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Que Ondee Sola- November 1978

Valerie Taylor

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QUE ONDEE SOLA

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

November, 1978

EL GRITO DE JAYUYA:

The Glorious Transfiguration

On the early morning of October 30, 1950, the shot that was to be heard round the island was fired in Penuelas, Puerto Rico. The news of this incident spread throughout the island. The Nationalists, under the capable political leadership of Albizu Campos, and under the military command of Lopez de Victoria, rose in arms against the attempt of the U.S. government, and its insular colonial cohorts, to annihilate them. This armed confrontation had deep roots.

On December 15, 1947, Don Pedro Albizu Campos had returned to his beloved homeland after ten years imprisonment and self-imposed exile. It was estimated that well over 50,000 of his countrymen jubilantly welcomed him. Upon disembarkment, he was asked by the custom's officer if he had any seeds in his possession. Albizu answered, "I have brought the same seed which I left with." What did Albizu mean by this?

In his address to the militant crowd, gathered at Sixto Escobar stadium, he gave the answer. He announced that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico would continue to follow the same policy of non-collaboration on any level of the colonial regime, be it local or federal, which had characterized it in the 1930's. This meant that the Nationalists were not about to compromise their original principle that Puerto Rico was a militarily intervened nation. And, therefore, Puerto Rico was a nation at war with the invaders. This war

had been initiated by the U.S. Armed Forces when they invaded the island on July 25, 1898, and attempted to undo every vestige of Puerto Rican nationhood. Thus the Nationalists were bent upon renewing their struggle against imperialism, which, of course, would lead to eventual armed confrontation; for as Albizu had stated, "the mighty will not listen to the small, unless their ears are open with a gun." He had, also, stated "our independence will not be discussed, and if it is, it will be at gunpoint."

(Continued on page 6)

INSIDE:

Student and faculty against Apartheid	p. 3
Hola!	P. 3
Academics and the CIA	p. 3
Anti-Klan March	p. 4
Surveillance of Univ. Students	p. 5
Ian Smith's internal settlement	p. 7
To the victims of Amerikkkanism	p. 7
Calendar of events	p. 8
Beu Grant Concert	p. 8

Students and Faculty Against Apartheid

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A wave of protest against university ties to South Africa's apartheid regime has again broken over California's campuses.

At the University of California-Berkeley, about 125 students staged a sit-in at the administration building, Sproul Hall, June 9 and 51 were arrested. The protest came after a quorum of UC regents failed to attend a special meeting to consider divestment of UC stock in corporations doing business with South Africa.

One protester was charged with felony assault on a policeman. The other 50 were charged with trespass, and many were also charged with resisting arrest. They are expected to go on trial in early July.

A similar protest last year ended in 58 arrests. But the trial of the first group of ten defendants resulted in a hung jury, and the jury acquitted another group of defendants in a second trial. The prosecution then asked that charges against the remaining defendants be dismissed.

This year's protest, like last year's, was organized by Campuses United Against Apartheid (CUAA), an organization of California students and faculty with chapters on 15 University of California, state university, and private college campuses.

CUAA member Chris Gray said the UC regents' failure to attend their own special meeting has "really polarized the campus." Regents who did not attend, he said, will be hurt by their inaction, because divestment is "sure to be raised next year."

Eight regents, two short of a quorum, did attend the June 8 meeting. They heard three hours of expert testimony by South African exiles and two and a half hours of public testimony by students and other concerned individuals.

Gray said all the regents stayed to the end of the testimony except for Governor Jerry Brown, who left after 20 minutes. Brown claimed he had to leave to plan implementation of Proposition 13, the tax reform initiative that provides breaks for landlords, big business and middle class taxpayers. Brown said the regents should act on the question of divestment, though he did not say how they should act. Brown was roundly hissed by the 1500 persons present at the special meeting, according to Gray.

Gray said that although a quorum was not present at the special meeting, the CUAA was pleased with the mobilization by the students and the fact that some regents did listen to five and a half hours of testimony.

In the coming year, Brown will have to name three new regents to the board and CUAA aims to make him keep his promise to appoint people who would take a much more responsible stand on the issue of investment. Nevertheless, Gray said CUAA does not expect a progressive majority on the 28-member Board of Regents for several years.

Other protest activities planned by CUAA include a demonstration at graduation ceremonies at Stanford University, the prestigious private school in Palo Alto in northern California.

About 1,000 students, or half the graduating class at Stanford, is expected to pledge not to contribute to the alumni fund until the university divests its South African holdings. The same thing happened last year. About a third of the graduates will wear protest armbands in the ceremony, Gray added.

A regular business meeting of the UC regents will be held on June 17. They will be presented with a letter urging divestment signed by the chancellor, two vice-chancellors, and two provosts of UC-Santa Cruz. The letter is also being circulated on other campuses.

In late May the faculty at private Occidental University in Pasadena unanimously urged divestment. Occidental, which has an enrollment of about 1200 students, owns \$4.5 million of stock of corporations doing business with South Africa. Gray said CUAA will work on community outreach and research during the summer.

CUAA is strongest on the Stanford and UC-Berkeley campuses where it has 200-member chapters. Its smallest chapter is at Northridge State University, where about 15 members are working against apartheid. CUAA's 12 other chapters ranging from about 30 members at private Dominguez Hills college to more than 100 at UC-Santa Cruz.



Hola!

Aprovechando la oportunidad y por este medio, deseo expresar con un saludo efusivo y carinoso de parte de todos los miembros e integrantes de La Union para Estudiantes Puertorriquenos de esta su Universidad Northeastern.

De antemano quiero felicitar a todos ustedes estudiantes que hasta la fecha se han mantenido a la par con todos los problemas socioeconomicos debido en parte a la tardanza de la ayuda economica que provee este sistema.

Como soy tambien un "Freshman" me doy cuenta de los problemas que enfrenta un estudiante nuevo, en esta universidad. Lo importante que es aclimatarse a la atmosfera de un ambiente universitario que para muchos de nosotros no era usual.

Es cuando hay que tomar en cuenta los esfuerzos de otros estudiantes de La Union para Estudiantes Puertoquen que pasaron por "Northeastern" para lo- tener programas como Proyecto Pa' Lante del cual mucho de nosotros estamos disfrutando y darse cuenta de lo importante que es mantener una union de estudiantes latinos en general.

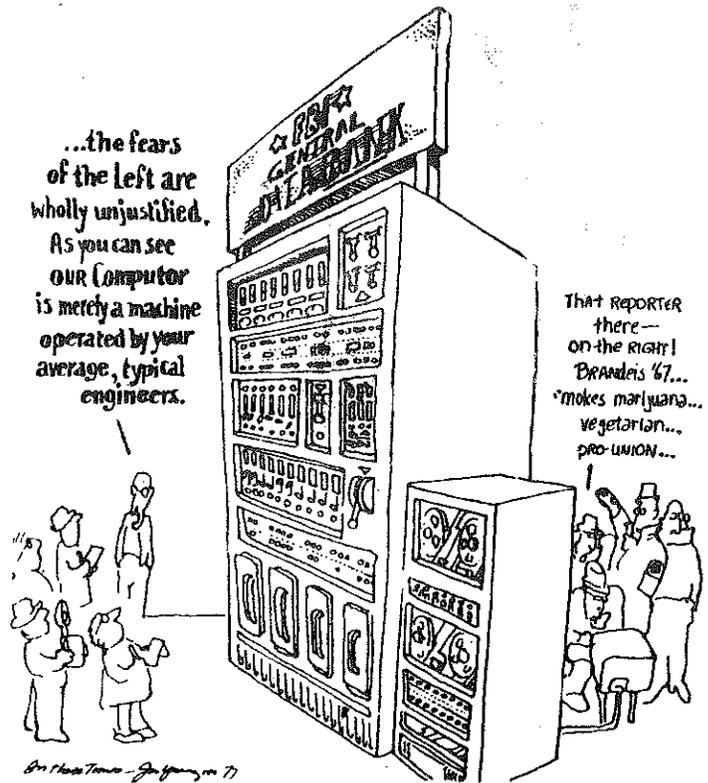
No se trata de politica, tampoco de demostrar una actitud negativa. Si no de darle a entender a los individuos que no comprenden que la cultura latina a construido en grandes partes al desarrollo mundial tecnologico y cultural de estos tiempos, y que nosotros nos sentimos orgulloso de ello!

Por eso les envio este saludo, para aquel que se sienta que los problemas lo estan aturdiendo. Recuerde que en la Union de Estudiantes Puertorriquenos tienen un amigo, un consejero y lugar tranquilo donde estudiar.

Demostremos a Northeastern que si lo vamos a lograr; que vamos a producir lideres latinos de provecho a la sociedad.

"Unete a la Union para Estudiantes Puertriquenos."
Sinceramente
Emanuel
Sargent of Arms

...the fears of the left are wholly unjustified. As you can see our computer is merely a machine operated by your average, typical engineers.



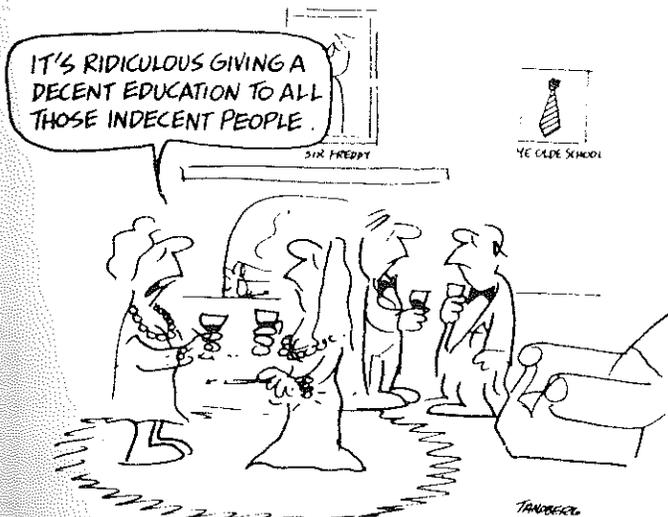
Academics and CIA

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Students who've been nagged by the feeling that some of their professors sound like CIA agents needn't worry that they're coming down with acute paranoia. According to affidavits filed recently in a Freedom of Information Act case, the CIA "depends daily . . . for information, guidance and insight" on a network of academic informants.

The statements were filed by CIA officials in response to a suit brought by a California man seeking records concerning the agency's relationship with the University of California. In one affidavit, John F. Blake, Deputy Director of Administration, cited cooperation with academics as "vital to the intelligence collection mission of the CIA."

Blake and fellow CIA official F.W.M. Janney didn't produce their statements because the CIA has suddenly decided to come out in the open. Rather they were a part of an argument claiming that the activities of academic informants are so important that they should remain secret, even though the Senate Select Intelligence Committee suggested two years ago that all such contacts be public.

According to the committee, several hundred American academics, "in addition to providing leads, and, on occasion, making introductions for intelligence purposes, occasionally write books and other material to be used for propaganda purposes abroad."



Anti-Klan March

For Black people in northern Mississippi a time bomb has slowly been ticking away for years. The fuse was set on March 24th, this year. City officials in Tupelo refused to fire two white cops for the beating of Eugene Pasto, a Black inmate in the local jail. Pasto's case came right on the heels of the murder of James Garret, a Black man found hanging in the Holly Springs jail with his hands and feet bound.

On Labor Day, 1978, 800 people marched through the streets of Tupelo. The demand was for justice for Black people -- for equality in jobs, education, and government. It was the largest yet in a series of marches and protests that for the last six months have brought thousands of Blacks in a 4-county area of northern Mississippi into defiance of the KKK and the racist white establishment. A boycott of white owned stores in Tupelo has been 90% effective. And while the KKK burns crosses in nearby Holly Springs, the United League of northern Mississippi has built marches that have grown in number and influence -- refusing to be beaten down by the Klan's night riding terror.

On Labor Day 200 people from the north -- black, white and latino -- joined the Tupelo marchers. They stood together for justice and freedom. Never before had Tupelo seen such unity between Black and White. It's something the Klan will never forget. Nor will the brothers and sisters who are continuing their battle to this day.

The blatant acts of cop terror in the area set the fuse for an already explosive situation. The activity of the cops and the KKK (many of whom are copys by day and Klan by night) were already known by the area's 6000 Blacks. High unemployment and poverty are widespread. The average income is half that of the rest of the country. Racism and discrimination are the rule in the schools, the stores, and the town hall.

But isn't this supposed to be Jimmy Carter's "New South"? It's the same old racism, the same old cross-burners, the same old hell for Blacks. The only real change is the massive relocation of northern industry in the mainly non-union South. Even these "runaway" shops refuse to hire Blacks or else hire them at 1/2 or less of what they would make in the more unionized north.

The same companies that we in Chicago sweat for every day have shut their doors and run down South in search of cheap wages and non-union labor that is the rule in northern Mississippi. In fact, it is the conditions down there that made many move up to Chicago looking for a better life and better jobs to support home and family. But it's no big secret that discrimination doesn't stop at the Mason-Dixon Line. While millions moved up from the share-cropping life of the deep South, all they found were the long unemployment lines or the grind of the "last hired, first fired" factory jobs.

In Chicago, the cops don't wear hoods (at least most of them), but they don't have to. Every day the harassment of these goons in our neighborhoods is over-

looked or apprauded by Bilandic and his bunch in City Hall. Mortgage rates are impossible to meet while rents for rat infested buildings skyrocket. The fact is, for Blacks in the USA, the South begins at the Canadian border.

What's going on in Tupelo, Mississippi can mean a lot to us. Black people are standing up for justice and dignity. There's a pride growing, a power growing, a movement growing that can shake the white establishment down there to its core. "My knees won't bend," said one United League organizer. "If I have to die in this country, I want to die on my feet, not on my knees . . . WE ARE NO LONGER AFRAID."



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Surveillance of Univ. Students

NEW YORK (LNS)-- A Taiwan government operation for spying on students at the University of Hawaii received some unwanted publicity recently. A report published in a Honolulu newspaper detailed the activities of up to 10 agents of Taiwan's ruling Juomintang (KMT) party on the university campus.

This latest documentation bolsters the contention that the KMT has agents on every U.S. campus with large numbers of students from Taiwan. Previous investigation has shown the surveillance network to be operating at the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Florida, MIT and Columbia University. Incidents have also been reported in local and university newspapers at the University of Wisconsin, Cornell, Princeton, State University of New York, University of Chicago and Iowa State University.

The surveillance operation at the University of Hawaii was exposed through an investigation conducted by two undergraduate students who have worked as journalists, Alan Miller and Jerry Sussman.

In their report, published in the Honolulu Advertiser, the two note, "There are 5 to 10 KMT agents on campus, some of them paid regularly, who report on those whose personal associations, public or private statements, extracurricular activities or even reading habits are suspected of being critical of the martial law regime which has ruled Taiwan since 1949." (In that year the right-wing Kuomintang Party which had lost to the people's forces in China fled to the island of Taiwan -- historically part of China -- and set up their own government with the backing of the United States).

Students interviewed at UH said they are under pressure not to discuss political matters, "particularly those that might be labeled leftist," and are pressured to avoid certain other students "who have suspect political beliefs." They feared they would be interrogated, followed, denied jobs, arrested or imprisoned when they returned home, and that their families would be repressed in the same way. A pilot for Taiwan's airline, for example, was told his job was threatened by the activities of his brother, a UH student opposed to KMT control of the Chinese Student Association who ran for the association's presidency two years ago.

The Honolulu reporters cited instructions in the "intelligence gathering" process outlined in the official "Rules and Regulations of KMT Overseas Work," and printed a copy of the KMT "report form" which surfaced at the University of California and is believed to be similar to the one used for filing reports on the UH students. The form asks for "the number of those close to the bandits" -- those students supportive of the government of the People's Republic of China.

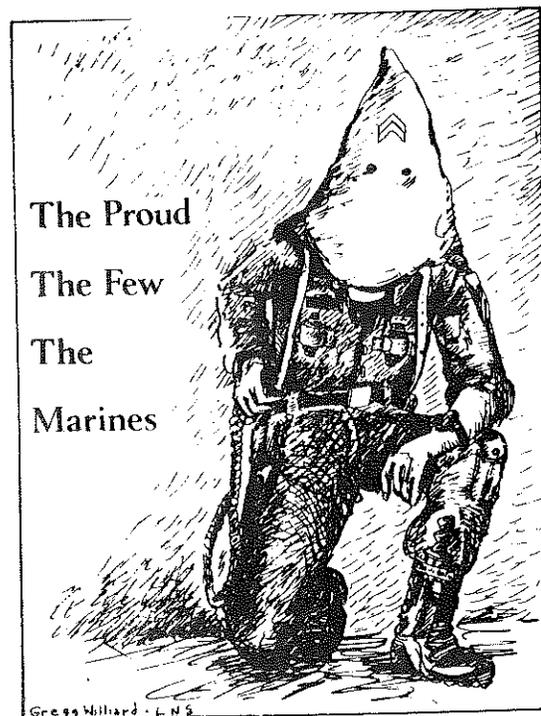
The Taiwan Consul-General has denied the charges that his government "employs anyone to spy upon, harass, or report on our students abroad." Meanwhile, several students have described in sworn affidavits the

operations of the KMT network and how they have been victimized by it. Four others, despite the fear of reprisal, testified on a local television news broadcast, confirming the newspaper disclosures.

A Committee to Protect Foreign Students in Hawaii, composed of 12 campus and community organizations has been established. It has launched a petition campaign and mobilized a demonstration June 19 to demand that the University and its affiliated East West Center (EWC) take action to halt the spying operation. Earlier that day the EWC Board of Governors (appointed by the U.S. president and the governor of Hawaii) released a faint-hearted statement condemning violations of academic freedom and offered the victims of spying an "information-receiving mechanism" to receive students' complaints. This mechanism would not investigate claims or punish anyone found guilty.

So the demonstrators marched to the Board of Governor's meeting and blocked the exits to keep the governors inside until committee representatives had a chance to speak. One former student handed the governors a written statement when he was denied the right to speak. He is Chen Yu-hsi, an EWC alumnus who was spied on at the school in the late 1960's, recalled to Taiwan, kidnapped from Japan and confronted with a possible death sentence in Taiwan for sedition. Worldwide agitation, particularly in Hawaii, the U.S. and Japan, forced the KMT to release him after four years in prison and allow his return to Hawaii.

The newly formed Committee to Protest Foreign Students is working to generate the same kind of mass pressure to get the KMT off campus that was mobilized to save Chen Yu-hsi.



A revolutionary spirit was haunting the island. The Cadets of the Republic defiantly marched down amid the streets of the island's towns. Nationalism had to be stopped. Realizing the inability of the colonial government to deal with the Nationalist menace, President Truman decided to take matters into his own hands. He dispatched his Secretary of War, Louis Johnson, to Puerto Rico to carry forth a genocidal campaign aimed at incarcerating or annihilating the Nationalists. The effectiveness of Law 53 (ley de la mordaza — muzzle law), also known as the little Smith Act, passed by the colonial legislature, was not to be tested. People were jailed for flying the Puerto Rican flag above their houses, or for singing the National Anthem. Law 53, forbade anyone from openly advocating independence; anyone so doing was subject to prosecution and imprisonment. This law gave the colonial regime almost unlimited powers to deal with the Nationalists. By mid-October, Nationalists in large numbers, were being frisked, illegally detained, and even imprisoned. The Nationalists sensed that another Ponce Massacre—which had left 21 dead and 200 wounded—was in the makings; but this time they were not going to stand-by and be slaughtered, they were determined to fight back.

Albizu's hypnotizing and well-reasoned oratory fell on receptive ears. Young men refused to enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces, and others refused to be drafted; the students at the University of Puerto Rico declared a general strike and took to the streets; and in the election of 1948—the first time the Puerto Ricans were permitted to elect their own colonial governor—42 percent of the electorate abstained from voting.

On the one hand, the Grito de Jayuya exposed the colonialist nature of Puerto Rican society, and the imperialist cruelties of U.S. domination. In light of this reality it is not accidental that the U.S. government hastened to grant the island political reforms that culminated in the creation of the so-called commonwealth of Puerto Rico in 1952—a lease on the life of islands colonial status.

On the other hand, it proved to the imperialist that after more than a half-century of cultural aggression, economic exploitation, and political oppression the Puerto Rican nationality survived. The island's national dignity had been preserved. As a result, the Grito de Jayuya has come to represent a springboard for the new struggle for Puerto Rico's independence; a struggle which has taken the sword of Don Pedro, and nurtured itself with the thoughts of Marx and Lenin.

The legacy of Jayuya explains why in the midst of defeat, Don Pedro Albizu Campos exclaimed, "La Patria esta pasando por su gloriosa transfiguracion." (The homeland is undergoing its glorious transfiguration.)

At 5:00 a.m. October 30th, a group of Nationalists, who were stopped by the colonial police on the main road to Penuelas, opened fire as they were being attacked. The Penuelas incident set off a violent reaction. From Fajardo on the east to Mayaguez on the west, thousands of Puerto Ricans took to the streets. In Arecibo, the District Police Station was attacked, captured, and ammunition taken. In Fajardo, Naranjito, Toa Alta, Utuado, Mayaguez, San Juan, Penuelas, Jayuya, and as far away as Washington D.C., armed actions were registered.

The revolt had a major impact on four cities on the island. In the central town of Jayuya, the Nationalist commandoes, under the courageous and capable leadership of Blanca Canales, Elio Torresola, and Carlos Irizarry, received the overwhelming support of the population, and proclaimed the Second Republic of Puerto Rico. The people of Jayuya were so steadfast in their resistance, that it took the threat of the National Guard to dynamite the area surrounding the town, for the revolutionaries to finally surrender. In Utuado, the Nationalists' homes and businesses were bombed with aircraft by the National Guard under the aegis of the U.S. Air Force. In Mayaguez, the patriots had taken to the mountains where they held out the longest; for two weeks. And, in San Juan commandos attacked the Capitol Building. As the insurgents entered the colonial government's headquarters they were gunned down. The courageous leader, Raimundo Diaz Pachecho, walked up the stairs as bullets filtered through his body; with each shot he took one step forward.

In the meantime, in New York City, the Nationalist Junta decided to contribute its part to the struggle. Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo were sent to attack the most powerful of the three branches of the U.S. government, the presidency. On November 1st, Griselio and Oscar attempting to enter the Blair House, the temporary residence of Truman, where he was sleeping, were met by armed guards. The aftermath of the attack left Griselio dead, Oscar wounded, one guard dead and several injured.

The military defeat of the patriots who participated in the Grito de Jayuya—as this, the most significant and widespread, revolt is known—left 3,000 independentistas in prison, dozens dead, and the initiation of a reign of terror which was to dominate the island for the next six years. The significance of the Grito de Jayuya lies not in disastrous military results, which has to be attributed to the following factors: it was waged totally from a defensive posture; the participants were poorly trained; the means of communicating from one part to another almost non-existent; and there was a lack of a coordinated island-wide military strategy. Its importance lies in the legacy that it left.

Ian Smith's internal settlement

The internal settlement signed on March 3rd of this year by racist white minority Prime Minister Ian Smith and several other puppet internal African leaders, was a step backwards for all progressive third world people. The selling of this internal settlement to the American people was the basis of Smith's two week visit to the U.S. Little or nothing is actually known about this internal settlement by most people in the U.S., WHICH IS MAINLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE POWERS AT HAND DON'T WANT US TO KNOW.

The internal settlement, which was plotted by Smith, is suppose to produce a democratic system of government and allow for Black majority rule in Zimbabwe. But as facts have shown Smith's real motives behind internal settlement is 1) the preservation of the white minorities political rights, influence, and economic domination, 2) to secure the economic and commercial interest of the West, 3) the establishment of a black puppet regime, and 4) the prevention of any form of socialist government in Zimbabwe.

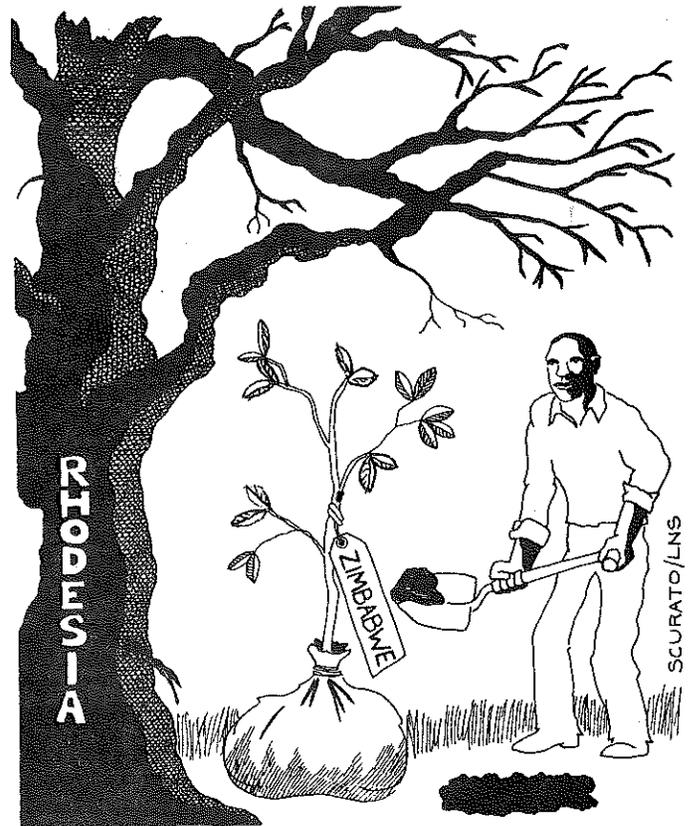
The African leaders who took part in the negotiations with Smith for the supposed transfer to majority rule were Ndabingi Sithole, who is now the leader of the African National Council (ANC); Chief Jeremeah Chinau, leader of the Zimbabwe United People's Organization (ZUPO); and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council (UANC). These puppet leaders have become the main spokesmen and defenders of the Smith concocted internal settlement.

The Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, Smith's internal opposition who were responsible for forcing him into the negotiations, were not present at the March 3rd signing of the settlement. This was mainly because of pre-conditions set up by Smith, one of which stated that the guerrilla leaders should order their men to lay down their arms.

In essence what the internal settlement provides for is a new parliament which would be chosen in a one-man, one-vote elections. To guarantee the white minority of their political rights, influence and economic domination, Smith inserted elaborate safeguards in the internal settlement. Out of the 100 seats in parliament 28 of them are guarantee to be occupied by whites for a ten year period. Twenty of the 28 seats would be elected by "whites only," and the remaining eight would be voted into office by a multi-racial electorate but all twenty eight candidates would be nominated by the present white members in parliament.

The internal settlement also "provides" that the judiciary, civil service, army and police force are free from any form of political influence. Does this mean that the racist and inhumane white judges remain on the bench? Does the civil service which is entirely white except for the bottom ranks remain that way? And what of the Rhodesia Army and police force who are known for their ruthlessly brutal treatment of Africans, are they to remain intact?

These safeguards so cunningly set-up by Smith, could only be removed by a vote of 78 parliamentary members this would then give the white minority representative a blocking veto for a decade. How then can Ian Smith's internal settlement set-up a truly independent African majority government -- it can't, and all progressive forces must oppose Smith's politically inslaving internal settlement.



To the victims of Amerikkkanism

We are an enslaved people, a people without control over our lives. Therefore it's not surprising that we have not yet learned the significance of loyalty to each other; not yet learned the damage we do ourselves as a people when we ally with our enemy and inform on each other, or simply fail to come to each other's assistance.

This has relevance to our people as a whole, because our communities are filled with misguided Brother and Sisters who are otherwise known as agents, stoolpigeons, informers, beat representatives, etc.

Such people are victims of amerikkkanism, and we must eliminate their presence by eliminating the causes of our condition we must liberate ourselves. To liberate ourselves means we must begin to protect ourselves, to shield each other from the enemy rather than inform on ourselves to him.

To talk about genuine self-determination and the liberation of black people, our own codes of conduct towards each other and our communities. We must organize ourselves to enforce these laws and codes...

Programs at the Puerto Rican Cultural Center

NOVEMBER 10

"The Terror and the Time" a documentary which treats colonialism and Western Cold War imperialism in the context of the British Army Invasion of Guyana in 1953. (Un documental que trata sobre el colonialismo y el imperialismo occidental del tipo guerra fria en el contenido de la invasion de Guyana en 1953.)

NOVEMBER 17

Chihuahua: Un Pueblo En Lucha - a film about the land seizures both in the rural and urban areas of Mexico - by the Mexican masses and the intensive repression carried forth by the government. (Una pelicula sobre las colonias urbanas y el rescate de terrenos por parte del pueblo Mexicano igual que la repression intensa que de sata el gobierno Mexicano). A speaker from Mixico will present the film. (Un ora dora de Mexico presentara la pelicula).

DECEMBER 1

"C.I.A. Case Officer" an in-depth character portrait of a former C.I.A. agent, John Stockwell. Particularly focused on the covert operation of the C.I.A. in Vietnam and in Angola. (Un analisis de un ex-agente de la C.I.A., John Stockwell con enfoque especial en las actividades ilegales de la C.I.A. en Viet-Nam y Angola.)

DECEMBER 8

Life in China-a slide presentation of life in the People's Republic of China since the great Chinese revolution, with a special emphasis on education in China. (Una presentacion de vistas fijas de la vida del pueblo chino desde la gran revolucion china, enfatizando la educacion en china.)

DECEMBER 15

"Cuba: The People" - film on the struggle of the Cuban people to establish a socialist state. It reflects the warmth, unity and spirit of the Cuban people as well as the difficulties that lie ahead. (Una pelicula sobre la lucha del pueblo cubana para establecer en estado socialista. La misma refleja el carino, la unidad y el espiritu del pueblo cubano igual que las dificultades que le esperan en el futuro.)

JANUARY 11

Homage to Eugenio Maria de Hostos.

JANUARY 12

"Vietnam: Picking Up the Pieces" a film about courage and sacrifice of the Vietnamese in their struggle to reconstruct a unified nation after hundreds of years of colonation. (Una Pelicula sobre el valor y sacrificio del pueblo Viet-Namita en su lucha para reconstruir unanacion unificada despues de siglos de colonialismo.)

JANUARY 19

"Bullets are beginning to flower" this fascinating Dutch film looks at the transformation of the Mozambican school system since independence. In so doing it provides a unique glimpse at how the new gov't is actually

implementing its vision of building a new society. (Esta fascinante pelucula holandesa brega con la transformacion del sistema educativo en Mozambique desde independendia. En el proceso, nos provea una idea politica para crear una nueva sociedad.)

JANUARY 26

Evaluation of Program

