in the process. This is from a representative of the same intelligence officialdom which loudly and repeatedly pays lip service to the regulation which prohibits assassination.

CIA Director Casey was rather blunt in his adoption of a strong retaliatory stance. In a *U.S. News & World Report* interview in April he said:

"There's a question of deterring terrorism by sending the message that if the terrorists attack there will be retaliation. The Israelis, for example, send the message: 'If we're hit from your territory, that's your responsibility and we're going to kick you in the teeth somehow.' I think you will see more of that—retaliation against facilities connected with the country sponsoring the terrorists, or retaliation that just hurts the interests of countries which sponsor terrorism."

Developments in the U.S.

The use by the Reagan administration of an amorphous pub-

lic fear of terrorism to justify its increasingly repressive government has grown in leaps and bounds. For the last four years a succession of laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and administrative actions, involving particularly the Pentagon and the CIA, have been put in place.

The Intelligence Support Activity

The first serious development commenced even before the new administration took office. In late 1980, in the wake of the abortive hostage rescue attempt in Iran, the U.S. Army established the super-secret Intelligence Support Activity (ISA). According to the *New York Times* (June 8, 1984), the ISA was formed "without the knowledge of the Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence or Congress."

This group was to collect intelligence for "special operations"—a synonym for covert actions—and soon developed the capability to conduct them. According to the *Times*, the ISA then "became involved in supporting CIA covert activities in Central America, including aid to Nicaraguan rebels."

The Joint Special Operations Command

Around the same time that the ISA was created the Pentagon established the Joint Special Operations Command at Fort Bragg, ostensibly to coordinate counterterrorist activities. It has, according to the same *Times* article, "a core force of elite troops" to supplement Special Forces personnel. It also reportedly has "a separate budget for the development and procurement of special assault weapons." These special units have been providing "both equipment and personnel to the CIA for its covert operations in Central America." (See sidebar.) The command is headed by Brig. Gen. Richard A. Scholtes.

CAIB Investigates Special Forces Camps

After the news reports appeared describing the numerous secret military commando units discussed in this article, CAIB asked a military training expert to investigate. His observations confirm the growing Pentagon participation in covert paramilitary planning and operations—a field which was previously considered the province of the CIA and its agents and secret armies.

As the *New York Times* explained (June 8, 1984), "Some of the units were created to fight terrorism but have acquired broadened mandates and training for missions against insurgencies in developing countries in Central America, Africa, and Asia. . . . In a few instances, including operations in Central America, these new units have worked in conjunction with CIA covert activities. . . ." While the degree of Pentagon-CIA cooperation varies from case to case, what emerges is a picture of deep U.S. military involvement in what has been thought to be purely mercenary or "indigenous" operations. At all three major Special Forces bases, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina; Ft. Benning, Georgia; and Ft. Lewis, Washington, civilian mercenaries and foreign forces are being trained to fight like soldiers, but, more remarkably, U.S. military personnel are also being trained to fight like mercenaries—and to look like them and act like them, too.

On the one hand, it is now clear that "private" mercenaries, like the team from Civilian-Military Assistance, are receiving some Ranger training, particularly at Ft. Ben-

ning and Ft. Bragg. (The two CMA members killed in September in Nicaragua had received training at Ft. Bragg only a few months previously.) They are trained in small unit maneuvers, demolitions, communications, and use of older, surplus weapons. In addition, although it is well known that Salvadoran troops are being trained at Ft. Bragg, CAIB has learned from a high ranking soldier stationed at Ft. Bragg that the trainees include "death squad" members, a startling fact.

At Ft. Lewis there are units being trained to resemble private mercenary groups, including such unusual aspects as use of outmoded airplanes like C-46s, C-82s, and C-119s, which are no longer used by the regular airborne units, but which are frequently used in Central America, by the CIA-equipped *contras*, and by some local armed forces.

The implications of these developments are clear. Even if an open U.S. invasion is not "convenient" in the near future, an invasion is already taking place. Not only is the U.S. training, financing, and leading the *contras* and, it seems, the death squads, it is also infiltrating active duty troops into the mercenary battle field in unknown numbers. U.S. soldiers, CAIB has learned, are being killed and wounded. The bodies are being taken back to Honduras and families are told of "fatal traffic accidents" in Honduras. How long can the pretense be kept up that there is no direct U.S. troop involvement? ●

In 1982 there were also significant developments in arms transfers. The Special Defense Acquisition Fund was created to stockpile arms and equipment for quicker transfers to Third World allies. In fact, the U.S. now supplies about 40% of the Third World's arms, to the tune of \$9.5 billion in 1983. (*Washington Post*, June 10, 1984.)

Executive Order 12333

In December 1981, President Reagan signed Executive Order 12333 on foreign intelligence gathering. (See *CAIB* Number 16, page 29, for a summary of E.O. 12333.) This continued the trend toward increasing CIA power and White House support. In particular, it authorized the infiltration, manipulation, and disruption of domestic organizations by the FBI and the CIA even in the absence of any evidence of wrongdoing. It also authorized the broad use of warrantless electronic and other surveillance, taking the position that constitutional warrant requirements did not apply whenever the government said it was acting for intelligence gathering purposes rather than for law enforcement purposes.

Subsequent to the promulgation of E.O. 12333, the CIA established antiterrorist attack teams and the Pentagon created a counterterrorism strike force, reportedly of about 100 to 150 personnel (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 22, 1984). Coordination between these two operations seems likely in view of a secret memorandum reportedly prepared by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for President Reagan sometime in 1983.

The Secret Weinberger Memorandum

The memorandum informs the President of a pledge by the Pentagon to "provide a wide range of logistical support and manpower to assist CIA covert operations in Central America, including support of Nicaraguan rebels" (*New York Times*, June 8, 1984).

Apparently both the House and the Senate intelligence committees investigated whether the function of this memorandum was to circumvent congressional restrictions on spending levels for covert operations in Central America. However, the "surprise" expressed over the discovery that the planes used by the Civilian-Military Assistance mission in Nicaragua (see articles in this issue) had been given by the Pentagon to the CIA and by the CIA to CMA suggests that no such investigations had been completed—or if they had, that the results were ignored.

By late 1983 it had become apparent that the CIA had upgraded its war against "terrorism" to a new level, emphasizing the infiltration and penetration of suspect groups. But, as the *Philadelphia Inquirer* pointed out, the problems raised by infiltration "may skirt the edges of the law and raise new controversies for the frequently embattled CIA." It is a logical enough argument from their point of view that to obtain the best information about an organization one must infiltrate it, but left unspoken is what the CIA must *do* to infiltrate such a group. An infiltrator participates, to establish his or her *bona fides*. Thus to learn about terrorism, the CIA will be participating in—and in some instances instigating—terrorism, a role in which the CIA has excelled in the past.

A "longtime intelligence specialist" confided to James McCartney of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (April 22, 1984), "Some of our people may have to be a part of low-level assassinations and we will have to keep their mouths shut to protect their cover." Low-level assassinations, whatever they are, is not all they may have in mind. A congressional source told McCartney that Cuban President Fidel Castro, "once a specific target of CIA assassination attempts, may again be a potential

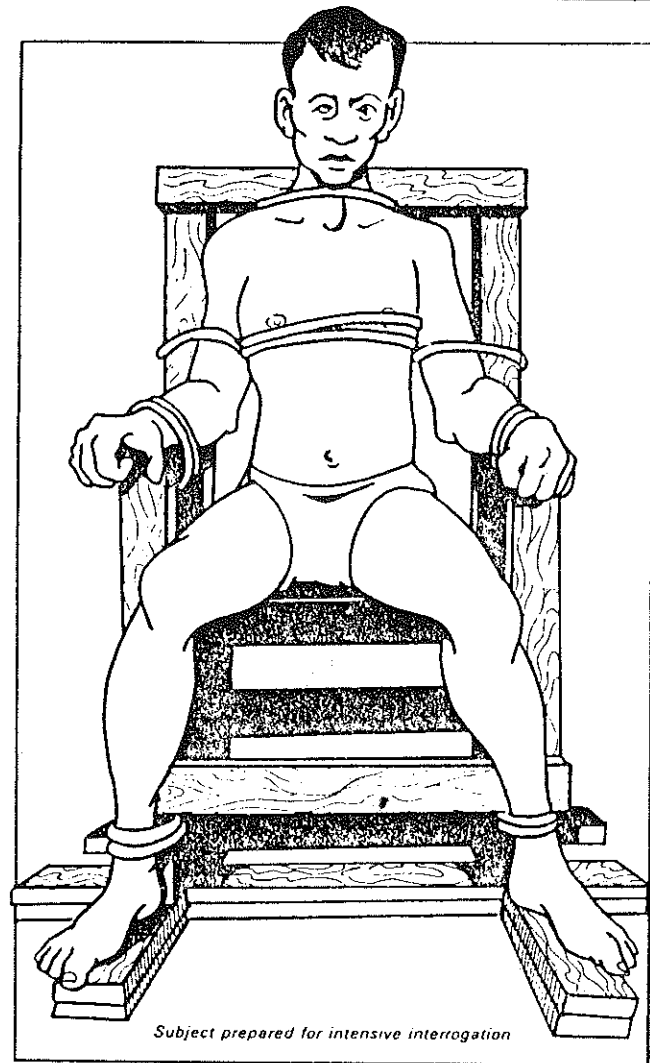


Illustration from *Elementary Field Interrogation*.

target, this time of non-Americans but possibly with the unspoken acquiescence of the CIA."

Command Centers

For twelve years the coordination of CIA counterterrorist activities has been the purview of the Global Issues Staff, responsible for intelligence collection and analyses and for related covert operations.

The Army formed the First Special Operations Command in 1982 to coordinate Special Forces activities, and the Air Force created a similar unit, the 23rd Air Force, in 1983. Then, in January of 1984, the Pentagon established its own unit for coordination of "special forces operations and war plans against terrorists." This unit, the Joint Special Operations Agency, is headed by Marine Corps Maj. Gen. Wesley H. Rice. According to the Defense Department, there is a "shortfall . . . in doctrinal development" for guerrilla wars, a problem this Agency is "moving to correct." (*Washington Post*, June 10, 1984.) This Agency also reportedly manages a top secret commando unit with personnel from all four services. General Rice is not looking for publicity, either. He offended the members and staff of the House Intelligence Committee when he told a subcommittee in April that he did not view his organization "as an agency of interest to the intelligence oversight committee."

The 1984 Offensive

The first half of 1984 saw major offensives in both the legislative and the executive arenas. In Congress, a package of incredible antiterrorism laws was introduced by Senators Denton and Thurmond, at the request of the White House. The two most significant bills create the offense of terrorism and the offense of assisting terrorist governments, factions, or groups. (See sidebar for excerpts.) The only thing clear about these proposed laws is that they would be used selectively, against supporters of the administration's enemies, not against the backers of its friends.

National Security Decision Directive 138

NSDD 138, a classified directive, was signed by President Reagan on April 3, 1984. In our last issue we described some of the highlights of NSDD 138. In addition to approving both preemptive and retaliatory raids against terrorists, it approves the creation of FBI and CIA paramilitary squads for anti-terrorist operations, and authorizes the Defense Intelligence Agency to have its own contract intelligence agents, for the first time.

The Directive also calls upon 26 federal agencies to draft their own counterterrorism plans, presumably for coordination with the already burgeoning military and civilian units noted above.

But there are many ambiguities and problems. It is unclear, for example, what kind of conduct will prompt either preemptive action or a reprisal. Moreover, in addition to the moral questions noted above, there is a serious question whether either preemptive or retaliatory strikes can be reconciled with the War Powers Act, or Congress's exclusive power to declare

war. Furthermore, in most cases there are real questions about *whom* to strike. U.S. intelligence, both military and civilian, is still not certain who was responsible for the Beirut car bombs, and one can only assume that intelligence for preemptive purposes would be even worse.

The administration's faulty identification of terrorists was highlighted recently when an obscure State Department division, the Office for Combatting Terrorism, released its list of organizations around the world that had engaged in the taking of hostages. The list included a small, peaceful political party in Paraguay, the leaders of which were surveilled and harassed after the listing, and a newspaper which had interviewed leaders of that party was shut down. Only protests by human rights groups obtained the removal of the party from the list.

Conclusion

It is not only because of the administration's blatant double standards that we should worry about the sanctimonious campaign against terrorism; it is not simply that they disapprove of terrorism in Lebanon but approve of it in Nicaragua. It is also that they do not understand—or if they do, they are decidedly disingenuous—the causes and meaning of what they call terrorism, either historically or contemporarily. As history Professor Thomas Goldstein put it in a letter to the *New York Times* (June 17, 1984), "Modern terrorism . . . is the modern individual's rejection, under desperate provocation, of psychically intolerable infringements of his rights. . . . What keeps our present world in turmoil . . . is that during the last century the West has spread its gospel of individual self-assertion clear around the globe." ●

The Anti-Terrorist Bills

The proposed legislation creating the new offense of terrorism, S.2469, makes criminal "the knowing use of force or violence against any person or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any State, territory, possession, or district, with the intent to intimidate, coerce, or influence a government or person in furtherance of any political or ideological objective." If a death results from the commission of an act of terrorism, the punishment is to be death; otherwise, twenty years to life, "without possibility of parole." An attempt to commit such an act of terrorism is also punishable by death, if a death occurs, or by ten to twenty years' imprisonment otherwise. It is also a crime to "threaten" to commit an act of terrorism, though that is punishable only by five to ten years in prison.

This bill is incredible for a number of reasons. First of all, it recriminalizes acts which are already crimes—although it does not require conviction of the underlying offense in the appropriate jurisdiction—so that a federal prosecution could also determine whether one would have been found guilty in the other court. Secondly, its scope is enormous. If any offense is committed involving "force or violence" for the purpose of influencing anyone, what might otherwise be a minor, and common, offense, is converted to one with a long mandatory sentence.

Virtually all forms of protest and civil disobedience would fall within the purview of this bill. All such actions, from picket lines to massive demonstrations, are intended to influence someone. Otherwise they would be meaningless.

Of course, the term "political or ideological objective" is not defined, and might well exclude common robbery, though perhaps little else.

The bill to "prohibit the training, supporting, or inducing of terrorism," S.2626, is even more bizarre. It allows the Secretary of State to designate any foreign government, faction, or international group as "terrorist." This designation is made unchallengeable in the courts. It is then made a crime to "serve in, or act in concert with, the armed forces or any intelligence agency" of such a designated group; to "provide training in any capacity to the armed forces or any intelligence agency, or their agents," of such a designated group; to "provide any logistical, mechanical, maintenance, or similar support services to the armed forces or any intelligence agency, or their agents," of such a group; or to "recruit or solicit any person" to do any of the foregoing.

Who exactly might be the agents of the intelligence agency of an international terrorist group is left to our imagination, but it is not hard to see that the intention of the bill is to make it difficult, if not impossible, for Americans to participate in solidarity organizations which support groups with whom the administration does not agree.

Another bill which appears likely to become law shortly provides for rewards up to \$500,000 for information leading to the capture of terrorists. That level of incentive can only lead to flimsy and reckless accusations. ●

Sección Poética

“A Tight Touch”

Proud Puerto Ricans playing
Inside the crevice
Deeply hidden in basement land
Inside an abandoned building
The scratching rhythm of dice
Percussion like two little bongos
In a fast mombo.

Surprisingly strongly seeking
Quivering inside this tiny ray
Of sun struggling to sneak in.

Lively longing love
The echo of the scent attracted
A new freedom which said,
“We are beautiful anywhere, you dig?”

By Myrta Reyes

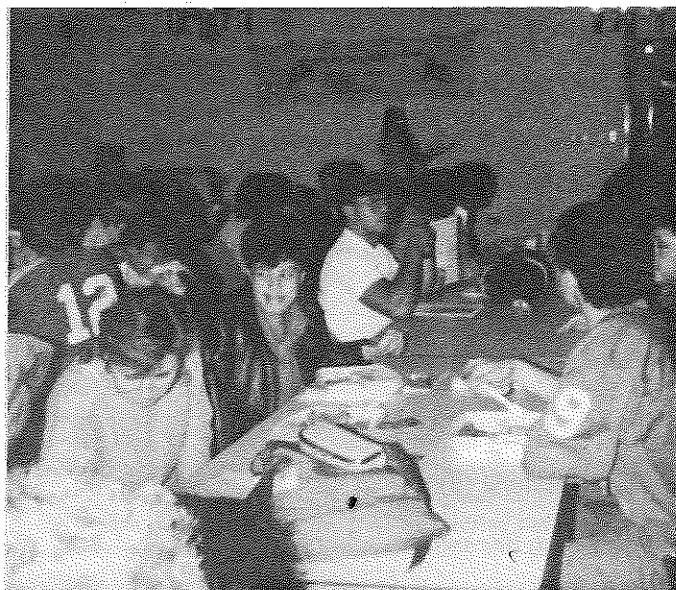


Roy Brown en Northeastern

El 9 de noviembre de 1984 la Unión de Estudiantes Puertorriqueños tuvo un acto conmemorativo que marca el 34 aniversario del ataque a la Casa Blair. Este acto tomó lugar en el 1950 por los heroicos Oscar Collazo y Gricelio Torresola. El acto fue descrito por Oscar Collazo como sigue:

"La acción en Washington de 1950 fue una consecuencia directa de los eventos que estaban tomando lugar en Puerto Rico. El Partido Nacionalista se vio forzado a luchar por su existencia contra los atentados del gobierno de los Estados Unidos para destruirlo. Nosotros en Nueva York consistentemente leíamos los periódicos de la isla para enterarnos de la situación. En ninguno de los artículos se hacía mención del involucramiento de los EEUU. Estos trataban de presentar la revolución como una guerra civil entre puertorriqueños y no una lucha en contra del colonialismo estadounidense. Eso nos hizo decidir que teníamos que hacer una acción en la cual se expondría el involucramiento directo de los EEUU en la represión del 1950. También nos preocuparon las masacres las cuales estaban tomando lugar en Puerto Rico y pensamos que la única forma de detener estas masacres era exponiendo a los EEUU."

En el incidente murió Gricelio Torresola. Oscar Collazo fue herido en el pecho. Collazo fue encarcelado por 25 años.



Representante de la UPRS les da la bienvenida a los estudiantes, y facultad presente.

En conmemoración de este evento histórico la Unión tuvo el placer de tener presente al cantautor Roy Brown. Roy Brown se ha destacado en los círculos musicales de la Nueva Canción en Puerto Rico y en la América Latina.

En el acto conmemorativo participaron 95 estudiantes. También nos acompañaron algunos profesores como la Dra. Pedroso, el Profesor López y el Profesor Chuck Torres. Participaron también miembros de la facultad como Flora Llacura, Julio Cortés, Beatriz Penso, y Jaime Delgado.

La actividad comenzó con una bienvenida por la Unión y un mensaje estudiantil. El mensaje incluyó un informe sobre uno de los más grandes logros de la Unión, la cual fue obtener el Programa Mexicano Caribeño. Este programa comenzará en el trimestre del invierno.

Inmediatamente comenzó el cantautor con la canción "En la vida todo es ir." Este es un conocido poema del autor puertorriqueño Juan Antonio Corretjer. El poema se autodescribe en su primer párrafo que dice:

*"En la vida todo es ir a lo que el tiempo des-
hace, sabe el hombre donde nace y no donde va
a morir."*



Roy Brown explica a la audiencia el significado de la Nueva Canción.

(vea página 19)

(de página 18)

Su segunda canción fue "Oe Nene." El autor es un destacado poeta puertorriqueño Luis Pales Matos. Este poema es escrito en hondo lenguaje negroide. La canción relata la experiencia de acomodación a un nuevo sistema económico.

La presentación continuó con la conocida y hermosa composición "Oubao-Moin." El autor es Juan Antonio Corretjer. El poema trata de las tres culturas que existieron en Puerto Rico; sus sufrimientos, sus batallas y sus glorias. Como sus manos construyeron nuestra patria y como fueron los sembradores de una lucha que continúa. Esto es mejor descrito en el último párrafo del poema:

"Y gloria a las manos, a todas las manos que hoy trabajan, por que ellas constuyen y saldrá de ellas la nueva patria liberada. ¡Alabanzas!"

Su cuarta interpretación fue "Arboles." Esta es una composición de Roy Brown. Esta canción es una



Representante de la UPRS habla sobre luchas estudiantiles llevadas a cabo por dicha Unión.

crítica a la ambición humana la cual está destruyendo la naturaleza.

La quinta canción fue "Te doy una canción." Roy Brown compuso y dedicó esta canción a una guerrillera cubana la cual fue torturada, y parte de su tortura fue ver el vil asesinato de su hija la cual sólo tenía un año de edad. Esta mujer continuó resistiendo y no traicionó ante este acto a su patria. Esta canción también la dedicó a todas las mujeres revolucionarias que siguen resistiendo ante estos actos inhumanos.

Roy Brown cerró el acto con la canción "Todo va Pa'riba." En esta canción compuesta por Roy Brown, él relata la experiencia de los puertorriqueños en Nueva York y el alto costo de la vida.

Agradecemos a todas las personas que contribuyeron en hacer esta actividad posible, en particular a todas las personas que estuvieron presentes.



Roy Brown entretiene al público con sus relatos históricos, hechos canción.

FELIZ CUMPLEAÑOS



ANDRES ROSADO



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The Union for Puerto Rican Students (UPRS) and Que Onde Sola (Q.O.S.) renew their call for the boycott of Ignacio Méndez classes. Mr. Méndez replaced Puerto Rican Historian José López, who was fired by the U.N.I. History Department because of his commitment to the latino student struggle on campus.

The History Department's rationale for firing Professor López was that he failed to meet their Ph.D requirement. This requirement was made policy shortly after the department refused to grant tenure to Professor López.

Prior to the termination of Puerto Rican Historian José López, latino students met with Ignacio Méndez to explain the blatant racism perpetuated by the U.N.I. History Department towards latino students on campus.

Ignacio Méndez was informed of the issue of Professor López and his possible retention to his position along with the cases of student activist Irma Romero, the CHICANOMEXICANO/PUERTO RICAN Studies minor program and other issues which the latino students were deeply involved. At first, Ignacio Méndez seemed to have understood the legitimate demands of the students but this receptiveness rapidly changed after the termination of Professor López.

With a bait of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000), Ignacio Méndez immediately accepted the Puerto Rican History position vacated by José López; allowing himself to fall into the trap set by the administration. (Divide and conquer.)

The U.P.R.S. and Q.O.S. demand that Ignacio Méndez resign from the Puerto Rican History line. Mr. Méndez has no background in Puerto Rican History. In fact, he is a Latin Americanist. The History Department already has a Latin American Historian by the name of Lorenzo Harrison.

Since taking the Puerto Rican History position, Ignacio Méndez's classes have been successfully boycotted. His frustration has led him to participate in a scheme to eliminate the Puerto Rican History line. Mr. Méndez's stay here has been characterized by opportunism. He has attempted to suspend students and to derail the struggle for the initiation of the ChicanoMexicano/Puerto Rican studies minor program.

Boycott Ignacio Méndez
López sí, Méndez no