

7-1-1982

Que Ondee Sola- July-August 1982

Teodoro Anderson

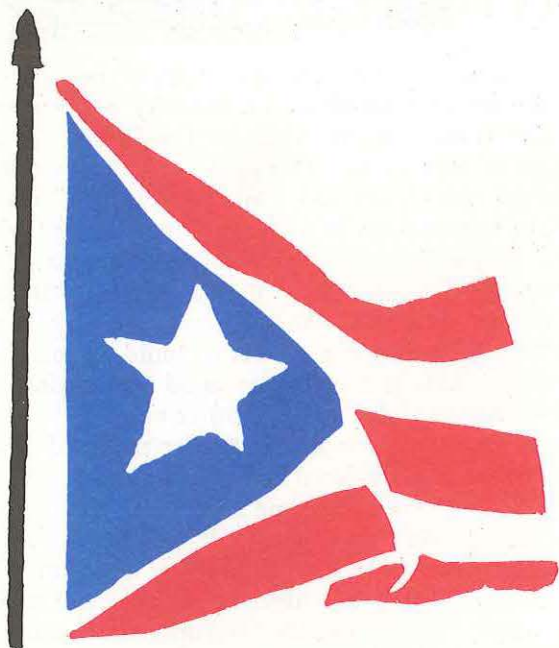
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SPECIAL DOUBLE ISSUE



QUE ONDEE SOLA

**JULY/AUGUST 1982
VOL. XI NUM. I-II**

STUDENTS WIN MAJOR VICTORY AGAINST U.N.I. ADMINISTRATION !

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On August 18, 1982, students from the **Union For Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.)** gained a stunning victory at federal court against the U.N.I. administration. In an unprecedented move, Judge Bua of the Northern District of Illinois rendered that U.N.I. comply with following two court orders: 1.) that the property confiscated by security from Centro Albizu-Zapata (P-1) be returned immediately to the U.P.R.S., and 2.) that all harrasment of members of the U.P.R.S. by U.N.I. security (such as students being followed through out the campus, photos being taken of student members at random, etc., etc.) cease for a period of ten days.

Also, from the request of the defendant (U.N.I. administration), a seperate court date has been set for Thursday August 26, to deal with the whole question of allocating space for a Latino Cultural Center at U.N.I. The question of having adequate space for a Latino Cultural Center has always been the paramount question regarding the U.P.R.S. campaign to save P-1.

P-1 served as meeting place for the U.P.R.S. since 1972. In 1975, the university administration was going to close P-1, but due to massive student protest, the

administration assigned the Portable over to the U.P.R.S. By 1979, the Portable had become more than just a meeting place which housed two latino student organizations; it had become a place to receive tutoring, hold study groups and activities; more importantly, it became a source of identity to the latino students. In 1979, Chimexla, formerly known as the Chicano Student Union, and the U.P.R.S. renamed the Portable "Centro Albizu-Zapata" and from thereafter it became not only a Cultural Center for latino students, but also it had become a symbol of resistance to the latino students.

By closing P-1 and by confiscating and refusing to return the property which belonged to the U.P.R.S., the administration was hoping to find a weak latino student movement which would no longer pose a threat to the administration, but instead, they found themselves confronting a more determined student movement.

The law suit filed by the U.P.R.S. against the U.N.I. administration should not be taken as a recognition of U.S. legal system; instead as another means to expose this University for what it actually is - **AN UNDEMO-
CRATIC, RACIST INSTITUTION.**

PERSPECTIVE

Today in the United States there are powerful forces now driving towards a new period of repression and fascism. The social climate is becoming more openly reactionary and the government is taking more repressive action to supposedly maintain law and order. Attacks on welfare, social services, and third world people are on the rise. Police repression in poverty stricken areas is a common occurrence, and militarism is the new foreign policy being pushed abroad.

At the present time Congress is busy providing the necessary legislative underinnings for fascism. For example, on April 2, President Reagan signed the most restrictive executive order on classification in the last thirty years. Government official are now permitted to classify documents on more speculative grounds and with less concern for the public interest than under previous administrations. This new order makes it easier for the government to keep information out of the public's reach. The publishing of certain public information has been declared illegal. The proposal that the Freedom of Information Act be reformed signals to all government agencies that they can engage in illegal activities and hide them under a cloak of secrecy. Resolutions to re-establish a **House Internal Security Committee** have been introduced in Congress. This Committee would have jurisdiction over "Communist Terrorists" and other subversive activities affecting the internal security.

The Reagan immigration plan has now been introduced as legislation in the senate titled the **Omnibus Immigration Control Act**. Many provisions of this bill would further restrict the rights of immigrants. The bill calls for;

- 1- interdiction of the high seas against refugees,
- 2- A provision for extra powers for the president and attorney general in case of an "immigration emergency"
- 3- temporary resident status with limited rights to immigrants and also preference categories for relatives of legal residents would be eliminated.

The C.I.A. and the F.B.I. have been authorized to conduct domestic operations similar to the infamous Cointelpro program, found unconstitutional in Senate hearings. The new order would authorize the government's covert police agencies to investigate and conduct surveillance of any person or group. No criminal conduct or even the possibility of a violation of the law is required. This allows the police agencies to conduct burglaries, open mail and conduct physical searches with out probable cause. Just weeks ago the Attorney General William French Smith in cooperation with the president arranged a pardon for two F.B.I. agents (officials) Felt and Miller who had been found guilty of committing illegal acts against law a-

biding citizens. Another repressive body being formed is the **Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism** which is the hammer-head for the United States campaign of repression. This is the law that is being used to enforce racism and white supremacy. This is one of the foundations in which fascism is being built.

The United States is attempting to secure its position through the consolidation of a police apparatus on an international and national level. One organization which is leading the efforts to build an international police state is the **International Association of Chiefs of Police (I.A.C.P.)**. Another part of this apparatus is the **International Center for the Study and Prevention of Transnational and International Criminality**. The Center will become a national and worldwide data-bank on "terrorism". It will be used as a vehicle to share information, develop well-thought-out police responses, and develop tactical and operational plans, against so-called terrorist activities.

Others such as the Neighborhood Watch Program, the Crime Prevention Program, the Campaign to Save-A-Cop, the Guardian Angels, Police Cadets, etc., are being utilized to build fascist "vigilante" groups.

(Cont. on pg.18)

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◆◆◆◆◆ COMMENTARY ◆◆◆◆◆

On June 21, 1982, the Union for Puerto Rican Students, U.P.R.S., presented its prospective budget for the 1982-83 year before the Independent Club Board, I.C.B., only to be confronted with flagrant racism. Not only were the scheduled activities of the U.P.R.S. questioned continuously for their veracious content, but, they were badgered with the question: "aren't your activities too political instead of cultural?"

The U.P.R.S. and Q.O.S. (Que Ondee Sola) abhor and denounce this type of racist treatment of latino students. Evidently, the U.N.I. administration has found it most effective to use reactionary white students and mentally colonized students of color to serve as a shield between students and administration. This type of racist behavior must not only be denounced and exposed, but, it must also be placed

within its proper context.

Culture is the distinguishing aspect that identifies a people; a nation. Fulfillment and development of a culture heavily relies on the sovereignty that resides in the people of a nation.

How can the Puerto Rican people which has faced eighty-four years of American colonialism and imperialism ever hope to enjoy full and complete culture when they are victims of physical and cultural genocide? What is certain is that success or failure of U.S. imperialist domination of Puerto Rico depends on the destruction of the Puerto Rican cultural identity, because the greatest resource of any nation is its people.

What is also certain is that the Independent Club Board is in tune with the same destructive force which threatens the existence of our people.

LATEST NEWS ON CHICANOMEXICANO / PUERTO RICAN STUDIES PROGRAM

CHICANOMEXICANO—PUERTO RICAN
STUDIES NOW!

On July 27th, the Chicano/Mexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program took a step forward in becoming approved for implementation as early as September of 1982.

During the July 27th meeting, the ChicanoMexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program Advisory Board met with Reynold Feldman, Dean of the Center for Program Development at U.N.I., to clarify questions raised by Frank Dobbs, Dean of College of Arts and Sciences at U.N.I., regarding the approval of probable courses to be cross-listed into the studies program through the Criminal Justice Department. The Chicano Mexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Advisory Board not only cleared these doubts with Reynold Feldman, but, a meeting is being planned with Dean Dobbs, in which Reynold Feldman has agreed to be present, to help find funding for the program through the Criminal Justice Department.

These advancements in the development of the program are only due to the diligent struggle of the Chicanomexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Advisory Board along with concerned students from the Union for Puerto Rican Students and Que Ondee Sola. The struggle for the Chicanomexicano/Puerto Rican Studies program continues.



THE UNION FOR PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY

WHEN: 11:30 a.m.
WHERE: CENTRO ALBIZU ZAPATA
(PORTABLE 1)



EL LEVANTAMIENTO DE CIALES

El viernes 13 de agosto en el pueblo cialeño, se llevó a cabo la cuarta celebración del Levantamiento de Ciales en su 84 aniversario; tradición iniciada por el camarada Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal, líder de la Liga Socialista asesinado por la represión imperialista. El acto final de dicha celebración se llevó a cabo en la plaza de Ciales, donde Juan Antonio Corretjer se dirigió al público.

Esta gesta histórica es una muestra más de la gran resistencia de nuestro pueblo puertorriqueño ante la agresión primero de los españoles y luego de los yanquis imperialistas. Es necesario señalar la importancia de este momento histórico, ya que muchos historiadores y el gobierno colonial han tratado de mantenerlo en una página oculta en la historia de nuestro pueblo.

Desde el Grito de Lares, 23 de septiembre de 1868, hasta la invasión de los yanquis en el 1898 en el pueblo puertorriqueño se estaba gestando un movimiento que luchaba por liberarse del decaiente imperio español. A estos grupos que luchaban por la independencia

del pueblo puertorriqueño se les llamaba las Partidas Separatistas.

Durante estas tres décadas, en el pueblo cialeño se conspiraba por medio de las Partidas Separatistas, para lograr la independencia de nuestro pueblo. De esta forma, el sábado 13 de agosto de 1898, el movimiento separatista tomó, por medio de las armas, el ayuntamiento de Ciales y declaró la independencia de P.R. Lo mismo ocurrió en otros pueblos, pero fue realmente en Ciales donde más efecto tuvo; se derramó más sangre y el gobierno colonial desató una brutal represión contra los insurrectos cialeños.

Esto nos hace señalar que a pesar de la desvirtuación de los hechos, esta gesta heroica representa uno de los acontecimientos político-militares más importantes de nuestra historia y que el pueblo puertorriqueño jamás estará de rodillas ante el enemigo opresor.

¡Que Viva Puerto Rico Libre Y Socialista!
¡Que Viva el Levantamiento de Ciales!



Mural conmemorativo del Levantamiento de Ciales que se exhibe en la entrada del pueblo. Fue pintado por el artista Eduardo Torres a petición de Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal, fundador de la Sociedad Ciales Histórico. El mural fue pintado en el verano de 1979 para conmemorar el 81 aniversario del Levantamiento de Ciales. (Foto por Roberto Martínez Torres).

The Elimination of the Puerto Rican History Line.....
The Termination of Professor Lopez.....
The Suspension of Irma Romero.....
The Attempted Suspension of Two
Student Activists.....
No Support for the
ChicanoMexicano Puerto Rican
Studies Program.....
The Demolition of
Portable One.....
Is Que Ondee Sola
Next?

ONLY hours after rejecting Latino students's proposal to keep Portable one (Centro Albizu Zapata) open U.N.I. President Ronald Williams was seen walking along media row with Provost John Cownie and Daniel Kielson, Vice President of Student Affairs. Upon reaching the Que Ondee Sola office door where posters and leaflets were on display, Provost Cownie pointed to the door and made a remark which Daniel Kielson found amusing. While Kielson and Cownie laughed President Williams decided to survey the area to make sure that no one had over heard the remark made by Provost Cownie.

To the surprise of president Williams, directly behind him was a member of the Union for Puerto Rican Students witnessing the whole incident. The President and Provost both changed their facial expression to a serious one, while the arrogant Kielson continued to laugh.

What was behind Mr. Cownie's remark?
Is Que Ondee Sola the next target on their latino hit list?

What the remark was based on is no joke to the latino students on campus. The U.N.I. administration has not addressed the needs of latino students, yet they are quick to make a joke of the student publication Que Ondee Sola. The latino students have been serious in their commitment to bring quality education to their latino peers, but it has been these three men Ronald Williams, John Cownie and Daniel Kielson who are determined to cut services to latino students and maintain them marginalized.

Well Mr. Williams what are your lackeys brewing up for you now!
The elimination of Que Ondee Sola?

La toma del Consulado Chileno : Un acto de valentia y patriotismo.

Este pasado 4 de julio se cumplieron cuatro años de la toma del Consulado Chileno en San Juan de Puerto Rico. Esta acción fue llevada a cabo por los compañeros Nydia Ester Cuevas y Pablo Marciano. Ambos compañeros desarrollaron su conciencia política y revolucionaria mientras cursaban sus estudios en la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Tanto Nydia

Por este acto tan valeroso y significativo, Nydia y Pablo, fueron tratados como criminales. Se les acusó de secuestro y posesión de armas. Se les impuso fianzas de cifras descomunales, las cuales ascendían hasta \$75,000. Fueron enjuiciados en un tribunal federal en San Juan, Puerto Rico. Dos meses después eran expatriados hacia los Estados Unidos.



como Pablo, tuvieron participación activa en las luchas progresivas en contra de la dominación colonial de nuestra patria.

La Toma del Consulado Chileno, por estos valientes compañeros, ha tenido una repercusión significativa a nivel internacional en la lucha por la independencia de Puerto Rico.

Esta acción tan valerosa, llevada a cabo el 4 de julio de 1978, fué motivada por varias razones. Primeramente, como apoyo por la libertad incondicional de los héroes nacionalistas en aquel entonces presos, también para apoyar la resistencia del pueblo chileno en contra de la dictadura de Pinochet y por último, para exponer ante la comunidad internacional el estado colonial de Puerto Rico.

Pablo y Nydia fueron expatriados con la intención de aislarlos de su pueblo y así, tratar de doblegarlos. A la compañera Nydia se le sentenció a cumplir doce años en la prisión de Alderson, West Virginia, región aislada y de máxima seguridad. Al compañero Pablo se le sentenció a cumplir cinco años por cada cargo de posesión ilegal de armas. Pablo se encuentra cumpliendo sentencia en la Institution Correctional Federal en Otisville, Nueva York.

Los compañeros Nydia y Pablo se mantienen firmes en la lucha revolucionaria. No importa cuán lejos los aislen, no importa que el gobierno americano trate desesperadamente de alejarlos de la lucha y del pueblo que los apoya, Nydia y Pablo continúan con nosotros y nuestro pueblo siempre dirá presente.

Demuestre su apoyo, escribale a los compañeros Nydia y Pablo a las siguientes direcciones:

*Pablo Marciano Garcia
No. 10037-158
P.O. Box 1000
Fed. Correctional Inst.
Otisville, N.Y. 10963*

*Nydia Cuevas Rivera
No. 00868 C-16
Women's Fed. Corr. Inst.
P.O. Box A C-16
Alderson, W. VA. 24910*

EDITORIAL

In coming freshmen attending U.N.I. this fall have been asked as part of their registration to fill out a questionnaire which may well be a data source of information for government intelligence agencies.

The questionnaire was prepared by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program of U.C.L.A. The questionnaire is composed of fourty two questions ranging from one's financial status to one's political beliefs and practices. At U.N.I., the questionnaire is sponsored by the Office of Institutional Studies and Planning.

The office of Institutional Studies and Planning were the same research analysts that in an earlier study alleged that black and latino students were lowering the academic standards of U.N.I. Many incoming freshmen have been made to believe that this questionnaire is part of the process of registration,

when, in fact, it is not.

Already students have recognized the purpose behind the questionnaire and have refused to answer it. Que Ondee Sola advises that U.N.I. students take heed to that example by not answering the questionnaire. Questions such as, if a students would "participate in student protests or demonstration" or if one believes in "influencing the political structures?" serve nothing more than just a personal data file which the F.B.I. or C.I.A., or any other government intelligence agency could use to curb individuals participating in so called "terrorist" activities.

Que Ondee Sola realizes that the true terrorist is U.S. Imperialism and we denounce the U.N.I. administration for allowing such a questionnaire to be part of U.N.I. life.

QUE ONDEE SOLA

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

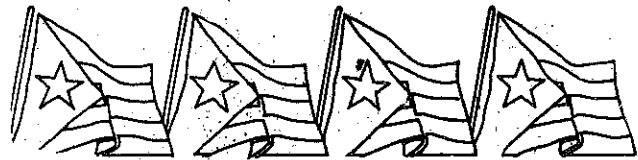
*Northeastern Illinois Univeristy
Bryn Mawr at St. Louis
Chicago, Illinois 60625*

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Editor..... Teodoro Anderson
Co-Editor..... Antonia Rodriguez
Staff..... Martin Romero, Jose Olan,
Andy Caballero

Contributors..... Juan Antonio Corretjer,
Secretary General of La Liga Socialista
Puertorriquena. (L.S.P.); Correo de la
Quincena official organ of the Liga
Socialista Puertorriquena. (L.S.P.);
Libertad. National publication of the
Committee to Free the Eleven Puerto Rican
Prisoners of War; Sonia Rivera;
Carmen Rivera.

Photos by..... Bob Milbrendt



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

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT INVADDES VILLA SIN MIEDO

In November of 1980, over 300 Puerto Rican families allegedly "invaded" U.S. federal territory located near the town of Rio Grande, Puerto Rico. These homeless families founded a community which they called Villa Sin Miedo (Village without Fear). It was named Villa Sin Miedo in honor of its brave inhabitants who recuperated the territory from the true invader: the U.S. government.

The invasion of this territory differs from others in that, from the very beginning, this land seizure was under a discipline in which there was no room for opportunism. Only poor and homeless families were accepted into the community. A watch tower was constructed on which the Puerto Rican flag waved.

The Villa Sin Miedo community grew very fast. The inhabitants farmed the land, constructed their own water system, and built houses, a church and a school. During the existence of this village (18

months) the U.S. government via the colonial government of Puerto Rico, attempted to force the people out of the village through campaigns of intimidation. In response to this repression, the inhabitants protected the village with barricades and security teams.

On May 18, 1982 the colonial police in riot gear brutally entered the village under orders of the Puerto Rican governor. Armed with machine guns and clubs the police squad threw teargas and smoke bombs to force out the inhabitants. Those who remained were clubbed and carried out, then the whole village was burned to the ground. As a result of the heroic battle waged by the inhabitants of Villa Sin Miedo, to defend their new homeland, one police officer was killed and two others wounded.

After the attack the residents of Villa Sin Miedo marched to the capitol building in San Juan. The residents occupied the building, forcing representatives of the colonial government to meet with community members.

(Cont. on pg. 21)



Samuel Betances Defender of Bourgeois Justice

In December, 1981, leaders of a broad range of ethnic and religious organizations called a news conference to issue a statement supporting human rights in Poland. The statement called for an end to martial law in Poland, release of Solidarity detainees, no direct Soviet intervention, increased U.S. receptivity toward Polish refugees and the granting of emergency U.S. food aid to Poland.

One of the sponsors and signers of the statement is Samuel Betances, sociology professor at U.N.I. Mr. Betances has again risen to the cause of justice: "bourgeois justice". In this period of time it is United States imperialist policy to destabilize socialist governments, in this case Poland. All Third World "toms, pitiyankis, sell-outs, poverty pimps and opportunists" are being utilized by the state to divert attention from the economic and political crisis at home, and focus this "human rights hysteria" outside the U.S.

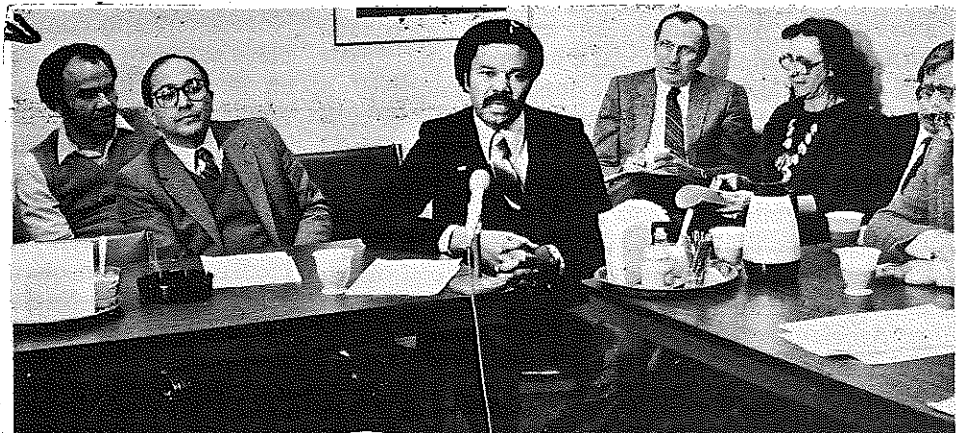
when the U.S. military occupies 18% of the national territory, where then are his cries for social justice?

It is clear that Mr. Betances is in the camp of the U.S. imperialists, which seeks to liquidate the Puerto Rican national identity. His support for C.I.A. infiltrated solidarity and counter-revolutionary politics in Poland is yet another demonstration where his allegiance lies.

Mr. Betances has again distinguished himself as the Puerto Rican lackey. His euphoric statements and circus acts within his classroom, denouncing his accusers, is just a futile attempt to restore his integrity and to divert attention away from his covert actions.

At this present time, Mr. Betances has been the publicity man for Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne, who has recently lost the Black vote by not appointing a black to the board of directors of the Chicago Housing Authority. Mr. Betances' duty is to

Pictured to the far left is Samuel Betances, in recent press conference, with other poverty pimps and reactionaries



Since his exposure as an employee of the C.I.A.-coordinated Department of Defense in 1975, Mr. Betances has lost all credibility in the eyes of latino students, particularly the Puerto Ricans. What keeps Mr. Betances from calling a multi-ethnic press conference to denounce the human rights violations in Puerto Rico? Where is the condemnation of the U.S.-ordered attack on the 300 residents of Villa Sin Miedo, whose homes were burned to the ground? Where is the call to stop Plan 2020 which will literally destroy the topography of Puerto Rico? Where is the statement calling for justice when the U.S., utilizing its grand jury system, is conducting a (witch hunt) campaign against political activism? Where is his charge of genocide when 44% of the Puerto Rican women of child-bearing age are sterilized? When Puerto Rican people are forced to leave their homeland due to U.S. imperialist pressures, and

rally the latino vote for the mayor by arranging speaking engagements for her in the latino community.

Mr. Betances will also be taking a vacation to Polynesia as an agent for U.S. imperialism, advising the ruling class on how to keep control of its colonial possession.

It is quite clear that Mr. Betances (the ruling class-boy) is not a defender of human rights, but a mouth-piece of the greatest terrorist machine in history: U.S. imperialism.



LA REALIDAD DETRAS DE LA LEY 600

El 3 de Julio de 1950, luego de ser aplastada la revolución y encarcelados los nacionalistas puertorriqueños, el gobierno de los Estados Unidos se movilizó rápidamente tratando de implantar el Estado Libre Asociado en Puerto Rico. Una campaña de propaganda fue iniciada para justificar y demostrarle al pueblo puertorriqueño que este nuevo arreglo terminaría con el carácter colonial de Puerto Rico: La verdad estaba muy lejos de ser ésta y el fin que perseguían en realidad los Estados Unidos era el de poder presentar ante las Naciones Unidas prueba de que el pueblo puertorriqueño había ejercido su derecho de auto-determinación.

Para llevar a cabo esta farsa el Congreso Americano introdujo en 1951 la Ley Pública 600, autorizando con esta ley a delegados Puertorriqueños a crear una constitución para el Estado Libre Asociado. Inmediatamente después de esto toda la maquinaria y publicitario del Partido Popular, bajo el liderato del lacayo Muñoz Marín, inició una campaña destinada a confundir la opinión nacional e internacional. Finalmente el 25 de julio de 1952 el pueblo de Puerto Rico aprueba la constitución y el Estado Libre Asociado nace oficialmente.

Es de suma importancia tener en cuenta que en 1952 la independencia como alternativa no estaba en las tarjetas electorales. Los votantes podían escoger solamente entre el estatus colonial vigente o el nuevo estatus colonial disfrazado bajo el título de "Estado Libre Asociado". La mayoría de los puertorriqueños elegibles al voto expresaron su descontento hacia esta reforma colonial absteniéndose de votar, y los que votaron lo hicieron con la creencia de que el Estado Libre Asociado traería cambios benéficos a su vida.

En realidad el Congreso Norteamericano al adoptar la Ley 600 lo que hizo fue seguir garantizando sus poderes plenarios sobre la isla de Puerto Rico. Esta ley permitía a los puertorriqueños redactar su propia constitución, siempre y cuando fuera diseñada de acuerdo a la constitución de los Estados Unidos y estuviera sujeta a la aprobación del Congreso Norteamericano.

La ley 600 en ningún momento alteró las relaciones existentes entre los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico. Esta nueva ley, que realmente no tenía nada de nueva, disponía -- al igual que las Leyes Foraker y Jones -- que "las leyes estatutorias de Estados Unidos que no sean aplicables localmente, exceptuando lo ya dispuesto sobre esta materia y lo que en el futuro se disponga, tendrán la misma fuerza y efecto en Puerto Rico que en Estados Unidos excepto las leyes de rentas internas".

Esta bien claro que a través de esta ley -- que viene a reemplazar La Ley Jones de 1917 -- el Congreso Norteamericano continúa ejerciendo un control completo sobre los asuntos externos e internos importantes en Puerto Rico y también fuerza absoluta sobre el estatus político de la isla. La realidad de Puerto Rico como pueblo colonizado no ha cambiado nada y lo que se pretendió en aquel entonces con la adopción de la Ley 600 y el establecimiento de una constitución, fue salvar el "buen prestigio" de los Estados Unidos mediante un acto que al consumarse pudiese ser presentado ante las Naciones Unidas como prueba contundente de que el pueblo de Puerto Rico era autosuficiente y auto-determinado. La Ley 600, en esencia un documento colonialista que sigue garantizando los poderes imperialistas Norteamericanos sobre Puerto Rico, es el mismo perro con diferente collar.

El entonces Vice Presidente de los Estados Unidos, Richard M. Nixon, dándole ordenes a su subalterno el gobernador colonial Luis Muñoz Marín.



Resistencia Continúa Después de 84 Años de Coloniaje

Para fines del siglo 19, la independencia luchada por las últimas colonias españolas en el "nuevo mundo" parecía realizarse. Cuba libraba una ardua lucha para desligarse de la tiranía española. En Puerto Rico, para el 1897, se consigue la Carta Autonómica, la cual pone en las manos de los puertorriqueños el gobierno de Puerto Rico. Aunque Puerto Rico aun no estaba completamente separado de España, había conseguido su autonomía y estaba en proceso de elegir su propio gobierno.

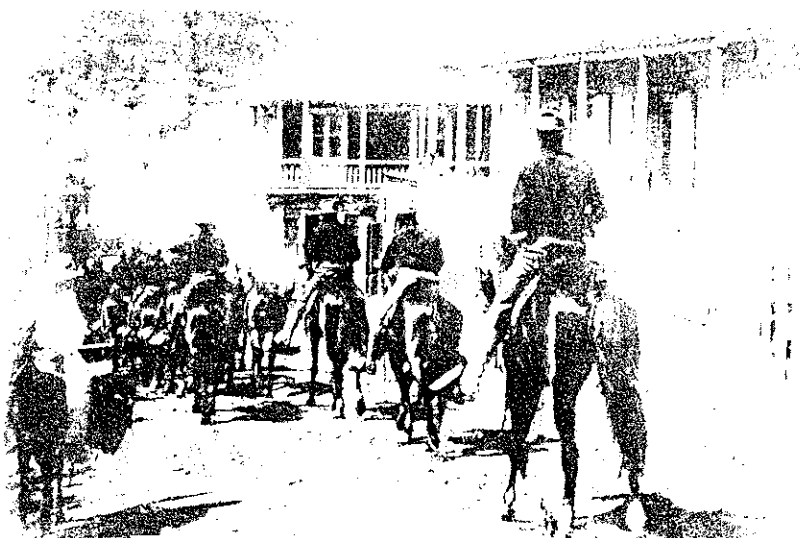
Los Estados Unidos, que desde el 1823 mantuvo a Cuba y Puerto Rico en sus planes de expansión y temiendo a las consecuencias que la independencia de las colonias tendría para sus intereses, decide intervenir directamente en el 1898. Los Estados Unidos, consciente del debilitamiento español y de los deseos de libertad en las colonias, declara la guerra a España el 23 de abril de 1898. Los primeros tres meses Esta-

dos Unidos se dedica a invadir a Cuba, mientras tanto vigila de cerca a Puerto Rico.

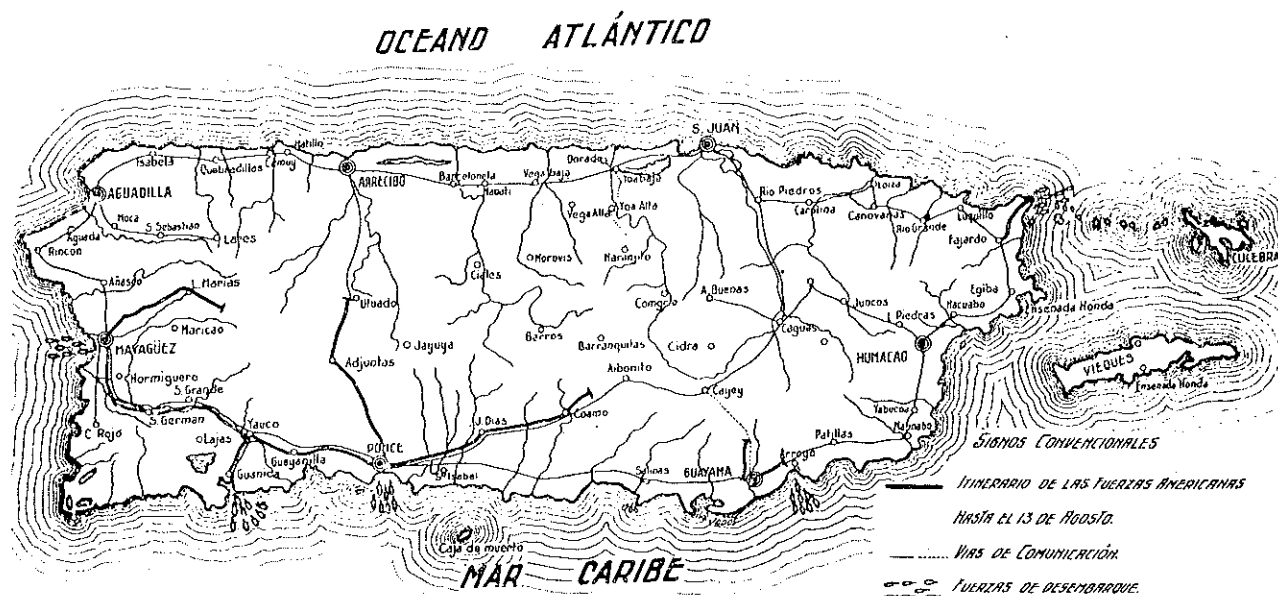
El 25 de julio de 1898, las fuerzas invasoras yanqui desembarcan en Guánica, Villalba, Yauco, San Germán, Guayanilla y en el Monte de Gato cerca de Salinas y Guayama. Desde el momento de su llegada, los yanquis fueron atacados y perseguidos

por las partidas sediciosas, grupos conspiradores formados durante el dominio español. No fue hasta el 18 de octubre de 1898 que la dominación estadounidense vino a Puerto Rico, imponiendo dos años de ley marcial.

El 25 de julio de 1982 se cumplen 84 años de coloniaje norteamericano en Puerto Rico
Vea página (17)



Tropas invasoras desfilando por las colinas de San Germán



MAPA DE LA ISLA DE PUERTO RICO

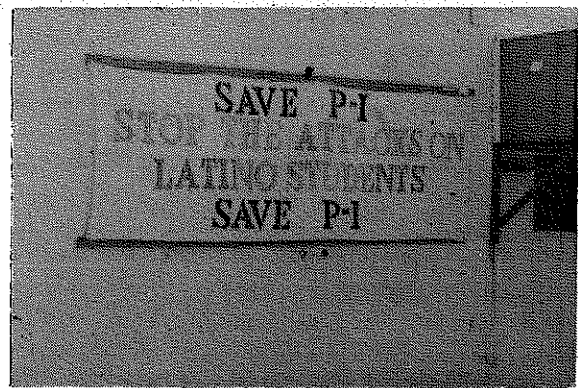
Los trazos de línea llena indican el recorrido de las columnas invasoras, hasta el 11 de agosto de 1898.

The Need For A Latino Cultural Center

The U.N.I. administration has gone through with the demolition of Centro Albizu-Zapata (P-1). P-1 was utilized as a center by the latino students on campus for the past ten years. The University claimed that all of the portables have been scheduled for destruction for sometime and that the portables were only meant to last two or three years. They also add that the portables were too expensive to maintain.

Prior the removal of the portables assigned for demolition this summer, they were all inspected and P-1 was found to be in fit condition. P-1 withstood ten years of full use, and it could have easily been maintained open for a few more years. U.N.I., being an urban University, has a responsibility to provide the Latino Students with a student center, where they could freely express their ideas and reaffirm their cultural identity.

The following is a copy of a document prepared by the U.P.R.S. which explained and listed the activities and services offered through Centro Albizu-Zapata (P-1).



ABOVE—Banner posted on Portable 1 symbolizing student struggle. LOWER LEFT—Students listen to Puerto Rican historian José Lopez.

PORTABLE ONE, SYMBOL OF LATINO STUDENT STRUGGLE

For the last ten years the latino student body has utilized Centro Albizu Zapata (Portable One) as a vehicle to enhance their education at U.N.I. Centro Albizu Zapata has historically served as a study center for latino students who do not find the library and study areas of U.N.I., viable for "group study."

Portable One is a congregating place for serious students who share their ideas and problems, as latinos within an abrasive institution. But most importantly, a place to reaffirm their identity. There is no place on campus, with the exception of Portable One, where latino students can go and feel as though they were part of the university.

Portable One is a reflection of the students who use it. It is a Cultural Center with books and maga-

(Cont. on pg.13)

(Cont. from pg. 12) **The Need For a Latino Cultural Center**

zines on Puerto Rico, Mexico and other Latin American countries. It is also a museum in which past students have painted murals, posters and artifacts depicting the Puerto Rican and ChicanoMexicano struggle for social justice. The Portable has been a place in which prominent people from Puerto Rico, Mexico and across the U.S. have lectured on topics which the scholars of the University do not address.

Presently, Portable One is the meeting place of Chimexla Student Organization, Union for Puerto Rico Students and the Advisory Board to the ChicanoMexicano Puerto Rican Studies. The success of Centro Albizu Zapata is the result of the hard work of the Union for Puerto Rican Students, who have constructed a network with the community and campus to obtain movies, speakers, and materials to keep Portable One a work place everyday of the years... (Q.O.S.)

HISTORY OF PORTABLE ONE (CENTRO ALBIZU ZAPATA)

When Proyecto Pa'Lante counseling center was established in 1972 (through student struggle) Portable One was used by the counseling center for classes. The Union for Puerto Rican Students also used the Portable for their meetings until Proyecto Pa'Lante's ex-coordinator, Max Torres, closed the Portable for U.P.R.S. use in 1975.



Above — Canvas mural of Puerto Rican women who struggled for their country. Mariana Bracetti, Lola Rodriguez de Tio, Lolita Lebron, Blanca Canales and Julia de Burgos

Posters of Puerto Rican Patriots Ramon Emeterio Betances and Pedro Albizu Campos

Out of this action by Max Torres, the Union for Puerto Rican Students and the Chicano Student Union waged a struggle which, not only culminated in the opening of the Portable, but the transfer for the Portable to the latino students, particularly the U.P.R.S.

Ever since the landmark decision by then U.N.I. President Mullen, the portable has grown to become the symbol of latino student struggle on campus. The Portable was renamed Centro Albizu Zapata in 1979, in commemoration of the Puerto Rican and Chicano Mexicano national heroes.

The Portable has a long history of activities focusing on the two oppressed latino cultures within the borders of the United States: the Puerto Rican and ChicanoMexicano. Just last year these activities affirming cultural, national, political and historical consciousness took place in Portable One:

- Grito de Lares - Puerto Rican Nationhood - speaker Jose Lopez, Puerto Rican Historian
- Grito de Jayuya - Nationalist Uprising (1950) - play and slide show
- Plan 2020: Mining in P.R. - Puerto Rican engineers
- Grand Juries and the Puerto Rican and ChicanoMexicano communities - Lawyers
- Film Festival on Latino Women - movies, slide shows and speakers

Murals and poster that were on exhibit in P-1.

(Cont. on pg. 14)



(Cont. from pg. 13) **The Need For a Latino Cultural Center**

- Dia de la Raza - Affirmation of Mexican Culture
- First National ChicanoMexicano Boricua Students Conference

Also movies on the Puerto Rican and ChicanoMexicano experience were shown

- Puerto Rico
- The Nationalists
- Valor y Sacrificio
- The Frozen Revolution
- Simplemente Jenny
- Paradise Invaded
- Slide show on Puerto Rican Women

Also movies on other oppressed nationalities:

- War in the Philippines
- The Spook Who Sat by the Door
- Controlling Interest

Other programs offered from Centro Albizu Zapata:

- Dance Class
 - Training in Folkloric Puerto Rican and ChicanoMexicano Dancing
- Counseling on Financial Aid
 - Assisting in filling out forms - I.S.S.C., B.E.O.G., etc.
- Tutoring
 - History
 - Sociology
 - Criminal Justice
 - Foreign Language
 - English
- Workshops
 - Photography
 - Arts and Crafts
 - Silk screening
 - Discussions affecting latino students on campus
- Resource Center
 - Books, pamphlets, essay and term papers on the Puerto Rican and ChicanoMexicano experience.

**PRESENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS
IN THE PLANNING OF CENTRO ALBIZU ZAPATA**

1. Mural project - to be initiated September 1982
 - *paint and supplies ordered
 - *sketches have been completed

2. Centro Albizu Zapata sign - to be installed September, 1982
 - *Ceremonies for instalation
3. Poster and Art Exhibit
 - *A collection of student artifacts that are an expression of the Puerto Rican and ChicanoMexicano people in their cultural, social and political aspects.
 - *To be organized in a display case and also along the walls
4. Library - a resource center is being developed which will consist of the following materials:
 - *rare books on ChicanoMexicanos and Puerto Ricans not found in U.N.I. library
 - *Bibliography on social topics emphasizing Puerto Rico and Mexico
 - *Catalogued information helping students in their studies

The library would be available to all students and community members. Its main purpose is to help students in their academic areas. Project scheduled to start in September 1982.
5. A continued program of movies, speakers and presentations that would relate to student studies and social issues. This would include tutoring program, dance training, counseling in financial aid and workshops.
6. A gardening project (in the planning stages) to encourage the study of plant morphology.
7. Parts of other units targeting for demolition should be made available to Portable One:
 - *Tiles, air conditioning units, doors, gutters, entrance ramps, windows, door knobs, lights and fixtures
8. Future ideas for Centro Albizu Zapata:
 - Bench, Canopy, Mail Box.

These are some of the plans that this generation of latino students is implementing to ensure that the Centro Albizu Zapata remains open. We stand firm in our commitment to struggle for what is a part of our identity here at U.N.I. Portable One (Centro Albizu Zapata) is structurally sound and has not outlived its purpose. Its importance to the latino community on campus is immeasurable.

**NEXT ISSUE: UPDATE
ON U.P.R.S. LAWSUIT**

ONCE AGAIN WILLIAMS TURNS DEAF EAR TO STUDENT NEEDS

On July 30, 1982, student representatives of the Union for Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) met with U.N.I. President Ronald Williams for the purpose of maintaining Portable-1 (P-1) open. Williams' response to the needs of latino students was the following: "The demolition of the portable will take place as scheduled."

The position presented by the U.P.R.S. to President Williams was that Portable-1 be maintained until adequate alternative space was found, in order to develop a latino cultural center. This would complement presently existing latino services on campus, such as Proyecto Pa'lante and the proposed Chicano-mexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program.

The President's decision was based on the misleading information provided by U.N.I. Vice President of Administrative Affairs, William Linneminn, who along with Daniel Kielson, Vice President of Student Affairs, attended the meeting. Vice President Linneminn supported the President by stating, "the renovation of the portable (P-1) was not feasible" from the economic standpoint of the university. Vice President Kielson's roll in the meeting was very nominal because the students did not recognize him as a legitimate presence.

U.P.R.S. advisor, Sociology Professor, Dan Stern, who also attended the meeting, supported the student argument that the money issue presented by U.N.I. President Ronald Williams was not the issue at hand and that the real issue was U.N.I.'s negligence towards fostering latino student participation in their education.

Also, a document citing the work coordinated by the U.P.R.S. in P-1 was presented to the president. The document addressed the necessity of the portable and the commitment of the students in maintaining it in sound condition. (see page 12)

The students also emphasized to the President, that, unlike other spaces on campus, accessibility to the portable did not require the filling out of requisition forms, and that the students used the portable at their convenience in accordance to their classes.

In all, the president remained callous to the demands of the latino students and the students concluded by stating that they would continue to struggle until the-portable came down on their heads.

This is a clear indication of Ronald William's professed "urban mission" -- systematic destruction of latino student activism.

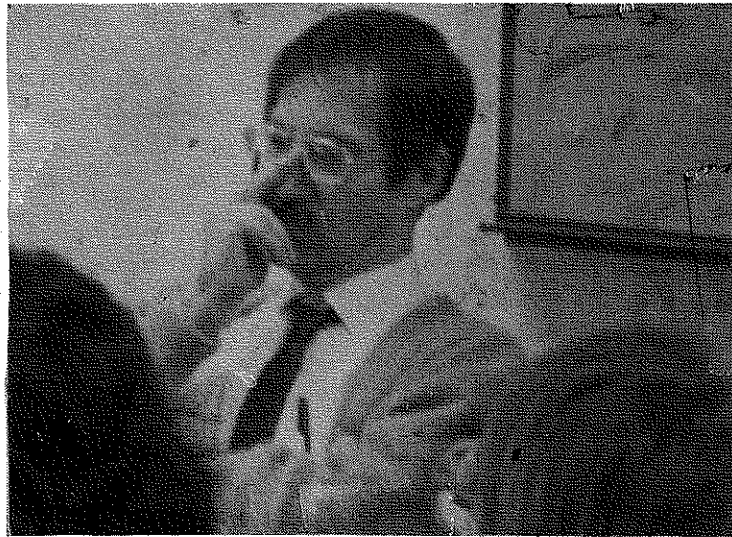


Students march throughout the university in protest of the closing of El Centro Albizu-Zapata (Portable-1)

IGNACIO MENDEZ

U.N.I.'S \$25,000 FAILURE

Ignacio Mendez pictured during trials against students.



During this summer term, Ignacio Mendez taught only one course in history. Mr. Mendez was originally scheduled to teach two courses in the summer, but an anticipated low enrollment in one of his two classes forced the administration to close one.

Since his employment last summer, Ignacio Mendez has been the administration's lackey, and as many latino opportunists on campus, he has made his living at the expense of the latino student struggle.

As time progresses, it becomes increasingly obvious that Ignacio Mendez does not have the credentials to teach Puerto Rican history. Ignacio Mendez has had such a low class enrollment in his Puerto Rican history courses, that he is being told by the administration to teach courses related more towards the subject matter of Latin America in lieu of Puerto Rican history courses.

Of the three classes that Mr. Mendez will be

teaching in the fall, only one is on the history of Puerto Rico. The other two are of Latin American content, one of which is not in history, but in political science. This proves what the Union for Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) and Que Ondee Sola have been saying for the past year regarding the employment of Ignacio Mendez: that, "he (Ignacio Mendez) is nothing more than a puppet of the U.N.I. administration." His loyalty lies within the administration and his unearned twenty-five thousand dollars per year salary.

As long as he continues his impersonation of a Puerto Rican historian, the U.P.R.S. and Que Ondee Sola will continue to boycott Ignacio Mendez's classes. Ignacio Mendez is not a Puerto Rican historian and his collaboration with the U.N.I. administration has been denying latinos their right to a meaningful education.

NEXT ISSUE: 1 YEAR LATER...THE BOYCOTT CONTINUES

LA SONRISA DE LOS TRIUNFADORES



En alto las manos esposadas, erguida la cabeza, Ricarte Montes sale del edificio federal en San Juan camino del presidio y al destierro. Saluda a sus camaradas, a su familia, compañeros y amigos. Ha cumplido su deber, y sonríe. Vencedor de sí mismo el padre de cinco hijos, deja con su sonrisa y su altivez, la herencia mejor que padre alguno puede dejar a sus hijos: haber tenido por padre un hombre honrado, valiente, y sabio al jerarquizar los valores: la Patria está por encima de todo, o no hay Patria, ni familia, ni nada. Nuestra vida entera le pertenece, o nada tenemos que darle. Esa es la sabiduría de quienes vencen las flaquezas congénitas de una sociedad equivocada a la que es necesario cambiar. El buen ejemplo es lo mejor. ¡Gracias, compañero Ricarte Montes, Gracias!

—Tomada de Correo de la Quincena, Órgano del Buró Político de la LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑA, Vo. XVIII, Núm. 393-401, 1ro de marzo—1ro de julio, 1982.

de página 11 Resistencia Continúa

Rico. Ochenta y cuatro años en los cuales la identidad, la cultura, el idioma y el sentido de nacionalidad del pueblo puertorriqueño han sido atacados constantemente por el gobierno yanqui, con intentos de destruirlos para siempre. Los Estados Unidos, mediante el intento de despersonificación del puertorriqueño, pretende no tener que enfrentarse a resistencia y conspiración, por parte del pueblo puerto-

riqueño, para derrocar la dominación yanqui.

Pero todos los intentos yanquis de destruir las ansias de justicia y libertad han fracasado. Actualmente existen cinco organizaciones clandestinas puertorriqueñas las cuales le han declarado la guerra al imperio yanqui. Estas organizaciones son las FARP (Fuerzas Armadas de Resistencia Popular), el PRTP-EPB (Partido Revolucionario de Traba-

jadores Puertorriqueños Ejército Popular Boricua), CRP (Comandos Revolucionarios del Pueblo), OVRP (Organización de Voluntarios Revolucionarios Puertorriqueños y las FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional). Esta última opera en los Estados Unidos. El pueblo puertorriqueño se ha mantenido en lucha durante los 84 años de coloniaje yanqui y así se mantendrá hasta la victoria.



(Cont. from pg. 2)

Such programs and organizations serve to create a police state and establish a mass level of support for police terror.

While facism is being formed, mistrust and hostility are turned against oppressed nationalities within this country, using them as scapegoats for the economic and political crisis of U.S. Imperialism.

But the reality is different. Third World workers in this country receive lower wages than North American workers, and in their countries they are forced to live in deteriorating housing. The police serves as an army of occupation whose attacks against Third World people continue to escalate.

The police and para-military units have an immense arsenal at their disposal and they do not hesitate to use it. Terrorism carried out by the police

government to conduct wholesale investigations of organizations and individuals who are considered subversive. The use of the Grand Jury is nothing more than an attempt to criminalize political activism and progressive forces within the United States. The Grand Jury is a tool of fascist repression designed to imprison political activists without trial.

The United States is presently within the incipient stage of facism. At the base of the U.S. economy, there is chronic inflation, recurring recession, and massive unemployment.

While inter-imperialist rivalry among all the major capitalist nations increases, diminishing profits are being squeezed from a shrinking empire. Imperialism can no longer satisfy all elements of the population while assuring a sufficiently high level of profits for



and right-wing forces runs rampant. Those assaults are not just crimes against individuals but are systematic attacks against New Afrikan, Chicano/Mexicano and Puerto Rican people, they are concrete manifestations of growing fascism. There is also the systematic murder and imprisonment of Third World people.

For example in Stateville and in many other Illinois prisons, the prison population is 80 per cent to 90 per cent black. Presently, there are 367 Blacks and 40 latinos on death row in the United States. In Illinois, there are 40 men currently under the death sentence: 25 are black, 4 are latinos, and 11 are poor white.

Currently, as part of their repressive campaign, the government is utilizing the Grand Jury in the U.S. and in Puerto Rico against political organizations. The broad scale of the RICO Grand Jury allows the

the bourgeoisie.

As condition become worse, it becomes clear that the bourgeoisie can no longer maintain bourgeois democracy and still assure exorbitant profits.

The ultimate aim of fascism is the complete destruction of all revolutionary consciousness. Presently, U.S. imperialism is busy providing all the necessary changes within the law to put its repressive mechanisms in place in order to suppress our resistance to the oppressive conditions of which we are forced to live under.

The United States is in its worse economic crisis, and we, third world people, are expendable, but while the economic and political climate worsens, the U.S. capitalists have already prepared their final solution; Fascism.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

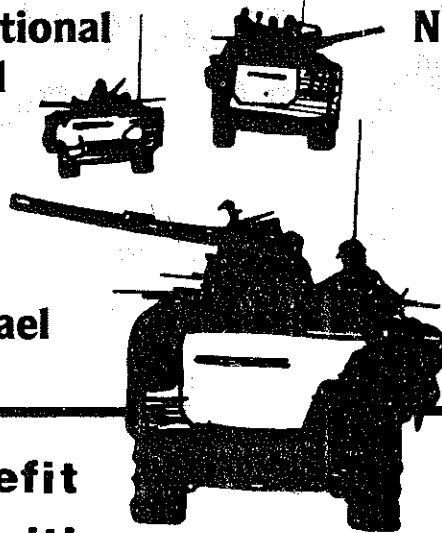
Oppose the U.S.-Israeli

Invasion of Lebanon

Saturday, September 11

**Immediate Unconditional
withdrawal of Israel
from Lebanon**

**Fund jobs and
human needs
Not U.S. arms to Israel**



No U.S. troops to Lebanon

**No Puppet Israeli
government in Lebanon**

**Self détermination for
the Palestinian people**

**Cultural Benefit
in Solidarity with
the Palestinian People**

Theater, Music, International food, Drink

DATE: AUGUST 29th

TIME 7:00 P.M.

**PLACE: LINCOLN PARK PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, 600 W. FULLERTON**

DONATION: \$3.00

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- ☐ I would like to join the November 29 Coalition.
- ☐ I would like more information on the Coalition
- ☐ Enclosed please find a donation for \$_____.
- ☐ My organization endorses the Sept. 11 March on Washington.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____



Initiated by the November 29 Coalition*

*November 29 was declared by the United Nations as an International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.

**Funds are
Urgently Needed**

DEMONSTRATE! SUPPORT NEW AFRIKAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS!

**WED., SEPT. 1st,
12 NOON
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DEMAND:

**REMOVE SEKOU ODINGA FROM SEGREGATION
AT RIKER'S ISLAND!**

**TRANSFER HIM BACK TO GENERAL POPULATION
AT BROOKLYN HOUSE OF DETENTION!**

**WE HOLD COMMISSIONER BENJAMIN WARD
RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS SAFETY!**

**CALL AND SEND A MAILGRAM TO
COMMISSIONER BENJAMIN WARD:**

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100 CENTER ST., NEW YORK, NY.

**STOP THE ATTACKS
ON SEKOU ODINGA!
SUPPORT THE BLACK
LIBERATION ARMY &
THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMED
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Coalition to Defend the October 20th Freedom Fighters

P.O. BOX 6335, Chicago, IL., 60680

U.N.I. Administration Shuts Down P-1

U.P.R.S. Initiates Law Suit

On August 12, 1982, under the direct orders from the U.N.I. administration, university security carried out its employer's pre-meditated scheme by evicting the Union for Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) from Centro Albizu-Zapata (P-1). Security Chief, Edgar Davis, coordinated the eviction during the early morning hours of the day in order not to arouse student attention. Adding to the repression on latino student activism, U.N.I. security confiscated and refused to return the property, seized from P-1, which belongs to the collective body of the U.P.R.S.

This attack on student Democratic Rights on the part of the U.N.I. comes from the direct threat which the latino student movement poses to the U.N.I. administration, particularly Ronald Williams. Since his appointment as university president in 1976, Ronald Williams has not succeeded in doing what his employers had hired him to do, and that task was to destroy the latino student movement.

The U.P.R.S. will not tolerate this latest repressive act on the part of the university. A law suit in federal court has been filed by the U.P.R.S. in order to address the issue of the confiscated property and the closing of the portable. The suit does not serve as a recognition of the U.S. legal system, but as a means to expose the racist U.N.I. administration.

WE DEMAND

We, the U.P.R.S. and Que Ondee Sola demand that P-1 be immediately reopened and maintained for a minimum of three years until appropriate space can be found for a latino cultural center on campus.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- * Write to the University's Board of Governors and request that P-1 be re-opened and maintained open for a minimum of three years.
- * Call and write to President Williams and express your concern for the continued maintenance of P-1.
- * Attend U.P.R.S. meetings.

(Cont. from pg. 8) **Villa Sin Miedo**

Villa Sin Miedo was attacked and destroyed because it represented a threat to the plans of the Puerto Rican colonial government and the U.S. mining Corporations (Amex and Kennecott). The plan, better known as Plan 2020, which is an imperialist policy to convert Puerto Rico into an industrial-military base consisting of eleven industrial parks and 17 military bases to ensure their safety. Also the center of the island would be strip mined. The realization of the Plan means the destruction of the Puerto Rican nation.

The people of Puerto Rico were quick to condemn the colonial government in support of the Villa Sin Miedo residents. Many people sent food, clothes, shoes, and other articles to the dispossessed families, while others talked about the counter attack of the Puerto Rican clandestine forces against the government.

Meanwhile the people of Villa Sin Miedo will con-

tinue to struggle until the territory stolen by the yanki government is put in the hands of its true owners: the Puerto Rican people.



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POESIA

Hermano, si vas a Guánica
cuando hablan los políticos
oirás cuánto son ridículos
los borbotones de árnicas.
Adelantan la sabática
juerga de pájaros híbridos
y todos se ponen lívidos
dado que su gesto drástico
añade un apuro gástrico
a sus pasos antes tímidos.

Se escucha un himno extrangérico
que a todos suena aburrido
y peor que sudorífico
al que saluda yanquérico
su pabellón waterguérico.
Pasan las niñas carrólicas
y las damas washingtonicas;
se invocan glorias doláricas
aunque ya están desvaláricas
en sus bolsas marrazónicas.

Esto sí es un veinticinquido
guaniqueño mes de júlico
y se adoba un santo búlico
en un peñón genocídico.
Pero...

de pronto dá un brínquido
el pensamiento, y se asienta.
Ha pasado la tormenta
del colonial disparate
y el pueblo es escaparate
que honor de patria presenta.

Ven hermano ¿qué ha pasado?
Pues nada, que de repente
alguien visionariamente
dice: — ¡Manuel Matdonado!
Cierto, Manuel ha llegado.
Al sol la bandera brilla
y hasta Yauco y Guayanilla
el yanquismo se desbanca
porque el bravo Aguila Blanca
tiene una nueva guerrilla.

Va la pancarta adelante
como una caballería
y como fusilería
la marcha vitoreante.
Se hace el día más brillante
con la luz del corazón
rojo de antorcha pansión.
Y se oye grito a grito
este grito grito grito

de YANKI GO JOM, GO JOM!

Por JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER

Feliz Cumpleaños

Luis Rosa

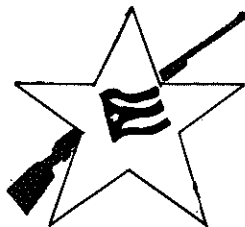
Prisionero de Guerra
Agosto 6

*Stateville Correctional Center
P.O. Box 112
Joliet Illinois, 60434
No. 2743*

Ida Luz Rodríguez

Prisionera de Guerra
Julio 7

*Dwight Correctional Center
P.O. Box C
Dwight Illinois, 60420
No. 7165*



Week Of Solidarity With The 11 Puerto Rican Prisoners Of War AUG.22-28

A HUGE SUCCESS

The National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War has successfully completed a week of solidarity with the Eleven Puerto Rican Prisoners of War. The purpose of this week was to raise much needed funds to continue the campaign to free the Eleven Puerto Rican Prisoners of War.

The National Committee distributed an excess of 4,000 issues of Libertad, its official organ, and over 15,000 decals. The committee would like to thank the Puerto Rican and Chicano-Mexicano communities along with other progressive people who contributed in the following manner:

- a) Donating one day's salary to the committee;
- b) Donating 8 hours of work, collecting money for the committee, distributing literature and other propaganda in support of the Eleven POW's on Saturday August 28, 1982.

The rally to culminate the week in solidarity with the Eleven Puerto Rican Prisoners of War, provided the participants with a barbeque dinner and ended with the showing of the film Puerto Rico.

