

2-1-1982

Que Ondee Sola- February 1982

Irma Romero

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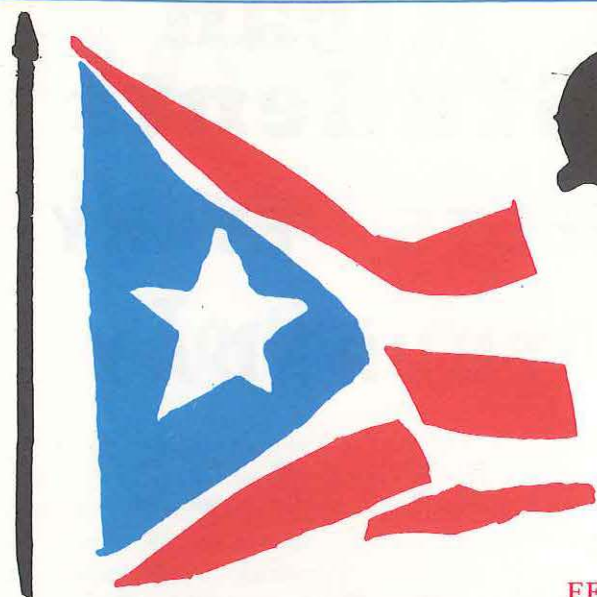
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BOYCOTT A HUGE SUCCESS

Themes in History Puerto Rico
Themes: History P.R. Pre-Col-1898
Hist Persp: History of Brazil

REGISTERED	ATTENDING
20	8
10	5
26	4



QUE ONDEE SOLA

FEBRUARY 1982

VOL. X NO. 7

Méndez Retained Despite Students Protest

On January 7, 1982, a meeting was held by the History Department deciding whether Ignacio Mendez was to be retained for another year. The decision was quite simple: 'Mendez was retained.' The meeting promptly began at 12:30 P.M. in the third floor of the classroom building despite a respectable crowd of twenty five student protestors.

The students protested the legitimacy of Ignacio Mendez as a Puerto Rican historian. Chants such as — "LOPEZ SI, MENDEZ NO" (YES TO LOPEZ, NO TO MENDEZ) "LOPEZ SI, VENDIDOS NO" (YES TO LOPEZ, NO TO SELL-OUTS) represented the discontentment of the students with Ignacio Mendez. During the protest, Professor Sochen, Chairperson of Mendez's retention meeting, summoned the university armed guards in an attempt to intimidate, repress and disperse the student protest. This blatant ordered action of 'armed' guard repression and the recent retention of Ignacio Mendez is part of an U.N.I. scheme to repress the latino student struggle on campus.

(Cont. on pg. 2)

June Sochen Petitions Security to Confront Students

On January 7, 1982 twenty-five latino students gathered on the fourth floor of the classroom building, to protest the History Department's vote to extend Ignacio Mendez's contract until 1983.

The latino students were met by six security officers which included two armed guards, two blue uniformed security, one plainclothed officer and Head of Security Edgard Davis which then began to finger out students and intimidate them with arrest if the group would not disband.

Through reliable resources the students discovered that History Professor June Sochen called and petitioned security to remove students from the fourth floor. Davis and his goon squad utilized a Print photographer and security department employee Steve Goldenberg to take pictures of the students in an attempt to provoke and entrap students into a confrontation which could have ended in a bloody encounter.

The Staff of QUE ONDEE SOLA deplores this irresponsible overkill of Mrs Sochen and the History Department in handling the presence of student pro-

(Cont. on pg. 2)

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY BREAKFAST!

TREAT YOUR SWEETHEART
TO A
VALENTINE BREAKFAST

Presented By
Parent-Staff Fundraising Committee
Consuelo Lee de Corretjer
Parent-Child Development Center

DATE: FEBRUARY 14, 1982
TIME: 10:00 A.M. 12:00 P.M.
PLACE: 1671 N. CLAREMONT
DONATION: ADULTS \$2.50
CHILDREN \$1.50

Union For Puerto Rican Students

MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT 12:30 IN P-1 Centro Albizu-Zapata

(Cont. from pg. 1)

MENDEZ RETAINED

The facts behind Ignacio Mendez are the following: 1) Ignacio Mendez is not a Puerto Rican historian. Ignacio Mendez is a Latin American historian with a weak background in Puerto Rican history. 2) The latino students' discontentment lies not in Mr. Mendez' Columbian ancestry, but in his credentials as a Puerto Rican historian. 3) The retention of Ignacio Mendez is an attempt to undermine the latino student struggle to rehire Puerto Rican historian Jose Lopez.

Jose Lopez was terminated from the Puerto Rican history position in the summer of 1981, because of his adamant support of the students. Jose Lopez assisted students in developing conscious minds and this proved to be contradictory to U.N.I. policy. Ignacio Mendez was hired because unlike his predecessor, Ignacio Mendez could be manipulated by the U.N.I. administration; thus, making his bid for retention guaranteed.

The truth is How long will Ignacio Mendez be needed? Mr. Mendez fails to understand that his use at U.N.I. is limited. Once the racist clique of the History Department and the reactionary U.N.I. administration realize that Ignacio Mendez is useless, then he will find himself totally isolated from his once trusted colleagues.

(Cont. from pg. 1)

test. Also the university's sanctioning of this elitist attitude; the use of security guards to intimidate and harass students who gather to protest policies which are racist, indicates that this administration will only deal on the basis of power rather than addressing the legitimate demands of the latino students.

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Dan Stern U.N.I. Sociology Professor has been a staunch supporter of Latino student struggle on campus. In the following letter addressed to President Williams, Professor Stern denounces the tactics utilized against Latino student activists: Teodoro Anderson, President of the Union for Puerto Rican Students and the QUE ONDEE SOLA Co-Editor, Marvin Garcia.

U.P.R.S. Advisor Denounces U.N.I. Fascists Tactics Against Student Activists

In fits and starts the UNI Administration of President Ron Williams is orchestrating a homegrown counter-terrorism strategy whose goal is to rid UNI of all Puerto Ricans whose ideas are similar to those of ex-History Dept. teacher Jose López. The latest targets of this counter-terrorism campaign are two student leaders of the Union for Puerto Rican Students, Marvin Garcia and Teodoro Anderson.

Garcia and Anderson have been the key leaders of a boycott of History Dept. instructor Ignacio Mendez's classes. The boycott was a direct result of the firing of Jose Lopez who was a specialist in Puerto Rican history and an activist in the community, and his replacement by Mendez whose specialty is Latin America but not Puerto Rico. Mendez is teaching two Puerto Rican classes: HIST 200P:THEMES IN HISTORY: PUERTO RICO and HISTORY 200L: THEMES: HISTORY OF PUERTO RICO FROM PRE-COLONIAL TO 1898. As a result of the boycott and UPRS educational campaign, class enrollments are down to 8-9 students in the former and around 7 in the latter. In the FALL, 1981 trimester, two out of three of Mendez's classes were cancelled. The students have made it clear that Mendez is inadequate as a replacement for Lopez with regard to Puerto Rican Studies.

In order to break up the boycott and save their expensive \$25,000/yr. investment in Mendez, the UNI Administration and a sector of the History Dept. are seeking to discipline Garcia and Anderson. On January 6, Joseph Morton, chairperson of the History Dept. attended one of Mendez's classes. Greg Singleton of the History Dept. attended one of Mendez's classes on January 8. Both are charging Garcia and Anderson with "disruptive behavior". William Speller, the key administrator of Special Programs, attended a Mendez class on January 6. Other Special Programs people were rumored to be under pressure to do likewise. Mendez filed formal charges against Garcia and Anderson on January 12. This looks like a clear orchestration

of charges to help out Mendez, who was voted a renewal of his 1982-3 contract on January 7 by the History Dept. On January 21, Anderson was ordered to report to Barbara Cook in her capacity as one of the lawyers for UNI. Garcia saw Cook the next day. Cook said that the university does not have anything substantial on the students, but that she wanted information about incidents in Mendez's classes. Both refused to cooperate with this informal grand jury.

The heart of the counter-terrorist program is to go after the leadership of the insurgents and neutralize it. Jose Lopez was forced out of the History Dept. on July 1981, after seven years of distinguished teaching and community work. Irma Romero, an older Mexican student who was also active in the community had given strong leadership to the Union for Puerto Rican students throughout 1980-1. Romero was expelled from UNI for two years on a trumped up charge of allegedly pushing V.P. of Student Affairs Daniel Kielson. A law suit filed on behalf of Romero in Federal Court on December 11, 1981 resulted in the UNI Administration offering to allow Romero to graduate with a BA in Spanish although she did not meet the requirements for graduation. In one stroke the Williams Administration admitted their expulsion of Romero was wrong and invalid, and also demonstrated a phenomenal eagerness to get rid of her leadership presence by graduating her short of the minimum requirements needed to graduate. Now the pressure is being put on the new leaders who have emerged, Garcia and Anderson.

Other parts of the bogus counter-terrorism program of the UNI Administration include UPRS students being followed to classes by UNI Security; UNI Security following around members of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee on campus; and finally deliberately slowing down the growth of the Chicano-Mexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program. This latter

(Cont. on pg.11)

Kielson Usa a sus Subalternos Como Latigo Para Castigar Estudiantes Latinos

La administración de la U.N.I., en un intento fútil de destruir la lucha estudiantil, ha intensificado la represión en contra de los estudiantes latinos, principalmente con los miembros de la Unión para Estudiantes Puertorriqueños. En su desesperado intento de destruir los cimientos de nuestra lucha estudiantil y utilizando al títere de Daniel Kielson como instrumento, han creado una ola de conspiración alrededor de los miembros de la Union for Puerto Rican Students (Unión para los Estudiantes Puertorriqueños). Nos parece que el señor Kielson junto a la administración no han aprendido de los errores pasados; como por ejemplo, el caso de la compañera Irma Romero, cuando fue suspendida por dos años por defender nuestras demandas y derechos en la universidad. Para este momento, el señor Kielson utilizó a Duke Frederick, Edward Davis y a Dorothy Patton para lograr sus propósitos. Estas personas desahogaron sus intintos racistas en contra de la compañera Irma Romero y demás estudiantes.

Todos sabemos que la Unión para Esutdiantes Puertorriqueños desde el trimestre pasado, ha venido boicoteando las clases del muy famoso señor Méndez, conocido ya por su falta de lealtad y su arrogancia a nuestra lucha estudiantil. Este trimestre, nosotros volvimos a boicotear las clases de dicho señor. Para este momento, la administración y el ya mencionado señor. Kieslon, habían preparado una conspiración con tres meses de articipación, para tendernos una trampa cuando fuéramos al salón del señor Méndez. Nuestro propósito, fue cuestionar la válidez de su presencia en la universidad como historiador de la Historia de Puerto Rico y para informar una vez más a dicho señor de la lucha que se está llevando a cabo por los estudiantes latinos.

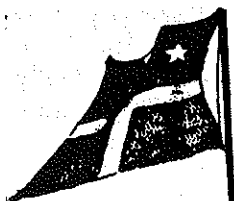
Esta conspiración fue creada, siendo el líder máximo el señor Kielson, para deshacerse de la lucha que llevamos los latinos y la oposición a sus intereses. De esta forma, ellos eliminarían a las minorías y crearían una universidad para "blanquitos." Para llevar a cabo su propósito, el señor Kielson utilizó y subordinó

a empleados de la administración pertenecientes al Tercer Mundo, además utilizó profesores racistas como los son Joseph Morton, Duke Frederick, Gregg Singleton y demás elementos de la extrema derecha. Durante la primera semana del trimestre, algunas de estas personas (Morton, y Singleton) estuvieron presente en las clases de Ignacio Méndez, para crear una confrontación entre los estudiantes y dicho señor. Como consecuencia, estas personas fueron utilizadas como testigos en la fabricación de casos que se les hizo a los compañeros activistas Marvin García y Teodoro Anderson. Estos dos compañeros se tuvieron que presentar a una conferencia con Barbara Cook, Abogada de U.N.I., donde se les acusó de obstruir actividades y funciones autorizadas por la universidad.

Además de la trampa creada por Kielson, utilizando y subordinando a personas de la administración pertenecientes al Tercer Mundo y al verse bajo la presión de sus mayores, utilizó guardias armados, policías encubiertos y cámaras fotográficas para dispersar las demostraciones pacíficas de los estudiantes. De esta forma, él trata de intimidarnos y a la misma vez nos amenaza con expulsión. De lo que este señor no se ha percatado es que expulsando los presuntos líderes de la Union para Estudiantes Puertorriqueños, no va a intimidar a los estudiantes. Esto, es algo que se les hará muy difícil; porque entre nosotros los llamados líderes no existen, y si una conciencia amplia y clara de los que es nuestra lucha como parte del Tercer Mundo en este campus universitario y en los Estados Unidos. El señor Kieslon podrá utilizar todo clase de represión y nosotros utilizaremos todos los medios posibles para combatirla, defendiendo así nuestros derechos.

El hecho de que el señor Kielson utilizara empleados de la administración del Tercer Mundo para sus propósitos, es para crear una atmósfera de confusión y desviación en nuestra lucha estudiantil. De

(Cont. en pg. 5)



LA UNION DE ESTUDIANTES PUERTORRIQUENOS

SE REUNE TODOS LOS JUEVES

HORA: 12:30 p.m.

SITIO: CENTRO ALBIZU ZAPATA (PORTABLE 1)



Editorial

The case of Irma Romero vs. Daniel Kielson is an example of UNI Administrations power flexing in order not to address Latino student issues on campus. Rather than questioning the motives of Irma Romero the Administration (Hassle) via the Judicial Hearing Board suspended Irma Romero for two years.

After this unjust punishment the Latino students particularly the Union for Puerto Rican Students initiated a campaign to reinstate Irma Romero on campus. The purpose of the campaign was to inform students that the case of Irma Romero was and is political. The fact that Irma Romero pushed for the creation of the Chicano/Mexicano-Puerto Rican Student Program, which to many students means the rehiring of Professor Lopez and the creation of a full-time Chicano/Mexicano History Line, the Administration (Kielson) pushed her off campus.

After all channels on campus were exhausted the latino students took the case of Irma Romero to the federal courts (law suit) where the UNI administration capitulated and graduated Irma Romero prior to a federal hearing. The fact of the matter is that UNI administration responds only to power in this situation it was Irma Romero's law suit.

The federal case of Irma Romero vs. Northeastern had other implications, for instance, it proved that the UNI administration has the power to carry out

any policy. Unfortunately they do not know how to use it. For example the overruling of the UNI History Departments vote, not to hire Igancio Mendez in August 1981 set the precedent of power flexing. Again the administration demonstrated its power by putting another Chicano History course on the schedule books without the History Department voting on the matter. The History Department wrote a memo in protest but the administration (Cownie) overruled. The Administration (Pres. Williams) out did Cownie, Kielson, and Hassle by graduating Irma Romero and waiving English and Math Proficiency exams and departmental requirements concerning majors.

In light of these occurrences QUE ONDEE SOLA denounces the powerplay of this university. The Administration has proven it can hire, fire, wave requirements, and most of all it has defined Departmental Policy subordinate to university wide policy.

Therefore the Latino students demand that this administration use its power constructively by 1) Rehiring Professor Lopez, 2) Creating a full time Chicano/Mexicano History line and then endorsing the Chicano/Mexicano-Puerto Rican Studies Program to service the largest University Latino Student body in the Mid-West.

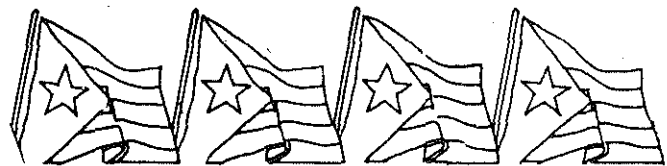
QUE ONDEE SOLA

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

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

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.

Editor Irma Romero
Co-Editor Marvin Garcia
Staff Jose Hernandez, Tedoro Anderson
... Sonia Rivera, Jose Olan, Antonia Rodriguez,
..... Fred Toledo
Contributors John Brown Anti-Klan
Committee



(Cont. from pg. 4)

ese modo, nos enfrentariamos entre nosotros mismos, convirtiendonos en puntos debiles faciles de eliminar. Entonces, quedarian las manos de la administracion limpias como las de Pilato. Esto, se les hara muy dificil, porque nosotros estaremos alertas para denunciar cada error y atropello en contra de la lucha estudiantil y los estudiantes.

La administracion de la Universidad podra eliminar, reprimir y quitarles derechos a los estudiantes, pero jamas podra terminar con la lucha estudiantil. Esto es asi, porque cientificamente sabemos que dondequiera que halla estudiantes del Tercer Mundo, existiran las condiciones objetivas y subjetivas para que los estudiantes aprendan a luchar por sus derechos. Los Kielsons, Fredericks, Mortons, Williams y los Mendez tendran que negociar con los estudiantes si quieren conservar sus trabajos y sus salarios en instituciones tan racistas como lo es la universidad de Northeastern.

FIRST N CHICANO-MEXICANO, BORIC

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

FRIDAY — APRIL 2ND.

- 7:00 P.M. REGISTRATION
- 7:00 - 9:00 P.M. OPENING PLENARY
WELCOME - OBJECTIVES -
DINNER
- 9:00 - 11:00 P.M. ENTERTAINMENT

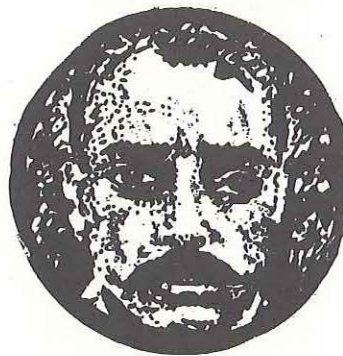


SATURDAY — APRIL 3RD.

- 8:00 A.M. COFFEE AND ROLLS
- 8:30 - 9 A.M. GOALS & OBJECTIVES OF THE DAY
-INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS
- 9:00 - 12:45 P.M. STATE OF STUDENT MOVEMENTS
-MEXICO & THE SOUTHWEST
-PUERTO RICO
-UNIV. OF ILLINOIS CIRCLE
CAMPUS
-NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY
- 12:45 - 4:30 P.M. LUNCH
- 1:45 - 4:30 P.M. WORKSHOPS
-CUTBACKS & U.S. POLICIES
-STUDENT & COMMUNITY
STRUGGLES
-REPRESSION & CRIMINALI-
ZATION OF POLITICAL
ACTIVISM IN THE UNIVERSITY
AND COMMUNITIES

4:30 - 6:30 P.M. VISIT &
CENTER
-DINNER
VITY IN
COMMUN

Emiliano Zapata



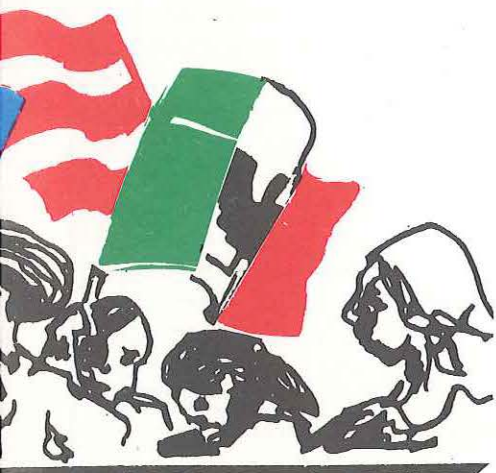
La tierra pertenece
a quienes la trabajan

SUNDAY — APRIL 4TH

8:00 - 10:00 A.M. COFFEE
-RESOLU
-TOWARI
CHICAN
STUDEN
COMMIT
-CLOSIN

For those students who
be two workshops held on
after the closing of the conf

NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS CONFERENCE



OUR OF COMMUNITY

CULTURAL ACTI-
THE PUERTO RICAN
TY

Pedro Albizu Campos



La patria es valor
y sacrificio

ROLLS
ONS
A NATIONAL
MEJICANO BORICUA
S COORDINATING
EE
PLENARY

re interested there will
kscreening and printing
nce.

I am interested in the National Student Conference.

(Registration Fee is \$15.00)

NAME _____

SCHOOL _____

MAILING
ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

STUDENT
ORGANIZATION _____

PLEASE FILL-OUT AND RETURN IMMEDIATELY

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

UNION FOR PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS
NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHICAGO, ILL. 60625

(312) 583-4050 ext. 367

QUE ONDEE SOLA - E-041
NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHICAGO IL. 60625

(312) 583-4050 ext. 514

U.S. Secret Plan for Exploitation of Puerto Rican Mines

Plan 2010

It has been recently, that the Puerto Rican people have found out about the rich mine reserves on their island. This is due to the fact that these rich mine reserves have been kept a secret by the U.S. multinational corporations and the colonial government of Puerto Rico. Why did the U.S. and the Puerto Rican colonial government keep these findings a secret?

Approximately 30 years ago, an intensive exploration was made in the southeast region of Puerto Rico by U.S. multinational corporations. In this exploration, 7 nickel reserves were found representing 40% of all U.S. nickel reserves. A few years later another intensive exploration was initiated throughout the island of Puerto Rico in search of oil. Three oil reserves were discovered in the northeast region of Puerto Rico.

A mining commission in Puerto Rico informed the colonial government of the rich mine reserves discovered throughout the island. Among the minerals found were copper, gold, silver, manganese, nickel and molybdenum. At the same time U.S. corporations made secret explorations in Maunabo (southeast region of Puerto Rico). Three thousand acres were explored discovering iron, gold and cobalt.

In 1957, U.S. multinational corporations explored 175,000 acres in the center of the island. Mineral samples were drilled out from depths reaching 2,000 feet. In these sample drilling copper, gold, silver, zinc, molybdenum and other minerals were found.

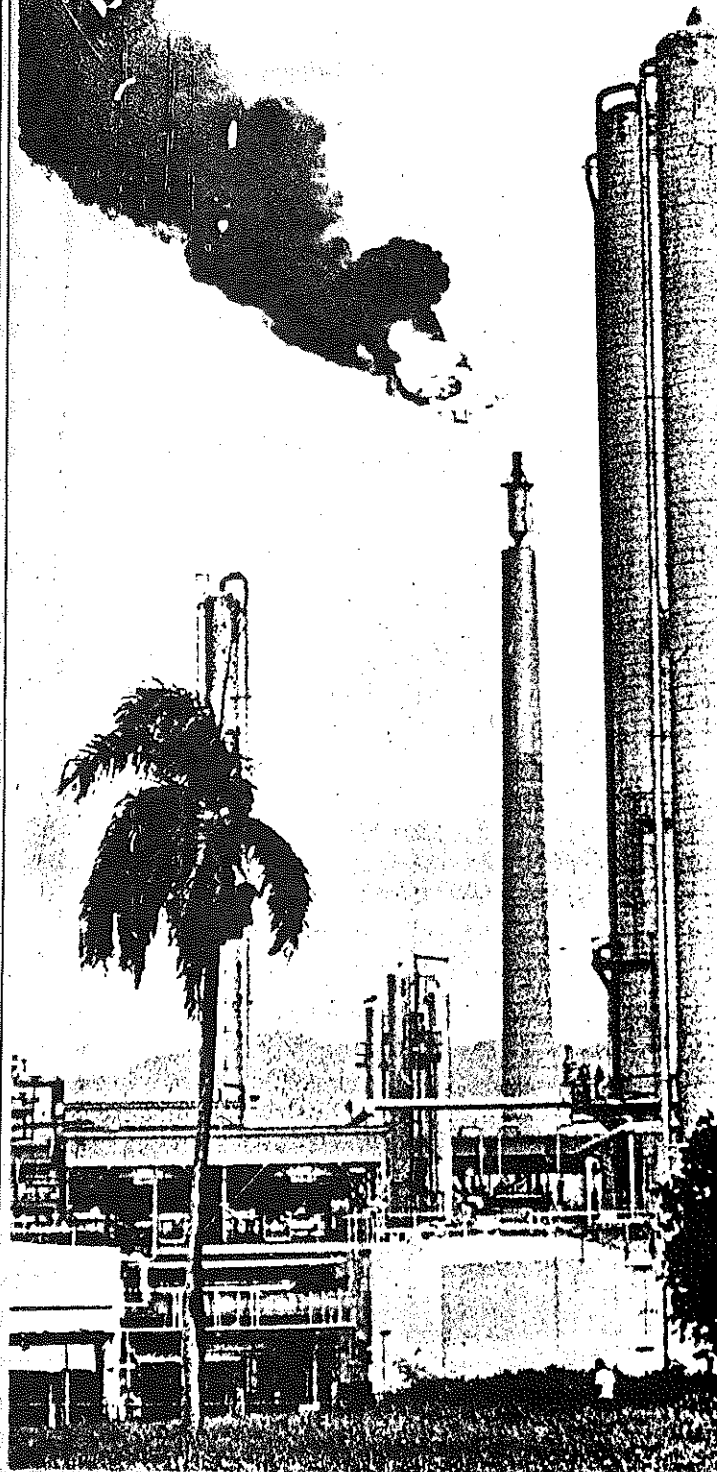
After these explorations the U.S. corporations submitted a map of the mines to the colonial government of Puerto Rico, asking for authorization to utilize 37,000 acres for the intentions of strip mining.

Immediately the colonial government of Puerto Rico initiated a propaganda campaign to persuade the Puerto Rican people about the benefits of exploiting these mines. The government claimed that exploiting these mines would mean: jobs for the unemployed and the revitalization of the Puerto Rican economy.

The last time the colonial government launched a campaign of persuasion, the petrochemical industry was developed in Puerto Rico. In that campaign 100,000 jobs were promised but only 6,000 were offered and the majority of the positions went to foreigners.

What the petrochemical industry did bring to Puerto Rico was pollution, the contamination of air

(Cont. on pg. 10)



John Brown Anti Klan Committee Announces UNI Activity

The John Brown Anti-Klan Committee is a national organization working to build a mass, anti-white supremacy movement in support of national liberation struggles. JBAKC will be holding an activity and a demonstration during the month of February. They are part of a national campaign to STOP KILLER COPS. The struggle against killer cops is one of the most basic human rights struggles being waged in Third World communities today. From the murder of Richard Ramey by killer cops Klisz, Earullo, and Christiano, to Ernie Lacey in Milwaukee, to the murder of Julio Osorio and Raphael Cruz in Humbolt Park during a Puerto Rican Day celebration in 1977, the struggle against killer cops is being fought in Third World communities across the country. The police are the enemy. They enforce the US government's strategy of white supremacist terror and genocide against all liberation movements. Fighting white supremacy means intervening in and fighting against the government's attempt to mobilize white people to support the police. Through the acquittal of killer cops, neighborhood crime watches involving "citizen participation", and the protection and promotion of the Klan, as well as a self-conscious plan to criminalize freedom

fighters, the US government is organizing for fascism.

The growth and consolidation of the Black liberation struggle, and the leadership of the Black Liberation Army and the FALN in waging armed struggle within the borders of the US, sets the terms for all progressive and anti-imperialist struggle. The armed clandestine forces of the Black liberation struggle and the Puerto Rican Independence movement are freedom fighters - not terrorists! It is only on the basis of support for our freedom fighters, Prisoners of War, and grand jury resisters, that we can build a movement that will STOP KILLER COPS, AND DEFEAT IMPERIALISM AND WHITE SUPREMACY.

Just as the police play a critical role in the repression of struggle, and the building of fascism in this country, the police patrolling the halls of our campus are here for a reason. The armed guards are not here to fight crime - and are an obstacle that must be removed for the human rights struggle to advance on this campus. We put the university on notice - that armed guards patrolling the halls do not intimidate us. We will not be terrorized. The armed guards WILL BE DRIVEN OFF OUR CAMPUS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

FRI. MAR. 5

**LAKEVIEW LUTH.
CHURCH**

835 W. ADDISON

7:30 pm

\$ 2 . 5 0

PUERTO RICO: SLIDESHOW

"PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT TOLD
THROUGH THE WORDS OF PUERTO RICAN WOMEN"

MY COUNTRY OCCUPIED

Told through the words of a Guatemalan woman, this film depicts life in Guatemala under US imperialist influence, and her role as a fighter in the guerrilla forces.

(Cont. from pg. 8)

and sea life leaving the fisherman without catch. Also there were 14 chlorine leaks which contaminated drinking water. In each of the chlorine leaks, 500 people were hospitalized. In terms of the Puerto Rican economy, the petrochemicals did not revitalize its stagnant condition since all profits went straight to the U.S. banks.

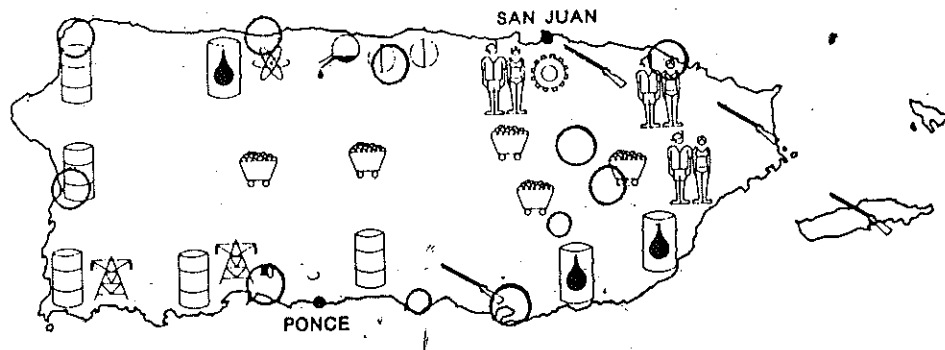
A mining industry in Puerto Rico would not offer many jobs as for the equipment used for mining is highly technical and mechanized. The gigantic machinery used in mining is controlled by specialized operators. Some of the huge machinery is to be operated from a tower, therefore few jobs will be offered on a temporary basis. Like the petrochemical industry, the mining industry will not better the economic conditions in Puerto Rico due to the fact that all profits made will leave the island.












It is assured that the mining industry will mean contamination of rivers, which supply one third of the island population with fresh water. Such rivers affected will be Vivi, Pellejas, Tanama, Rio Grande de Arecibo, Camuy, Guajataca, Rio Grande de Anasco, and Portugues. Also the land will be rendered useless since strip mining will be used to extract minerals. Craters of 2,000 to 3,000 feet deep and one square mile wide will be left after this exploitation.

Puerto Rico is now at a preparational stage for the exploitation of the mines. At this moment highways to withhold the giant machinery are being constructed at targeted areas for mining. To refine the extracted minerals huge amounts of electric energy will be needed. At this time the plant of Aquirre and others have been transformed into carbon plants to supply the refineries with efficient electric energy.

(Cont. on pg.11)

UNITED STATES PENETRATION OF PUERTO RICO



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
|  | CHEMICAL PLANT |  | INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX |
|  | COPPER EXPLOITATION
(In planning stage) |  | PETROLEUM COMPLEX |
|  | COPPER REFINERY |  | PHARMACEUTICAL |
|  | LIGHT INDUSTRY |  | THERMO-ELECTRIC PLANT |
|  | U.S. MILITARY BASES |  | TOURISM |
|  | NUCLEAR REACTOR | | |

(Cont. from pg. 3)

program was agreed to, in principle, as a high priority of the UNI Center for Program Development. Besides the usual problems and growing pains of a new program, the pace of development has been deliberately slowed by the UNI Administration's fear that Jose Lopez would be chosen as Coordinator of the program.

When we think about the counter-terrorist program of the UNI Administration, we should ask certain questions. Will the Williams Administration continue to be in a panic to get rid of Marxist instructors and students who politically challenge status quo thinking, and whose continued presence on campus might trigger an unjustified FBI media operation against UNI as "a school for terrorists"? Is it not the fear of bad publicity about "terrorist" at UNI that has caused the Williams Administration to move in a frenzied

panic since July, 1981 to uproot all vestiges of so-called Puerto Rican "terrorists"? Is it not overdue that the Williams Administration pluck up its courage and call off the counter-terrorism campaign, since there have been only strong political differences expressed in words and mild civil disobedience but there has been nothing resembling terrorism on UNI's campus? We hope that the Williams Administration has the courage to answer these questions in a positive way since the dissent expressed so far has been relatively mild in form. If this fearful attitude persists, we can only imagine what lengths UNI will go to uproot the coming volcano of dissent brought on by the weakening of the economy, and indeed the system of capitalism itself.

(Cont. from pg. 10)

Also five million gallons of water will be used daily to keep refinery machines cool; for this purpose rivers and lakes are being reserved. Meanwhile, the Puerto Rican population water supply will come from deep aquifers, damaging the subsoil.

The plans of mineral exploitation are imperialist designs to exploit Puerto Rico physically, economically and psychologically. This U.S. scheme is better known as Plan 2020, which will be initiated by the year 1985 and completed by the year 2020. The plan calls for the evacuation of all Puerto Ricans from the center of the island, in order to begin the mining of important minerals needed by the U.S..

The consequences to the Puerto Rican Nation will be a forced migration to the U.S. similar to that during the period of "Operation Bootstrap" (1940-1960). The Puerto Rican people who decide to stay will be forced to live in housing projects constructed around eleven proposed industrial parks. Adding to the consequences mentioned, the mining industry will bring numerous problems, for example 12,000 pounds of dynamite will be used daily to loosen the earth. This will cause a deafening roar which can be heard at a distance of 5 miles. Also after the earth has been processed only 2% contains minerals, while the other 98% of the earth has been rendered useless. The mining operation will also produce huge amounts of dust containing poisonous microparticles, which will be carried by the wind thus contaminating air and sea. Furthermore, the huge amounts of rain falls which fall in these mining areas will cause earth erosions.

In conclusion, the results from mining (Plan 2020) in Puerto Rico will be the following: one, the annual profits taken out of Puerto Rico by the U.S. multinational corporations will grow considerably; two, the Puerto Rican people will be faced with environmental

contamination; fertile land will be rendered useless and rivers will be contaminated or dried out; air pollution will dramatically increase and destruction of marine life would ensue. The noise caused by daily usage of dynamite will affect the nervous system, converting the island's population into neurotics and schizophrenics. Ultimately Puerto Rico would be converted into an industrial-military terroplein of the U.S. with no space for Puerto Ricans.

Continued In The Next Issue:
Plan 2020-Is It A Tri-lateralist Policy?

QUE ONDEE SOLA

**Q.O.S. MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 1:30 P.M. IN ROOM E-041
(across from the Game Room)**

**JOIN OUR STAFF! THIS TRIMESTER
WE WILL BE OFFERING:**

WORKSHOPS:

PHOTOGRAPHY — Camera operation
JOURNALISM — Writing leaflets - layout - etc.

STUDY GROUPS — Discussion issues affecting
Latino Students

STUDENTS DEMAND:



KIELSON MUST GO!

As concerned students have witnessed, the U.N.I. administration has initiated a campaign of repression to discredit the latino student movement on campus. At the head of this campaign to target latino student activists is Daniel Kielson, Vice-President of Student Affairs. Daniel Kielson has conspired with Professors to intimidate and entrap students for expulsion. The class of Ignacio Mendez is being utilized to carry out these conspiratorial ends.

As in the case of Irma Romero, Daniel Kielson has used his position as a tool to intimidate his underlings (with threats of insubordination) into identifying and singling out latino student activist leaders so as to drum up charges and thus expell them.

Mr. Kielson has not failed to use University police force (whenever the opportunity presents itself) to intimidate and provoke a situation (entrap) so they can arrest students. The list (of crimes) is long. Daniel Kielson has compromised his position as a promoter of student's rights and has exposed himself as nothing more than a henchman for the administration.

The latino students are aware of Daniel Kielson's repressive tactics which are detrimental to the well being of the U.N.I. student body: therefore, we denounce the presence of Kielson (and his tactics) on this campus and call for his immediate resignation or termination.