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Que Ondee Sola- November 1982

Teodoro Anderson

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U.N.I. Administration Determined to Oust Professor López !

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QUE ONDEE SOLA

November 1982 vol. XI num.5

Center For Program Development Approves CHICANOMEXICANO-PUERTO RICAN STUDIES

Despite continual harrassment of latino student activists by the U.N.I. administration, the student struggle continues as the ChicanoMexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program passed through the Center for Program Development in October of 1982 as a minor program.

The ChicanoMexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program is the focal point of latino student struggle at U.N.I. Passage of the program by the Center for Program Development can only be attributed to the concerted efforts of concerned students and faculty. The next committee to scrutinize the ChicanoMexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program will be the Counsel on Academic Affairs.

It is certain that whatever the ChicanoMexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program confronts, the Union for Puerto Rican Students, Que Ondee Sola and concerned students and faculty will try to make sure that the latino students receive a meaningful educational program.



**Over 100 Attend U.P.R.S.'
Commemoration of El Grito de Jayuya page 3**



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**ANGEL
RODRIGUEZ
CRISTOBAL**
mártir revolucionario,
víctima
del imperialismo



Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal, miembro del Comité Central de la Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña y líder de la región central de la isla, fue asesinado por el gobierno norteamericano el 11 de noviembre de 1979 en el calabozo de la prisión federal en Tallahassee, Florida. Lo torturaron por más de dos semanas en una celda oscura y fría, además le inyectaron drogas.

Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal, cialeño, padre de dos hijos, fue una de las personas arrestadas en Vieques, Puerto Rico en mayo de 1979 por oponerse a la presencia de la marina de guerra yanqui. Cuando le tocó enfrentarse a la corte federal americana en Puerto Rico, el joven agricultor rehusó reconocer el derecho de esa corte americana a juzgarle por estar pisando suelo puertorriqueño.

Junto a decenas de puertorriqueños, Rodríguez Cristóbal mantuvo que este acto de protesta, en las playas de Vieques, se debía a que nuestro pueblo en esta isla está siendo sometido a una guerra llena de terror, enfermedades mentales causadas por el constante ruido de bombardeos, pobreza causada por la expropiación de tres cuartas partes del terreno fértil de la isla, peligros para sus ciudadanos por las minas explosivas que se encuentran en las aguas de las costas y el constante abuso de las mujeres viequenses por parte de la marina de guerra yanqui. "Lo que están haciendo hoy en Vieques es lo que pretenden hacer mañana en Puerto Rico."

Por este delito de protesta en su propia tierra, Rodríguez Cristóbal fue encontrado culpable de traspaso ilegal en terrenos de la marina yanqui y sentenciado a seis meses de cárcel. Se declaró entonces Prisionero de Guerra y proclamó el derecho legítimo

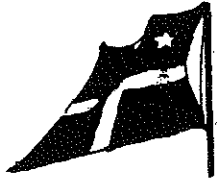
del pueblo puertorriqueño a la lucha armada contra el colonialismo de Estados Unidos. Estaba comprometido al desarrollo de un movimiento masivo en apoyo a esta lucha.

Con esta posición, Rodríguez Cristóbal expuso un ejemplo de valor y sacrificio para todas las compañeras y los compañeros arrestados, los cuales luego serían sentenciados. El fue el primero en tomar esta posición y el gobierno yanqui decidió dar una lección a todos los que, como Angel, se atrevieran a retar al sistema.

Apenas sentenciado lo transfirieron a la prisión de Tallahassee, Florida, en donde comenzaron de inmediato el hostigamiento. Lo pusieron a trabajar en la cocina, en donde desarrolló una infección en las manos. Le negaron tratamiento médico y él se negó a continuar trabajando. Lo castigaron metiéndolo en un calabozo donde los guardias constantemente amenazaban su vida.

Angel logró enviar una carta a sus compañeros y lo fue a visitar una abogada quien lo encontró mal de salud, pero alto en moral y espíritu. Terminada la visita lo devolvieron al calabozo donde comenzaron a gritar-

(vea página 4)



U.P.R.S. COMMEMORATES



EL GRITO DE JAYUYA

On October 29th, over a hundred participants, students and faculty, crowded into CC-217 to commemorate the 32nd anniversary of El Grito de Jayuya. The activity was sponsored by the Union for Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) whose theatrical group, Morivivi, surprised the audience with their interpretation of the historical event.

The highlight of the afternoon was guest speaker Josefina Rodriguez, mother of Puerto Rican P.O.W.'s Alicia and Ida Luz Rodriguez. Josefina spoke about the growth of the Puerto Rican independence movement since the 1950 insurrection and ending with the clandestine armed struggle of today.

Josefina Rodriguez also cited future U.S. policies such as Plan 2020 and the exploitation of the mines in Puerto Rico. In the following copy of the speech presented by Josefina, readers can better understand the colonial situation and the revolutionary struggle in Puerto Rico.



We are now 182 years in the struggle since the Republic of Puerto Rico was proclaimed. This great, though unsuccessful, event — celebrated as the El Grito de Lares, continues to set the tone and the ultimate goal of the struggle for the Puerto Rican people.

82 years historically separate Lares and Jayuya. Lares in the 19th century, Jayuya in the 20th century, give us a scenery of our history. It was said among the best elements of Albizuism that Lares shouldn't be repeated but it did repeat itself on October 30, 1950 in Jayuya.

For the generation that took by surprise the governor's residence in April 16, 1932, the event that broke in two the history of the colonial, imperialist relations was the revolutionary assassination of Francis E. Riggs on February 23, 1936. This expression, on the contrary, constituted a deal not to fail in the new way they decided to make their power.

Lares authorized sharply the Albizu Campos' affirmation that a "Country defined by arms is indestructible." Jayuya did repeat Lares when it comes to fight the enemy militarily. Lares and Jayuya cannot be judged isolated from one another. Both have to be seen in their revolutionary development in the historical process of Puerto Rico.

In the struggle of our Nation, two qualitative leaps, one Lares and another Jayuya, proves that the



Josefina Rodriguez explaining Plan 2020 and its genocidal consequences.

movement to liberate our nation follows two objectives: independence and social justice. This continual development gave Jayuya a military action that Lares didn't have.

In 1868, Lares was taken by surprise. People also fought in San Sebastian. In 1950, they took Jayuya right in front of the colonial resistance. They fought in Utuado, Ponce, Penuelas, Naranjito, Mayaguez, San Juan, Santurce, Arecibo. They tried to take over the Governor's Palace in San Juan; they fought fiercely in Utuado, and to give testimony to the international character of the war, they intended to kill the President of the U.S. in his very home.

To talk only about the military actions of Lares and Jayuya demonstrates how one movement ties Lares with Jayuya. They prove to us, not only that history is continuity, but that it is spiral, ascendent, political and military, that now looks into a way with new forms of struggle: the formation of a National Army, a liberator in which all the clandestine organizations meet according to the rules of prolonged peoples war, and a Socialist vocation which emerges from the new context of the Nation.

A close study of the situation in Puerto Rico reveals the importance of our natural resources to the annexationist forces. It has been discovered that in the Western parts, covering San Sebastian, Adjuntas and Lares, there are huge quantities of copper, nickel, cobalt and gold. In the Eastern parts, in the Sierra of Luquillo, there is sufficient data that indicates the possibility of large quantities of petroleum in the northern part from Manati to Carolina.

(Cont. on pg. 11)

COMMENTARY

On Monday, October 4th, 1982, the Que Ondee Sola newspaper mail box was the target of sabotage by unknown person/s. The mailbox, located in the mezzanine area above the Book Nook, contained feces placed by person/s attempting to discredit and hinder the work of the latino student publication.

This latest attack is part of a campaign of harassment directed at progressive latino students on campus who dare to struggle. The action is perpetrated and sanctioned by the insensitive U.N.I. administration which has openly attacked latino students and has paved the way for student lackeys' recent moves against progressive student organizations.

Presently, the Que Ondee Sola staff is piecing together the few bits of evidence concerning this sick act. The staff believes that the basis of this action is directly connected to the Que Ondee Sola Update

leaflet concerning the Union For Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) law suit against the U.N.I. administration's demolition of Portable One and their refusal to provide alternate space. The leaflet also called for support for the Sociology Club members, who exposed the racist position of Independent Club Board, I.C.B. In June of 1982, I.C.B. refused to pass the Sociology Club budget claiming that the student organization was too political and that it had close working relations with the U.P.R.S. and Q.O.S.

At Que Ondee Sola, we deplore such actions directed at latino students or at any other progressive groups on campus. This attack is not an isolated incident, but the latest in a series of harassments in order to defuse the struggle for student rights and quality education.

STUDENTS UNITED WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED

(de página 2) Angel Rodríguez Cristóbal

le que sería asesinado pronto. Lo amenazaron, con envenenarle la comida y le dijeron que matarían a la abogada. Luego le suspendieron la comida por varios días. Más tarde le inyectaron drogas hasta dejarlo en un estado sonámbulo.

El 10 de noviembre de 1979 recibió una visita de Juan Antonio Corretjer, Secretario General de la Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña, quien lo encontró cansado y demacrado pero fuerte y aun comprometido a sus posiciones políticas. Nueve horas después lo asesinaron, ahorcándolo en una celda.

Nuestro tributo al mártir puertorriqueño será continuar esta lucha hasta que Puerto Rico sea independiente y socialista. Sus asesinos merecen nuestra más militante respuesta. Su asesinato endurece nuestro compromiso para continuar con esta lucha hasta la derrota final del enemigo de todos los pueblos oprimidos: el imperialismo yanqui.

Angel Rodriguez Cristobal, siendo arrestado en Vieques por las fuerzas invasoras yanqui.



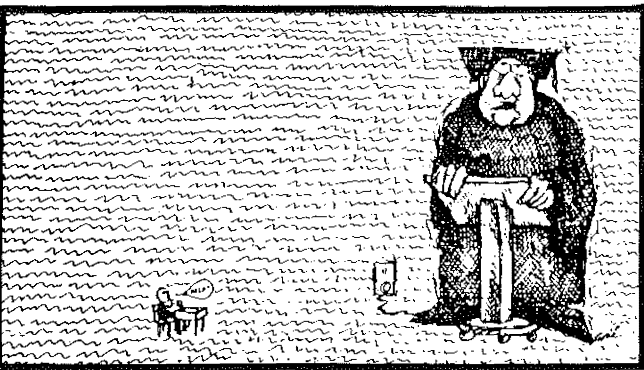
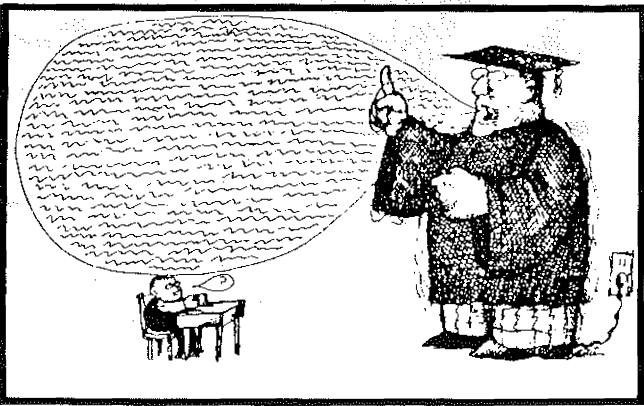
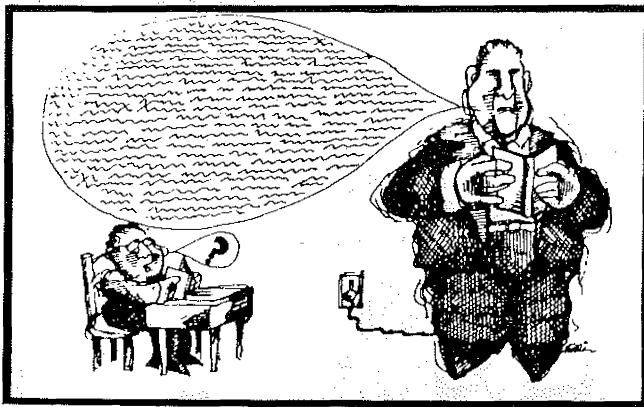
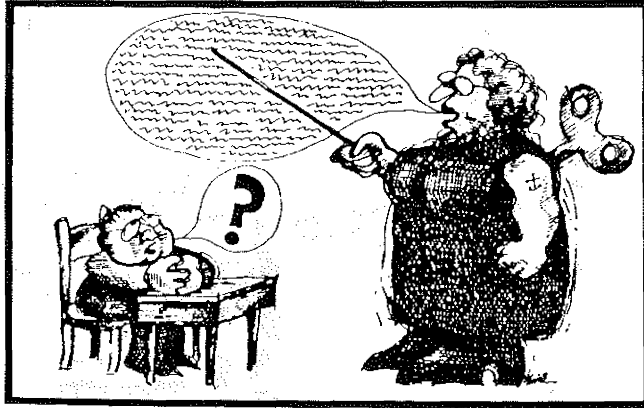
Union For Puerto Rican Students



Meets Thursdays at 1:00 p.m.
Services offered:

Tutoring
Cultural Awareness
Study Groups and other Political Activities.





LETTER FROM A FRESHMAN

I am a freshman at U.N.I., and at this moment, I do not know whether I will be allowed to remain at this university. Permit me to relate to you a series of problems that my friends and I have had to confront in order to continue studying.

In the society that we live in, there is the thought of attending the university, but this thought is not the same for everyone. Most nationally oppressed students do not even think that they will make it through high school. This feeling of despair is caused by the faulty educational system in our communities. Those who do graduate are ill prepared to continue in the university. The students that drop out are given another opportunity in this society called the "G.E.D. Test".

The G.E.D. is equivalent to a High School diploma, but what the people who administer the test do not tell you is that you are going to take a test that is very elementary, covering approximately 6 years of "regular" schooling; but limited in knowledge. I took the G.E.D. test some 8 to 9 months ago. The G.E.D. consists of 6 sections which are divided into the following topics: reading comprehension, grammar, math, science, history, and the U.S. and Illinois Constitution. After receiving the results I discovered that I'd failed the G.E.D. by 4 points. Before I continue, let me add that there is a 1 1/2 month wait for the results.

Before the fall term started I once again took the first page of the G.E.D. and the Constitution test. After another 1 1/2 month wait, I learned that I had passed the Constitution test, but had failed the G.E.D. by 2 points. By the time I received the results my stay in the university was endangered because I did not have a diploma. A few weeks ago, I once again took the G.E.D.. However, by the time I receive my test results, I may be kept from enrolling in the winter term or my records will be frozen.

If we think for a while about this administration and the whole educational system in the U.S., you can come to the conclusion that the only thing this system wants to do to you is **miseducate** you.

A Concerned Student

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION - NOV. 20, 1910

PROMISES FROZEN BY IMPERIALISM

November 20th, 1982 marks the 72nd anniversary of the Mexican Revolution. On this date Francisco I. Madero initiated the revolution which many Mexicans feel has not yet ended. Questions about the revolution's end rise from the fact that the majority of the goals and ideals, fought for so violently, have not been fulfilled. When the military dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz was overthrown, there existed a small privileged class in whose hands the majority of the nation's wealth was concentrated. The laboring masses, mostly agrarian, suffered and struggled to survive the poverty of a slave-like existence. Today, there is no military dictatorship-but Mexico is well on its way to becoming a facist state.

Failing to create true revolutionary change in Mexico's socio-economic and political structures, the mass social movement ended demoralized and crushed after some ten years of civil war and an estimated one million dead. The contradiction of reform, instead of revolutionary change was first manifested in the administration of Alvaro Obregon which began in 1920.

Obregon, like Madero, Carranza and the other caudillos who took military and political command of the revolution, came from the bourgeois and petit-bourgeois classes. With the exception of leaders like Francisco Villa and Emiliano Zapata, the leadership of the revolution was largely made up of landowners, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and professional soldiers. At the front of the struggle only Villa and Zapata represented the masses of the poor, workers and peasants which were the armies who fought and died under the various generals of the revolution. But this is only one factor adding to the reformist tendency instead of fundamental change in Mexican society at that time.

Another factor which stands out much clearer is the fact that revolutionary ideals became twisted and corrupted to serve the specific needs of the national and foreign bourgeois. An example of this is the demand for land by the peasant revolutionaries led by Emiliano Zapata. This was treated in typical reformist manner by distributing a limited number of small lots to peasant farmers who worked and cultivated this land for the benefit of the government. The land is only loaned to the farmers who keep a small part of their product while the government reaps the real fruit of their labor.

The same was done with the demand for popular education. Providing widespread public education appeared to be a very charitable act on the part of the ruling class. But the only reason education for the masses was to provide Mexico with a more educated working class which was needed as Mexico became



above-
Mexican revolutionary forces during the siege on the port of Mazatlán

increasingly industrialized after the revolution. The control and easy manipulation of the workers can be seen in the current celebrations of national holidays (such as September 16th) when the workers are forced to wear uniforms and march with their co-workers who must take orders from union officials who have sold out. In both cases, the revolutionary ideals of 1910 has become the means used to continue the exploitation and oppression of the rural and urban working class in 1981. The hypocrisy which exists in Mexico is best seen in the political party which dominates all government offices and controls all the elections. This party is called the Institutionalized Revolutionary Party (PRI) and it has done just that - it has made the promise of revolutionary change a

(Cont. on pg. 8)

EDITORIAL

In the U.S., especially in the urban centers, universities are places where students of nationally oppressed origin are molded into two types of students: students who live in contradiction to their studies and students who are in accord with their studies in theory and in practice. In order to understand these two types of students within nationally oppressed groups, one must understand the class interest of university students in general in a capitalist society, and one must understand the two different ideologies which they revolve around.

In general, university students in a capitalist society, by their class interests, relate to the sector of the petty bourgeoisie. Their privileged base allows them to spend less time in the production process and more time, free time i.e. leisure, to think about their immediate environment. In a capitalist society, the usual university student aspiration is to attain a diploma after having met the criterion of a university to then go to the job market and say "Here's my piece of paper. Now where's my job?" A large majority of students are plagued by this mentality. Although in the U.S., this privilege is relative within the framework of op-

pressor and oppressed nations, the student of nationally oppressed origin with the aforementioned attributes pertains to the first category of university students.

This type of university student, the student in contradiction to his/her studies, would study sociology in a classroom to then go to the neighborhood tavern and drink. This type of student would study Criminal Justice, a social science which involves the two different ways of looking at the origin of crime, to then become part of the world's most insidious repressive apparatus. It is clear that this type of student is least interested in his/her field of study. Instead, this type of student is interested in the short and long range individual benefits that he or she can receive. In contrast to this type of student, there is the student whose practices are in accord with his/her studies.

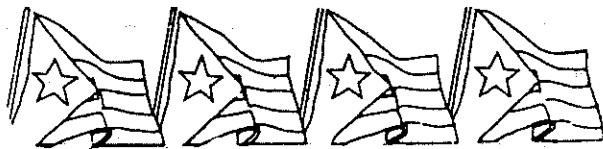
This type of university student, the student in accord with his/her studies in theory and practice, would study sociology in order to make social change within the society. This is the type of student who studies Human Services in order to better service their people and not capital which is used to oppress their homeland.

These two kinds of university students not only differ in their theory and practice, but, they also differ in their ideological conception of the world.

The student in contradiction to his or her studies has an idealist outlook on his/her immediate environment and world, because of their reluctance towards change. The only time this type of student is not opposed to change is when the change affects their individual interests. Otherwise the word "change" is not included in the vocabulary of the student in contradiction to his/her studies. On the other hand there is another ideological conception that students in accord with their studies work from: Materialism.

The student in accord with his/her studies has a materialist, i.e. a scientific outlook on his/her immediate environment and world. This type of student questions and probes to get to the origin of things. This type of student knows that things, including society, are in constant change and acts upon his/her immediate environment in order to change it for the betterment of humanity.

At U.N.I., we have these two types of students. If you are part of the nationally oppressed population at U.N.I., would you be able to distinguish the type of student that you are?



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.

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Staff Lillian Mercado José Olán,
 Andy Caballero Miriam Mercado
Contributors Sonia Rivera. José Avilés*

**STUDENTS UNITED
WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED**

Sociology Club Budget Still Not Approved

Even though being 5 months into the 82-83 fiscal year, the Sociology Club budget has not yet been approved. Although the budget was passed by student fees and allocations on October 12, 1982, Walter Williams informed club President Jose Hernandez that the Independent Club Board did not give student fees and allocations written authorization to approve the budget.

The main obstacle in the way of approval of the Sociology Club budget was caused when Chairperson of the Independent Club Board (I.C.B.) Rosy Santiago, refused to favorably break a tie in order to pass the budget. Rosy Santiago's competence as a Chairperson was displayed when she said that she needed more time to decide the fate of the Sociology Club budget. This, along with the overall racist and elitist manner in which the Independent Club Board scrutinized the Sociology Club and Union for Puerto Rican Student's budgets were direct attacks against two of the few progressive student organizations on campus.

I.C.B.'s contention was that the Sociology Club was too political and that their activities were too similar to those of other progressive clubs on campus,

and with their prejudicial, racist attitudes, the I.C.B. refused the Sociology Club budget by not making a decision on it. With this manner, the I.C.B. attempted to be the judge and the executioner of any progressive on campus who dares to struggle at U.N.I.

It is unfortunate that only the student clubs which struggle for a quality education are attacked. The Sociology Club is prone to various attacks by racist committees and the U.N.I. administration because of the club's challenge to pro-status quo sociologists and historians on campus.

The Sociology Club was proud and honored to have for its first activity a movie on one of the greatest New Afrikan Freedom Fighters of the 20th century — Malcolm X. This activity served two purposes: 1) To honor all those who struggle for a just and better society for all mankind, and 2) To show all those racist bureaucrats that a student organization has the right to present correct views, even if those views are unpopular with the university.

We at the Que Ondee Sola extend our solidarity to the Sociology Club members and that a favorable decision be made concerning their working funds.

(Cont. from pg. 6)

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

static institution. Clearly, this party does not represent the poor, but rather the rich and powerful. As such, it is insensitive, bureaucratic, and above all—repressive.

In 1968, on the afternoon of October 2nd, an estimated 400 to 500 men, women and children were



Pancho Villa (left) and Emiliano Zapata (right) meet outside Mexico City.

brutally massacred in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas by the Mexican army, acting under orders from the government. At the time of this savage attack on unarmed citizens, Luis Echeverria held the post of Secretary of the Interior — the decision to assassinate the protestors had to come from his office. The "Masacre de Tlatelolco," as it came to be known, marked a turning point in the history of repression in Mexico. It was the destruction of the mass movement as it was known. At that point many revolutionary groups went underground and some chose to begin urban guerrilla warfare. Other groups began to expropriate land outside the cities and form colonias, where a popular form of government has been instituted against continuous repression. The Comite de Defensa Popular, one of these groups, has over 350,000 members and along with other mass revolutionary organizations fights for the destruction of Mexico's neo-colonial system and reunification with the northwest occupied territories.

COUNTRIES WILL BE RENAMED

LAND WILL BE RECONQUERED!

MAPS WILL BE CHANGED!

**LONG LIVE THE SOCIALIST REUNIFICATION
OF MEXICO!**

U.P.R.S. MEMBER RECEIVES AWARD

On Tuesday, October 12, 1982, Union for Puerto Rican Students' member Antonia Rodríguez was awarded a \$100.00 scholarship by Proyecto Pa'lante Latino Women Advisory Committee. The ceremony was held in CC 218 and hosted by Myrta Badillo who presented Antonia Rodríguez with the scholarship. The following acceptance speech was given by Antonia upon receiving the award.

I want to thank everyone here today, particularly the Latino Women Advisory Committee for presenting me this award. I would like to stress the importance of such a committee on campus, especially on this day and age when it is hard for latinos to get a university education, but it is harder for latino women due to the double oppression we face in this capitalist country. We are not only oppressed because we are latinos, but we are also oppressed because we are women. This is one of the reasons why it is so hard for latino women to get an education.

It is a shame that this university does not offer any kind of programs for latino women, and it is also a shame that two years ago the latino students had to wage a struggle against this insensitive university, to maintain the only latino women counselor in Proyecto Pa'lante.

As we have seen throughout the years the only way this institution gives up a few programs to minorities is through a long and consistent struggle. For this reason the Union for Puerto Rican Students car-

ries on many struggles, not only to maintain the latino students on campus but also to get a qualitative education.

The Union for Puerto Rican Students has been struggling for many years to initiate the Chicano-Mexicano-Puerto Rican Studies Program and at this present moment the program is in its final stages towards implementation. The studies program has been approved within the Center for Program Development.

Another struggle the Union for Puerto Rican Students is waging is for a new cultural center. As most of us know, the university administration destroyed our cultural center and meeting place, in its attempt to eliminate the Union's presence on this campus. As a consequence of the university's move, the Union filed a law suit. It is a sad state of affairs that the latino students had to take this issue to federal court to be resolved, when the university could have simply maintained Portable One.

In conclusion, I would like to address the latino women and all minority women here today, may it be a student, counselor or instructor. It is very important that we become aware of the role women play in the struggle for social justice and revolutionary change across the world. I also want to say that there are people on this campus that have helped me very much. I want to thank all these people as well as the Latino Women Advisory Committee for helping me continue the struggle.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ADULTS

The Puerto Rican Cultural Center will be initiating an evening educational program for adults, which will include the following courses:

- Introduction to Photography
- English as a second language (E.S.L.)
- English I
- Introduction to Mathematics
- Intermediate Math
- Advanced Math
- Computer Programing I: Basic Language

Classes will begin November 29, 1982.
Register now at reasonable cost.

For more information call the Puerto Rican Cultural Center at 342-8023/342-8024 or visit the center at 1671 N. Claremont, Chicago, Ill.

In the community...

STOP THE GRAND JURY! No Collaboration!

On September 24, 1982, the FBI seized four leading members and one supporter of the Moviminetto de Liberacion Nacional (M.L.N.), a revolutionary organization of Puerto Rican and ChicanoMexicano people in the U.S. They were charged with criminal contempt of a federal grand jury investigating the Puerto Rican independence movement. Last winter these five, Ricardo Romero, Maria Cueto, Steven Guerra, Julio Rosado and Andres Rosado, refused to testify. They took the only principled stance that of non-collaboration and public support for the armed clandestine organizations that are fighting against U.S. imperialism. They face life imprisonment for their refusal to give physical evidence and testify against their own people.

TRAITOR MENDEZ TO TESTIFY AGAINST INDEPENDENTIST!

In a related incident, independentist activist Roberto Caldero will be sentenced on charges of illegal possession of a weapon at courthouse branch 321 on **November 30, 1982**. The traitor Alfredo Mendez, former prisoner of war turned government informant, is expected to testify against compañero Caldero.

ALL OUT TO COURT NOV. 18!

On **November 18, 1982**, compañero Félix Rosa will be appear before the Illinois State Appellate Court in Elgin, Illinois to appeal his conviction on another count of armed robbery in Lake County, Illinois.

The National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War urges our readers to attend the hearing and inform their friends and families about this important court date. Transportation will be available, call 278-6706 for more information.



CULTURAL

BENEFIT DINNER

PRESENTATION

A Benefit for the

**RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA
HIGH SCHOOL**

Saturday, November 20, 1982

5:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Josephinum High School, 1501 N. Oakley



Union for Puerto Rican Students
presents
Direct from the Dominican Republic

Grupo Lucuam

Friday at 12:00 p.m.

November 19 1982

Golden Eagle

(Cont. from pg. 3)

U.P.R.S. commemorates El Grito de Jayuya.

Plan 2020 and what it represents means Genocide for the Puerto Rican nation. In the past the emigration of thousands of Puerto Ricans to the U.S. was a policy of the State. It was issued to alleviate the social tension created by unemployment and poverty in general. Capitalism in Puerto Rico has developed but never to help the interests of the Puerto Rican people. The best example was the sugar cane industry. The U.S. ruined the rest of the agriculture to develop the sugar cane industry and as a result thousands of workers were left with no jobs.

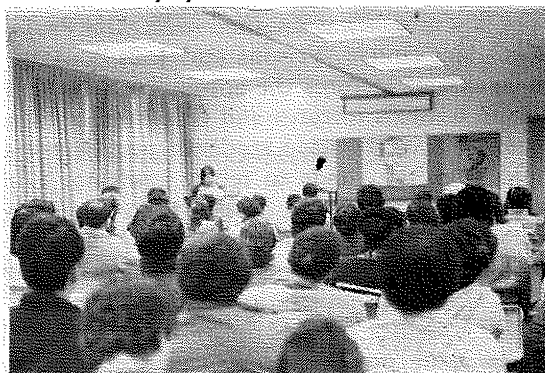
Light industry in Puerto Rico, such as sugar, has been destroyed by the heavy industry, primarily the petrochemical plants. The sectors that do not ally with the foreign capital deteriorate and die at the hands of U.S. imperialism.

There is a great contradiction that continues to exist throughout our history as a nation. We see that



The large audience was an indication of the efforts of the U.P.R.S. membership.

some sectors gain economically from this exploitation and that others have to beg for their survival. This is the sector that emigrates to the U.S. as a way out. In the immediate future we expect a large emigration of Puerto Ricans to the U.S. The crisis of the 60's-70's



Josefina Rodriguez addressing participants of "El Grito de Jayuya" commemoration.

forced many people to return to Puerto Rico.

The killings of leaders, Grand Juries, the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. are the answer to our people when they try to raise their voices: Villa Sin Miedo – and now the milk and poultry industries, which are the only remaining Puerto Rican owned industries. Who are the only forces that can't be touched? The clandestine forces.

Why does the enemy keep the 11 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War in jail as common criminals? Who are they and what do they represent? And, now there are 5 Puerto Rican and Mejicano/Chicano activists charged with criminal contempt in New York because they refused to collaborate with a Grand Jury. And the United Nations just decided not to discuss the issue of Puerto Rico, after intense pressure from the U.S.

In the last few years, we have seen an imperialist offensive that is clearly anticommunist, annexationist and which tends to deepen the dependency and inferior status of our people. Our people will be victorious.

Thankyou.

U.N.I. SPIES ON PROFESSOR LOPEZ'S CLASS

On Wednesday, November 3, latino students discovered the administration's plans to oust Professor López (again) from Northeastern. The administration (Provost Cownie) is attempting to terminate Professor Lopez's part-time contract by using the excuse that he "has not been holding his classes." This investigation will not only determine whether he will teach in the winter, but if he will get paid for teaching this fall (since his return, Professor López has not been paid).

The last attack was initiated soon after Professor López was rehired by the Criminal Justice Department to teach the course "Prisons and Jails." After receiving information concerning classroom assignments given in lieu of lectures the administration planted student spies to gather information on the content of Professor López's lectures and conspired by sending administrators to spot-check Professor López's class.

It is obvious to latino students, particularly the U.P.R.S., that Provost Cownie has ordered Dean Dobbs to hold back the funds to rehire Professor López. By firing Professor López, Provost Cownie wishes to punish the U.P.R.S., who has led the struggle to rehire Professor López and is presently engaged in a law suit against U.N.I. The administration has been forced to take this position due to the threat posed by the U.P.R.S., which has grown significantly in spite of the demolition of Portable One.

The U.N.I. administration understands that Professor López enjoys popular support from the latino students, who has flooded into his classroom. Presently Professor López has over 70 students registered and even more counting interested students who sit in on his lectures. In light of this, the university is moving quickly to push Professor López out in order to insure he will not play a role in developing the newly approved Chicanomexicano/Puerto Rican Studies Program. The U.N.I. administration chose to make its vicious attack upon Professor López during a very difficult time in his life; the recent death of his father.

It is university practice to at least express its condolences to those who have suffered the death of a loved one. Yet, it was at precisely this time that the administration via Provost Cownie, chose to attack Professor López, by stating that he had failed to meet his class.

It should be clear that on the occasions when Professor López has not held his class in the specified room, classes have been held in another part of the university community. The only time Professor López, class has not met was during the time he was in Puerto Rico for his father's funeral. Cownie's vendetta against Professor López has reached the lowest level of expected proper decorum in human relations.

The U.N.I. administration's latest scheme to fire Professor López must not be taken lightly by the U.N.I. community. We must make sure that Professor López returns the following trimester and other trimesters to come.

We Demand:

We, Que Onde Sola and U.P.R.S., demand that these attacks end immediately and that any questions regarding Professor López's class be directed to Professor López and not to Provost Cownie or President Williams.

If Provost Cownie or Dean Dobbs are conducting "empty classroom" witchhunts, they should attend Ignacio Mendez's classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

What You Can Do:

Attend U.P.R.S. meetings, attend Q.O.S. meetings, write and call Provost Cownie and Dean Dobbs, demanding that the attacks against Professor López end immediately.