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## Que Ondee Sola- March 1985

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# Que Ondee Sola

March, 1985, Vol. X VI, Num. 9

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

March 8, 1985 marks the 74th Anniversary of the foundation of **International Women's Day**. The origination of International Women's Day was on March 8, 1857, when the working women of the needle trades from the lower east side of Manhattan, protested against the oppression they faced on a daily basis. The protest was brutally interrupted by the police causing injuries to many women.

The *Socialist Women* in the United States in 1907 carried out mass demonstrations and meetings throughout the country. In 1910, Clara Zeitkin proposed that an International Working Women's Day be established at the Second International Conference of Socialist Women. The first International Women's Day was celebrated on March 8, 1911 in honor of the uprising of the working women in 1857.

There are many examples of women who participated a great deal in different struggles for social changes. One of the many was **Ming Khai**, a Vietnamese woman who participated actively in the organi-

zation of workers. She formed the *Long Hair Army*, which was a clandestine organization of working women in Vietnam. She remained in clandestinity until she was captured in 1941 by the French Government, who tortured and killed her. Another great woman was **Nodochda Krupskaya**, a well educated Russian woman who was highly skilled in revolutionary tactics, went into exile to work towards the revolution until the Russian victory in October of 1917. From then, she put all her efforts into the development of a Socialist Nation.

These are just a few examples of women around the world. There are also many Puerto Rican women who have contributed and participated in Puerto Rican History. Women such as **Mariana Bracetti** and **Lola Rodríguez de Tío** who played an active role in the *Grito de Lares* uprising in 1868 against Spanish colonialism. Women in Puerto Rico, such as **Luisa Capetillo**, **Georgina Montes**, and **Juana Colón**, not

(continued on page 7 )

**Mendez Refuses to meet with Students!  
Students to Press Charges!**

(See Editorial)



# Interview with George West

*This is the second part of an interview that was done during the month of January with George West, in our continuous interest in student issues and concerns. The first part appeared in the February, 1985 edition of QOS.*

**Q.O.S.:** Would you consider the development of a HOT-LINE for students when the Financial Aid Forms Come out?

**G.W.:** That would be a good idea, if a clear concept of its purpose was established. First we could prefer to deal with the student face to face; in this way all possible questions or problems that the student may have, can be answered and resolved right away. Second, we have a policy of not giving information through the phone, because we don't know who we are talking to. Third, we are afraid that the HOT-LINE may become a complaint line. In conclusion I don't think it is a possibility for now.

**Q.O.S.:** We understand that this fiscal year (1984-85) the UNI Financial Aid Forms were not available until April and they were due on May. Most students feel that they need more time. What created this situation and how will you avoid it in the future?

**G.W.:** The problem this fiscal year was that there were changes in the regulation for getting Financial Aid, therefore, we changed the application forms. This caused the delay. We were aware of the problems created by the delay, but it was not in our control. Next fiscal year we hope to have them ready early to avoid any problems.

**Q.O.S.:** You mentioned earlier that F.Y. 1985-86 could be more difficult, can you expand on that?

**G.W.:** There is a new verification process for all public universities which means that we could not give any campus awards, i.e. Work/Study, SEOG, etc. unless we had all the students documentation confirmed with the different agencies and offices. This means that all the papers that students may bring, must have a verifying letter with it, i.e. welfare, Social Security, etc. So far we have been flexible with certain information, but with this new regulation our work will be more difficult. The only possible solution that we see to this, is that students make an extra effort to have all their information in on time and as accurate as possible, in order to avoid delays.

**Q.O.S.:** What is the university and specifically the Financial Aid Office doing to prepare for expected

cut-backs? How will these cut-backs affect Financial Aid recipients?

**G.W.:** We must remember that this is a public institution. We have to follow the different rules and regulations that may be requested by the state and federal government. On the issue of the proposed budget cut we anticipate that the following programs will be affected: Guaranteed Student Loans, NDSL, PELL and SEOG. At this point we are requested to limit the amount of students receiving Guaranteed Student Loans, making this service the most affected one. The PELL and SEOG grants are going to be replaced with some kind of Block Grant, which will reduce a good portion of the money that the students receive in individual grants. The government is also talking about eliminating the federal portion of the NDSL which is the largest part of the grant.

So far the money that is allocated to this Financial Aid Office has not been altered, but there is a greater demand for this money. As far as which would be the most affected students by these cuts would be the needy and the middle income ones. Also students that are late will be affected. The longer the students take to submit their papers, the smaller are the chances of receiving Financial Aid.

The only thing that has not been affected is the Work/Study Program. There may be an increase of 60% which will enable a good percentage of students to work.

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# Editorial

On Thursday, February 21 UPRS and QOS representatives, following UNI's Student Grievance Procedure, attempted to meet with Mr. Méndez. The students wanted to discuss the incident that took place on January 10 in which Mr. Méndez ordered the forceful removal of three registered students from his class. Unfortunately the meeting was unsuccessful since Mr. Méndez refused to address the issue and walked out of the History Department Chairperson's office. Mr. Méndez' behavior is indicative of his history on campus; one of lies, unprofessional conduct and disrespect for the latino student body.

Before leaving the meeting Mr. Méndez, frustrated with the student entourage, involved himself in a heated argument with the PRINT reporter covering the meeting. Mr. Méndez stated to the fact that the PRINT reporter was being used. How can the best example of a puppet at UNI have the moral authority to tell anyone that he or she is being used? Mr. Méndez has been *unsuccessfully* used by the UNI administration for over four years to destroy the latino student movement on campus.

The following is the official student's complaint lodged to the History Department Chairperson, Mrs. Steinburg, after Mr. Méndez' unprofessional scene.

MEMO

Date: February 21, 1985

To: Dr. Steinberg

From: UPRS and QOS

On Thursday January 10, 1985, three students, Lisa Salgado, Lourdes Lugo and Antonia Rodríguez — who were officially registered in Introducing Latin America taught by Ignacio Méndez — were ordered to leave the room by Ignacio Méndez upon his immediate arrival. The students who were sitting in the classroom, told him that they were registered for the class and asked why they were told to leave. Ignacio Méndez immediately called a security officer, who was waiting outside the room, and ordered him to remove the students from the classroom. The students were forcefully removed by the security officer and placed under false arrest.

We strongly believe this was an unjust and repressive act which violated the student's rights. The same morning of the illegal arrest, the three students met with Dr. Steinberg, chairperson of the History Department to file a complaint against Ignacio Méndez. A few weeks later the students met with Barbara Cook, who informed them about the Student Senate Grievance Policy.

On February 14, 1985 the UPRS and QOS sent a memo to Ignacio Méndez to arrange a meeting to deal with the matter at hand.

On February 21, 1985 the UPRS and QOS representatives tried to meet with Ignacio Méndez. Ignacio Méndez refused to meet with the students in his office and proceeded to the office of the chairperson of the History Department. Ignacio Méndez refused to deal with the event that took place on January 10, 1985 and walked out of the office.

We want to press charges against Ignacio Méndez and demand immediate disciplinary action against this kind of violation of student's rights.

Union for Puerto Rican Students  
QUE ONDEE SOLA

CC: Dean Dobbs

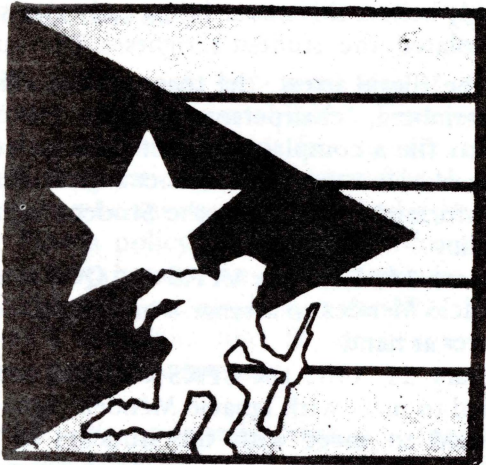
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Pedro Silva, Luis Vásquez  
Contributors . . . . . Lourdes Lugo



# UPRS Celebrates Puerto

*Saludamos a todos los que respetan la  
Saludamos a todos los que respetan la  
Saludamos también a todas las tiranías  
la Patria porque están contados sus días*



*La libertad, Sancho  
es uno de los más preciosos dones  
que a los hombres dieron los cielos  
con ella no puede igualarse  
los tesoros que encierra la tierra  
ni el mar encubre;  
por la libertad, así como por la honra  
se puede y debe aventurarse la vida...*

Cervantes

*Feliz el que pensó lo bello, sintió lo  
grande, amó a mujer, sirvió a la patria, habló  
su lengua, escribió un libro, y con pasadas  
soledades recuerda a los que leen las propias,  
y con presentes dichas enamora y canta  
agradecido la buena forma y buen empleo  
de la existencia.*

—José Martí



Monday: April

9:00-10:00 A

10:00-2:00 P

12:00-1:00 P.M.  
tion, Rm:CC2

Tuesday: Apr

10:00-2:00 P.M.

11:05-11:40 A  
Rm:2044

12:30-1:30 P  
Destrucción d  
Rm:CC217

Wednesday: A

10:00-2:00P.M  
Square

2:00-3:00 P.

Thursday: Ap

8:15-9:30 A.M

10:00-2:00 P.

12:00-2:00 P  
Puerto Rican  
sentative of t  
Room TBA.



# Rican Cultural Week

*libertad del hombre.  
libre determinación de las naciones.  
s que pueden haber dentro y fuera de  
s.*

Pedro Albizu Campos

1, 1985

- M. - Movie "Puerto Rico," Rm:3003
- M. - Art Exhibit, Village Square
- M. - Open Ceremony/Cultural Presenta-  
7, Free Refreshments

2, 1985

- M. - Art Exhibit Village Square
- M. - Movie "Villa Sin Miedo,"

- M. - Speaker on "Plan 20/20 La  
e Puerto Rico" - Alexis Massol

3, 1985

- M. - Art Exhibit, Bake Sale, Village
- M. - Movie "Corretjer," Rm:CC215

4, 1985

- M. - Movie "La Operación," Rm:SC240
- M. - Art Exhibit, Village Square
- M. - Closing Ceremony/Speaker on  
Prisoners of War, Nitza Lopez, Repre-  
e Chicago Civic/Religious Committee,





# JUAN/CONSUELO

*“Hay hombres que luchan un día y son buenos. Hay otros que luchan un año y son mejores. Hay quienes luchan muchos años y son muy buenos. Pero hay los que luchan toda la vida, esos son los IMPRESCINDIBLES.”*

Bertold Brecht

No hay y nunca habrán suficientes palabras, en nuestro vocablo, para describir la vida y obra de dos de las más grandes figuras revolucionarias—poéticas que jamás haya conocido Puerto Rico y América Latina.

Juan Antonio Corretjer, nació en Ciales el día 3 de marzo de 1908 y Doña Consuelo Lee Tapia nació en Río Piedras el día 29 de marzo de 1904.

Desde temprana edad muestran ser seres independientes y con profundas inquietudes buscando la verdad. Demuestran hondas tendencias al desarrollo de las letras. Tendencias que más tarde se convierten en realidades, en grandes obras poéticas. En las mismas palabras de Don Juan:

*“Para este oficio, amor, nací poeta.  
Para mostrar a la luz del cielo amado,  
cuando la maldición mancha la tierra  
y el crimen va por montes desatado,  
¡Como llama en mi pecho la poesía  
y yo con canto, y pólvora contesto!  
El canto pongo a repicar la ira  
pólvora en cada sílaba del verso.”*

Lo que destaca más aún a Juan y Consuelo es su enorme contribución a la lucha por la independencia de Puerto Rico. Don Juan se afina en sus ideologías en 1925 cuando ingresa al **Movimiento de Renovación Vanguardista**. Doña Consuelo se integra a la lucha debido a dos grandes hechos históricos del 1936. El primer suceso, la Guerra Española y el segundo el encarcelamiento de los nacionalistas puertorriqueños. Desde entonces ambos participan activamente en la lucha, hasta el punto en que se han convertido en dos altos valuartes de la liberación puertorriqueña. La consistencia en sus principios, su alta moralidad y su compromiso los destaca sobre todas las figuras que haya conocido la historia de Puerto Rico. Esto se acentúa acertadamente en las palabras de Don Pedro Albizu Campos cuando dice: *“El pueblo puertorriqueño ni puesto de rodillas podría pagarle a Juan Antonio Corretjer lo que él ha hecho por la independencia de Puerto Rico.”* (1930)

Otro hecho que los destaca es la hermosa comunión que existe entre los dos. Tal es el grado de esa comunión que ni siquiera cuando ambos están en prisión hay un momento de separación emocional. La separación física lleva a Don Juan a escribir uno de sus más sobresalientes poemas **“Distancias”** escrito en 1957.

Lo que sobresale aún más en ellos es su desinterés en sí mismos y sus honestos sentimientos hacia otros. Esto lo vemos claramente en el poema de Doña Consuelo **“Decires”**.

*“Ama a tu prójimo como a ti mismo”  
asi creen forjar nobleza en almas infantiles  
Creo yo que “ama a tu prójimo porque es  
tu prójimo” bastaría  
ese generoso deseo de amar y ser amado,  
de compartir el suelo sobre el cual  
se posan nuestras tiernas plantas  
echando a andar  
cayendo levantando y volviendo a caer.  
Buscando apoyo hasta por fin estar erectos  
en un enorme mundo de prójimos.  
“Vive y deja vivir”  
otra gota de “sabiduría”  
que a veces quema nuestro ser, si es cierto  
que amamos al prójimo.  
Pero creo yo que “vive y ayuda a vivir”...*

(Vea página 7)





# UPRS Conmemora Natalicio de Julia de Burgos

El pasado 14 de febrero la **Unión de Estudiantes Puertorriqueños** conmemoró el nacimiento de una de las más destacadas poetisas de Puerto Rico y América Latina, Julia de Burgos. Los estudiantes Luis Ortiz, Carmen López, Milly Santiago, Eva Melendez y la representante del Grupo Cultural Moriviví, Sonia Rivera dieron una magnífica presentación sobre la vida y obra de la poetisa.

La suave voz de Luis dio la expresión estética de la poesía de Julia. La voz firme de Carmen presentó la firmeza en la poesía de Julia. La voz lírica de Sonia dio el sentimiento musical que de Burgos puso en su

poesía. La presentación de profundo sentimiento por Milly Santiago expresó ante todos su Julia interior. Eva extremó al público con la Julia negroide de *Ay, Ay, Ay, que yo soy grifería*.

Voces de todos tonos se unieron para rendirle homenaje a Julia de Burgos. Frente a más de 50 estudiantes se presentó la ardua y profunda vida de nuestra poetisa. Nacida el 17 de febrero de 1919 creció junto al Río Grande de Loiza, el cual más tarde se convertiría en una de las partes más importantes de su poesía.

## Juan/Consuelo...

Doña Consuelo y Don Juan en sus 4 décadas de vida unidos se convirtieron en una sola figura. Danny Rivera capta esta hermosa unidad en su poema "A Juan Antonio Corretjer en su homenaje"

*"Juan Consuelo  
Cordillera y semilla  
poeta y poesía que germinan  
la verde geografía  
de este pueblo Borinqueño..."*

Hoy en la ausencia física de Juan Antonio Corretjer queda Doña Consuelo Lee Tapia de Corretjer llevando en sí su imagen y la de él. Aún si ambos se ausentaran quedaría por siempre su imagen por ser "el alma de Puerto Rico en letra y arma," por ser puertorriqueños "basta el último sentir de la tierra en que nació."\*

\*Poema Para Otro Aniversario - J.A.C.

## International Women's Day...

only worked towards liberating their homeland, they also organized working movements. These women did not work alone, they struggled alongside men and together founded the **Federación Libre de Trabajadores** (Free Federation of Worker's).

The struggles did not end when Spain granted autonomy. Women continued to struggle, especially in the 1950's, in the *Grito de Jayuya* uprising against United States domination in Puerto Rico. This uprising was led by **Blanca Canales** and **Isabel Rosado**. Another great example of courage is **Lolita Lebron** who led the Nationalist attack on congress on March 1, 1954 with **Rafael Cancel Miranda**, **Irvin Flores**, **Oscar Collazo**, and **Andrés Figueroa Cordero**. Bringing

to the doorsteps of the colonizer the struggle of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement.

Among the 15 prisoner of war there are six women, **María Haydeé Torres**, **Ida Luz Rodríguez**, **Alicia Rodríguez**, **Carmen Valentín**, **Dylcia Pagán Morales**, and **Alejandrina Torres**, who have sacrificed their lives along with **Carlos Alberto Torres**, **Oscar López Rivera**, **Luis Rosa**, **Guillermo Morales**, **Adolfo Matos**, **Elizam Escobar**, and **Ricardo Jiménez**. These courageous people have paved a path for all to follow. This path can be walked by men and women as a nation towards liberation.

Women are becoming more conscious of the importance to struggle alongside their comrades. Together, men and women, can create a society where there is respect for all.

**Long Live International Women's Day!**

## Interview...

**Q.O.S.:** Do you have any additional comments or suggestions that may be helpful or informative to the student body?

**G.W.:** I would like to take this opportunity to inform the students on some new developments in the Financial Aid Office, like the development of a seminar program for high school counselors. Also we would like to announce a change in the termination policy. We have expanded the period of probation to one year, and students can continue to study as long as 75% of their accreditation is completed. We would also like to urge students to participate in our upcoming workshops.

**Que Ondee Sola** thanks George West for his cooperation and sincere interest in helping the students.



# UPRS and Sociology Club celebrate

## **INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY**



### **SPEAKER:**

Josefina Rodríguez

### **MOVIE:**

Simplemente Jenny

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1985

Rm. CC 218

12:00 NOON

Refreshments will be served.