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Que Ondee Sola- October 1982

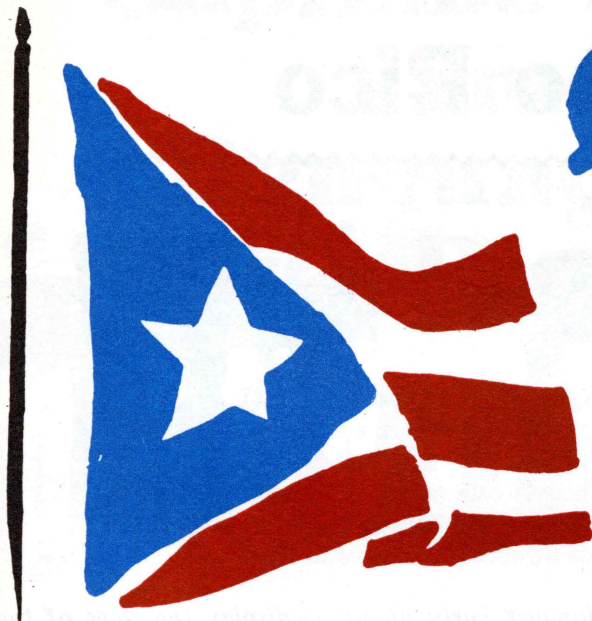
Teodoro Anderson

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QUE ONDEE SOLA

OCTOBER 1982 VOL. XI NUM. 4

Support Continues... Boycott Tremendous Success !

The boycott of Ignacio Méndez' classes this fall trimester by the Union for Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) and Que Ondee Sola has been a major success. This trimester, Ignacio Méndez was scheduled to teach the two following courses in Puerto Rican history: 1) Themes in Puerto Rican history and 2.) Themes in history: Puerto Rico Precolumbian to 1898. In the first class, four students remain in the classroom and in the second class, no students remain to hear Ignacio Méndez' distorted views on Puerto Rican history.

The purpose behind the one-year-old boycott of Ignacio Méndez' classes has done exactly what it was directed to do, and that was to notify the racist History Department and U.N.I. administration that the latino students are not going to tolerate an Ignacio Méndez, or any other person that comes from the same opportunist camp to teach Puerto Rican history at U.N.I. In his one year at U.N.I., Ignacio Méndez has allied himself with the most reactionary, racist elements on campus, and, instead of helping the latino students, he conspires to expell students who dare to expose his incompetence.

The fact remains that if Ignacio Méndez does not raise his class enrollment, the U.N.I. administration can not justify having a professor who earns \$25,000 a year to lecture to walls. Under a full time union

(Cont. on pg. 7)

Daniel Kielson Attempts To Revoke U.P.R.S. Charter !

During a Commuter Center Board of Managers meeting held on September 21, in the Heritage Room, Vice President of Student Affairs Daniel Kielson put forward a motion calling for the chairperson of the Board — Joe Wright, to send a letter to Charter Review pointing out that the Union for Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) was causing and creating a disruption of their meeting. The motion was quickly challenged by Professor Angelina Pedroso and student representatives on the Board.

After refusing to answer questions asked by students concerning the purpose of his motion, Mr. Kielson withdrew it. The purpose was quite simple— to punish by revoking the U.P.R.S. charter. Mr. Kielson's actions came after the Latino students had adjourned their meeting and left the area. The Latino students had called a meeting in the Heritage Room at the same time as the Commuter Center Board of Managers to protest the Center's inability to furnish permanent space and the university's foot dragging concerning a Latino cultural center such as Portable One.

Mr. Kielson is one of the defendants in the U.P.R.S. lawsuit against the university. His actions in the Commuter Center Board of Managers meeting are a continuation of a long history of attacks against the U.P.R.S.. He has used his position to entrap and strip students of their rights, such as the case of

(Cont. on pg. 7)

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

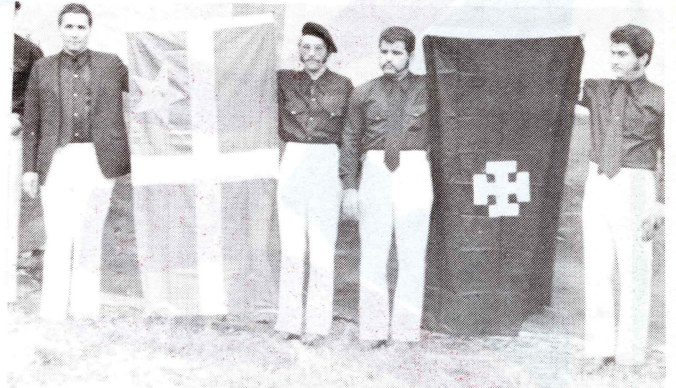


The U.S. occupied Puerto Rico in 1898, invading the island with 16,000 soldiers. After 2 years of martial law, the U.S. imposed their government over the island. By taking over the economic and political institutions of the island, the U.S. imperialists converted Puerto Rico to their colony. The U.S. empire, as a unique hegemonist state, not only imposed their government, but their culture over the Puerto Rican nation as well.

As a result of the need to combat the disregard of the Puerto Rican nation, the Nationalist Party arose as a splinter group from the Union Party of Puerto Rico in 1922. Initially the nationalist party was a cultural association which dedicated itself to the celebration of national holidays and the revival of the Puerto Rican culture, which was being destroyed by U.S. intervention.

It was not until 1930 when Don Pedro Albizu Campos became president of the Nationalist Party that the party became more political. Don Pedro, a man who graduated from Harvard University, and was the first one to expose the island's relationship to the U.S. as imperialism. When the Puerto Ricans were able to interconnect this relationship, the Puerto Rican independence movement took a giant step forward. It is interesting to observe that it was at the very juncture when the synthesis of the national and class questions began to materialize, that the colonial apparatus unleashed its most repressive instruments against the national liberation movement.

As the repression grew, the Nationalist Party saw a need to develop a revolutionary vanguard, attempting to show the way out of the misery and disorder. Some of the most outstanding actions of the Nationalist Party were: the revolutionary execution of Colonel Riggs in February, 1936; the rebellion of October 30, 1950, better known as El Grito de Jayuya, under the leadership of Blanca Canales, Elio Torresola, and Carlos Irizarry, where the Nationalists proclaimed the 2nd republic of Puerto Rico (the 1st one is Lares); on November 1, 1950, as part of the rebellion to expose U.S. direct involvement in Puerto Rico, Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola attacked Blair House and on March 1, 1954 four Nationalists, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores, and Andrés Figueroa Cordero attacked the Congress of the United States.



(Nationalist Party members display the flags of the Republic and the Party)

After 60 years the Nationalist Party continues to exist despite the attacks of the U.S. government. The Puerto Rican movement has learned many lessons from the struggles of the Nationalist Party. Today the independentist movement has taken a higher level of struggle characterized by Marxist/Leninist clandestine groups.

The Nationalist Party played a vital role in the struggle for independence and social justice in Puerto Rico. The Nationalists' courage and sacrifice for the principles of humanity will be long remembered after the liberation of the Puerto Rican nation.

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Supreme Court Justice James Duff Denounces Student Due Process Policy

The following letter of resignation by Jim Duff clearly demonstrates how Northeastern's due process policy has been utilized to repress Latino student activists on campus. James Duff is a former member of the Student Senate Supreme Court, who also served on the Student Judicial Hearing Committee for two years. It was through his efforts that a member of the Student Supreme Court now resides on the Judicial Hearing Committee.

September 21, 1982

TO THE EDITOR:

As of September 21, 1982 I have resigned my position on the Student Judicial Hearing Committee. The Judicial Hearing Committee and indeed the Due Process Policy does not serve the best interest of the UNI Student Community. As an individual member I can no longer in clear conscience serve.

Being a member of the committee since its inception (1980) it is my opinion that the Due Process Policy is only a tool used by this administration to control certain elements of the student population. So far this tool has only been used to control the Latin students at Northeastern, unfortunately the policy could at anytime be turned against any group or organization.

Student members, myself included have fought for changes within the committee itself. Last April student members asked for two important changes that would have made the committee more viable in administering justice to students on trial before the committee. Change one would have given student members a binding vote on their decisions. (Committee members only recommend decisions to Kipp Hassell who then decides whether or not he will abide by the decision.) Change two would have named an alternate to Kipp Hassell when there was an appearance of conflict of interest. This change was particularly important because many times the person pressing the charges against the students is Dan Kielson, Kipp Hassell's boss.

Both requests for changes were denied. When I asked the administration people present what changes they were willing to make one member said, "we're debating whether or not to give student members 3 credit hours for participating." Administration came prepared with a bribe.

I, as an individual member don't want your three credit hours, I want justice for our students. I call upon President Williams to either radically change the Due Process Policy or abolish it.

James G. Duff
Chief Justice
UNI Student
Supreme Court

Tlaltelolco Massacre

An Example Of Student Activism

On October 2nd the Mexican people and all oppressed people around the world will pay tribute to the thousands of students massacred in the Plaza of Tlaltelolco, Mexico. In the midst of a political and economic crisis, the Mexican government was spending over 90 million dollars to host the 1968 Olympic games while many of its people went hungry, without homes or jobs.

The Mexican people wanted changes, particularly the students who organized themselves as well as the workers to make demands which threatened the puppet power structure of the Mexican state. The Tlaltelolco massacre was the Mexican governments response to the demands of its people who began to mobilize in great numbers against the fascist system.

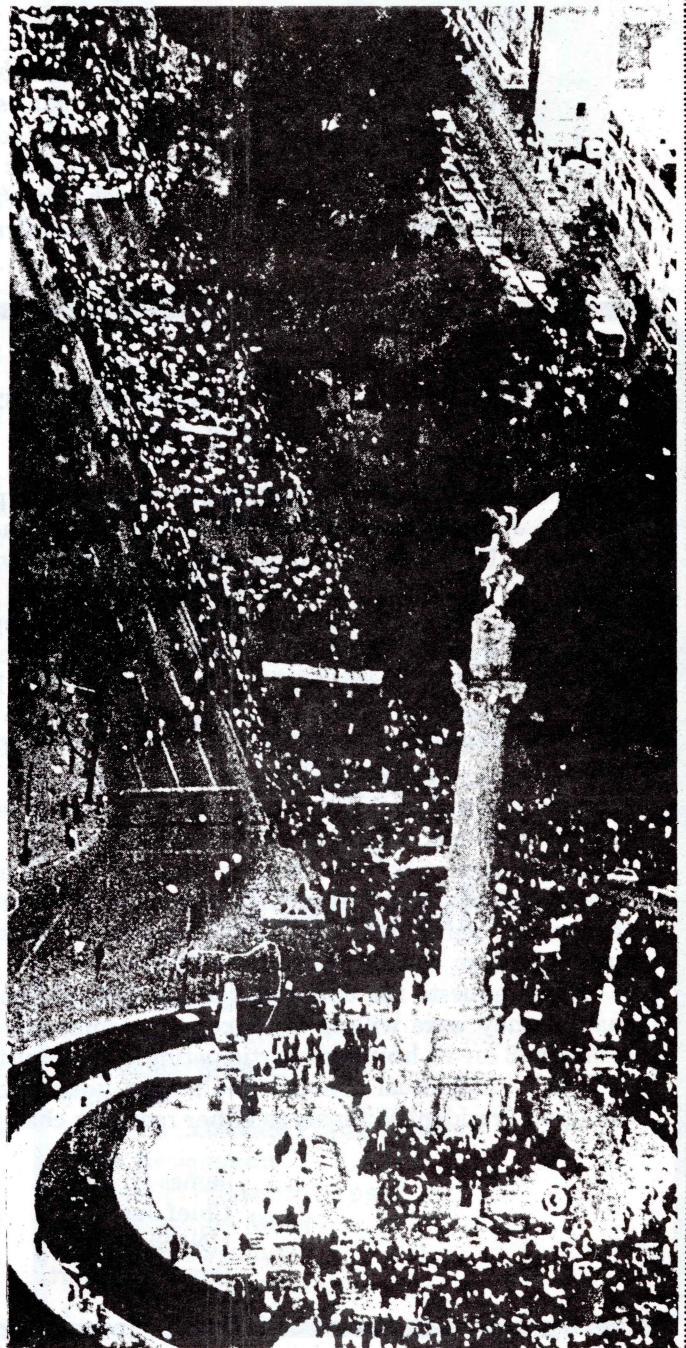
Due to the rising repression on the part of the Mexican government, a national strike was called on August 27th. An estimated one million people, the largest organized anti-government demonstration in Mexican history, took to the streets to expose the hypocrisy of Mexico's liberal image across the world. The Mexican government responded with tanks and armored cars which resulted in a lethal confrontation and the deaths of many demonstrators.

After a hard line State of the Union Address by Mexican President Diaz Ordaz, the students became concerned with the lack of freedom and the dilatory position of the government to postpone national discussion on the issues affecting the people until after the Olympics. Unrest continued and the students threatened to disrupt the opening of the Olympic games. Diaz Ordaz then ordered ten thousand army troops in full battle dress to sieze the university campuses and to arrest over 500 students.

October 2nd, 1968 student and worker's organizations called for another outdoor demonstration culminating with the rally at the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in the District of Tlaltelolco. At 6:30 p.m. army and police units arrived in tanks and armored vehicles. Immediately before the initial firing a helicopter flying overhead dropped flares illuminating the Plaza while a hail of bullets rained indiscriminately upon the demonstrators.

The death count has never been clarified, but over a thousand students were killed. People were lined up, searched, beaten and thousands were jailed. The abuse by repressive forces went as far as beating to death survivors of the massacre. Many families don't know the whereabouts of their sons and daughters who participated in the demonstration.

The Massacre of Tlaltelolco will long be remembered for the courage and sacrifice of university students. Their struggle to make changes despite the consequences is the greatest example of student activism.



Massive anti-government demonstration - October, 1968

EDITORIAL

Since the demolition of Portable 1 (P-1), the U.N.I. administration has not attempted to address the issue regarding the Union for Puerto Rican Students' (U.P.R.S.) need for space comparable to P-1. Instead, the U.N.I. administration has diverted the real issue by saying that the U.P.R.S., like any other student club or organization, must go before the Commuter Center in order to be assigned space.

Although, the U.P.R.S. is an established chartered student organization on campus, it by no way means that its membership's needs are identical to any other student organization on campus. The factors that created the need for a Latino Cultural Center that would respond to the needs of Latino students, are the astronomical figures of high school drop-out rates, chronic unemployment and other societal ills that plague ghettos. Also to address the other point raised by the U.N.I. administration, P-1 has never been under the control of the Commuter Center. Instead, P-1 fell under the supervision of the Campus Planning Committee at U.N.I.

This is why, in the past, the U.P.R.S. never approached the Commuter Center for permanent space and why they chose to take other avenues to maintain P-1 open. When the U.P.R.S. finally decided to apply for space, it was done with the inten-

tion of proving to the U.N.I. community that the question of finding permanent space for a Latino Cultural Center on campus could not be resolved by the Commuter Center. This was proven when the U.P.R.S. was denied permanent space by the Commuter Center shortly after having applied.

The Commuter Center could not respond appropriately to the U.P.R.S.'s need for permanent space, because their major function is to assign temporary space. The only permanent space under the control of the Commuter Center are being occupied by Media Row, CCAB, Student Government and the Game Room. Beyond the places mentioned which are presently being used, the Commuter Center has no power to assign permanent space.

So as the excuses become fewer and fewer, it becomes evident that the U.N.I. administration never did nor will it ever willingly address the issue of space regarding the U.P.R.S. This is why they presently find themselves in the midst of a lawsuit. It is imperative that students become aware of the real issue at hand, because along with the denial of space, comes the complete exclusion of latino students, and other Third World students from Northeastern Illinois University.

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*

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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Co-Editor Antonia Rodriguez
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Andy Caballero
Contributors Sonia Rivera, José Avilés*

FELIZ CUMPLEAÑOS

PRISIONEROS DE GUERRA

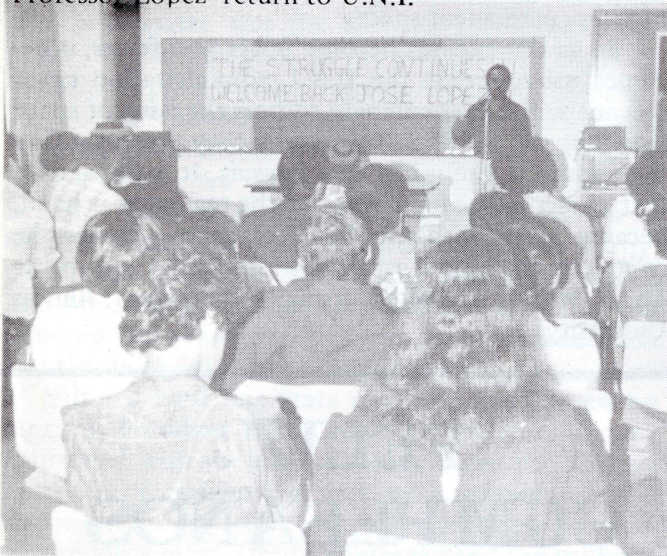
Carlos Alberto Torres Sept.		Adolfo Matos Sept.
Dylcia Pagán Oct.		Alicia Rodriguez Oct.

LIBERTAD PARA LOS ONCE

Latino Students Celebrate José López's Return

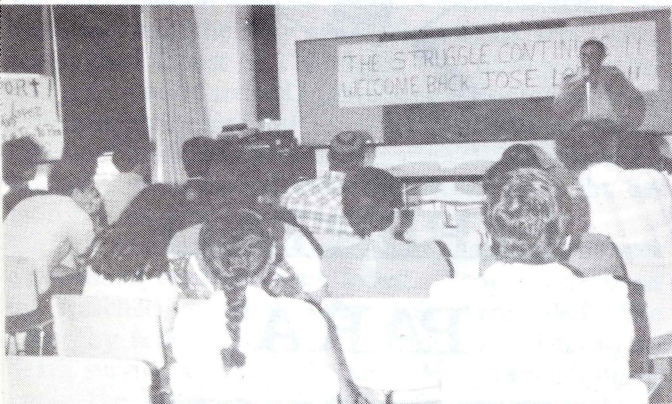


On September 9th, 1982, the Union For Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.) celebrated Professor Lopez' return to U.N.I. with a welcoming activity. The celebration was held in CC-217 and featured student and faculty messages stressing the importance of Professor Lopez' return to U.N.I.



(Above: Alberto Rodríguez welcomes Professor López back)

The large audience consisted of students, faculty, and community leaders who had struggled over a year for this moment. Within the crowd there were skept-



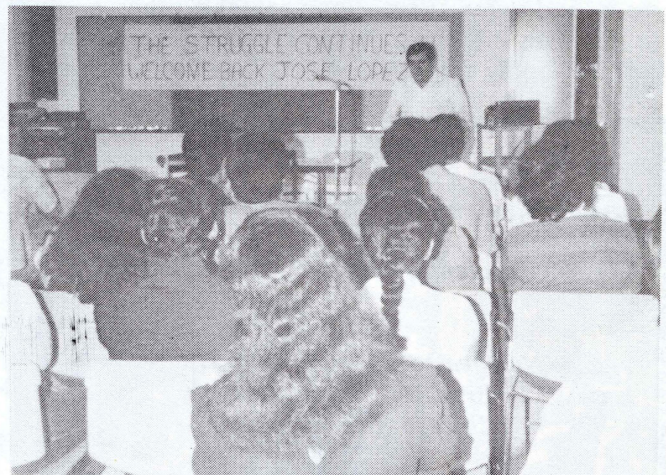
(Above: Charlie Barber speaks to participants)

tics who thought that Professor Lopez would never return and students who had heard about the issue of Professor Lopez but had never seen or heard him.

After messages were heard from Jaime Delgado, counselor from the Proyecto Pa'lante Program, Alberto Rodriguez from the Special Services Program, Dan Stern, Sociology Professor, Charles Barber, Professor of History and from the Union for Puerto Rican Students, Professor Lopez addressed the gathering.

Mr. Lopez opened with an anecdote about a professor who was arrested while giving his lecture. The cited professor was incarcerated for 14 years and when he returned to the university, his first words to his students were "As I left off yesterday." Mr. Lopez repeated these same words as the participants responded with applause. Mr. Lopez continued by conveying his congratulations to the U.P.R.S. upon bringing about important changes within the university or in his words "consequential."

The two interesting notes from the activity were: 1.) History Department Chairperson, Joseph Morton, remained outside CC-217 witnessing the student and faculty support for the man he helped terminate one year ago, and more important 2.) there was a large turnout despite a hectic first day of classes where most students are trying to get professors signatures to get into closed classes, buy books, and attain book waivers from an insufficient



(Above: Professor López addresses students)

financial aid department. Que Ondee Sola Staff welcomes back Mr. Lopez and calls upon all students to struggle for quality education!

**Students United
Will Never Be Defeated**

Davis' Resignation: More Than Meets The Eye

The latest shake up in U.N.I. security has been the recent resignation of Edgar Davis, coordinator of U.N.I.'s Public Safety Department, better known by most of its employees as the Northeastern Police Department. Edgar Davis' departure comes at a time when the U.N.I. administration and security find themselves on trial due to their continual harrassment of latino student activists on campus.

The official U.N.I. security response regarding Edgar Davis' departure was that Edgar Davis resigned to find a more lucrative position in the same field. It seems hard to believe that Edgar Davis could find a more comfortable position than that of coordinator of Public Safety at U.N.I., which paid him a salary exceeding \$30,000 a year. Others in security said that Edgar Davis' inability to handle managerial duties led to dissension within the department.

Whether Edgar Davis left voluntarily or not, one thing stands clear to the staff of **Que Ondee Sola: Edgar Davis' resignation and the quiet ushering in of a new coordinator corresponds to something much bigger than just a personnel change.**

In the past few years, we have noticed a restructuring of U.N.I.'s security department. For example, the U.N.I. security personnel has changed from a less conspicuous group of unarmed men dressed in blue blazers, to a fully uniformed group of men equipped with high caliber guns and even a bomb specialist has been hired by the department to investigate the recent so-called bombings on campus. Along with these changes, U.N.I. security has been called on numerous occasions to serve as a witness in student judicial

hearings regarding latino student protests on campus.

The restructuring of U.N.I.'s security and Edgar Davis' resignation is part of an overall strategy that will enable police departments and security systems in universities, as well as those in banks and corporations to have a more solid control of an area that has the potential to become rebellious. As U.S. imperialism declines, the bourgeoisie must guarantee that the universities and inner cities across the country do not become rally centers of revolutionary awakening as was the case in the 1960's and early 1970's. While the U.S. prepares for a Third World War in a futile attempt to maintain its crumbling empire, U.S. imperialism knows that the stability of its internal colonies which are forced to reside within the defined continental borders of the U.S. is paramount.

So here at U.N.I., it is not unusual for latino students to be kept under surveillance by U.N.I. security or even the Chicago Red Squad or F.B.I. because the hysteria has been already prepared at U.N.I. to depict any latino student activist as terrorists. Also, with the recent one year leave of absence of U.N.I. administrator Otis Cochran to study univeristy law, it becomes evident that it is necessary to have a special repressive force in order to fully enforce these laws.

More importanly, it is evident that U.N.I., like any other institution presently within U.S. imperialism is attempting to reaffirm and support an incessantly dying empire.

Support Continues... (Cont. from pg. 1)

contract, Ignacio Méndez is protected for two years from low class enrollment. One year has already past and there is only one trimester left in Ignacio Méndez' contract to pick up his low class enrollment.

The U.N.I. administration is desperate, the History Department is desperate, and Ignacio Méndez is desperate. They underestimated the strength of the latino student movement and now they are paying dearly for it.

Kielson Attempts... (Cont. from pg. 1)

Irma Romero. Mr. Kielson has also used his cronies, administrative underlings and student lackeys to spy and create bottlenecks to keep the U.P.R.S. from serving their constituency.

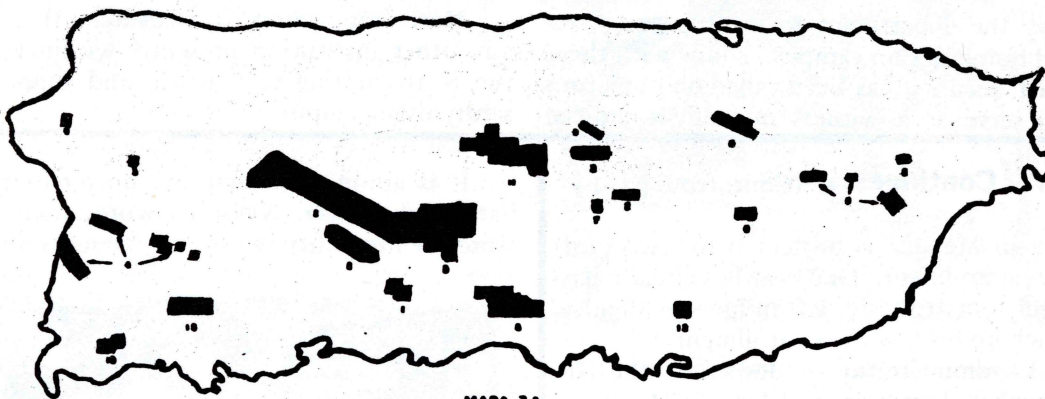
It is about time that this university took a good hard look at Mr. Kielson's work, then banish him from the university before the students do it!



Pictured in the Foreground is C.C.B., in background is U.P.R.S. Both groups attempting to have meeting in Heritage Room at same time.

Adelantan Preparativos para la Explotación Minera

- * *La Junta de Planos deniega permisos de segregación, utilizando, plano regulador de uso de terrenos (1985-2020) donde separa 37,000 cuerdas para la explotación del cobre y níquel.*
- * *La carretera num. 10 de Arecibo a zona minera estará lista para el 1985 y será utilizada para transportar equipos gigantescos.*
- * *Instituto de Cultura realiza inventario arqueológico en la zona minera para que esto no impida la minería.*
- * *Más de 700 cuerdas en área de los yacimientos han sido compradas por compañías mineras norteamericanas.*
- * *Negociado de Minas de los Estados Unidos asesora al gobierno de Puerto Rico.*
- * *Deforestan zona utilizando terrenos agrícolas.*
- * *Esterilización masiva merma población del área minera a la mitad.*
- * *El cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de los Estados Unidos diseñó y construye la represa más grande del Caribe en Ponce, para dar abastos de agua a la minería.*
- * *Canalizan dos ríos en Ponce para rescatar terrenos inundables donde ubicarán Parque Industrial Minero y facilitar la construcción de un superpuerto.*
- * *Construyen acueducto alrededor de toda la costa para crear eficiencia y controlar el agua potable.*
- * *"Plan de Reagan" para el Caribe proporcionará ayuda técnica para la exploración y explotación de yacimientos de cobre, petróleo y otros recursos naturales.*
- * *Puerto Rico, Centro de Procesamiento de Minerales del Caribe.*



Área de Recursos Potenciales de Minerales Conocidos o Probables
Depósitos

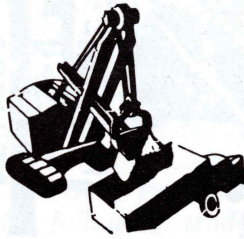
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. hierro | 8. zinc y cobre |
| 2. cobre | 9. hierro y cobre |
| 3. oro | 10. metales preciosos y cobre |
| 4. níquel | 11. plomo, zinc, plata y cobre |
| 5. molibdeno y cobre | 12. plomo, zinc, metales preciosos y cobre |
| 6. manganeso y cobre | 13. plomo, molibdeno, metales preciosos y cobre |
| 7. oro y cobre | |

Fuente: Departamento de Obras Públicas. Área de Recursos Naturales. Negociado de Geología.

(vea página 9)

(de página 8) *Adelantan Preparativos para la Explotación Minera*

Estudios y exploraciones realizadas en todas las décadas desde el 1900 al presente, demuestran que Puerto Rico es mina todo. Posee lo que Estados Unidos no tiene e importa 85 por ciento de ellos: minerales estratégicos necesarios para la industria de la guerra, como el níquel, cobre, cobalto, titanio, manganeso y otros; además petróleo.



Ante la necesidad estadounidense, se presiona para iniciar el nuevo modelo de desarrollo económico de la isla basado en la explotación minera. En forma secreta, engañosa y aislada desde el 1980 se construye la infraestructura necesaria para poder iniciar en su momento este nefasto proyecto, que atenta contra la integridad territorial y social de los puertorriqueños.

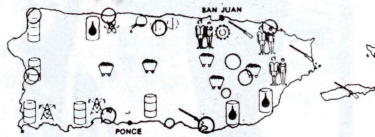


Al concluir la construcción de la represa en Ponce, 7,500 puertorriqueños habrán sido desahuciados. Bajo el agua quedarán sepultadas sus viviendas, escuela, iglesia y todas las ilusiones de estos 7,500 puerto-



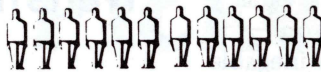
¡PELIGRA NUESTRA NACION!

PENETRACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN PUERTO RICO



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------|
| ○ | FABRICAS DE QUIMICAS (etapa de planeo) | ○ | COMPLEJO INDUSTRIAL |
| ● | EXPLORACION DE COBRE | ○ | COMPLEJO DE PETROLEO |
| ○ | REFINERIA DE COBRE | ○ | PETROLEO |
| ○ | INDUSTRIA LIVIANA | ○ | FARMACUTICOS |
| ○ | BASES MILITARES ESTADOUNIDENSES | ○ | PLANTA TERMO-ELECTRICA |
| ○ | REACTORES NUCLEARES | | |

riqueños. Las miles de personas que residen en la zona minera serán expulsadas de ésta, como lo fueron las personas que ya se han visto obligadas avendersus terrenos en esta zona.

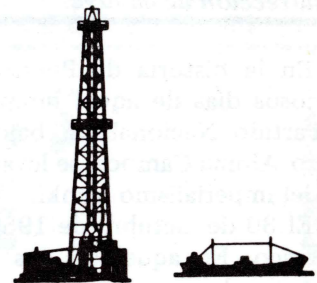


La esterilización masiva que se lleva a cabo en Puerto Rico, especialmente en la zona minera, evita el crecimiento de la población; evita el crecimiento físico

de la nación puertorriqueña. La contaminación que traerá este proyecto de minería a cielo abierto y la refinería de minerales será tal, que la vida en Puerto Rico se hará imposible.

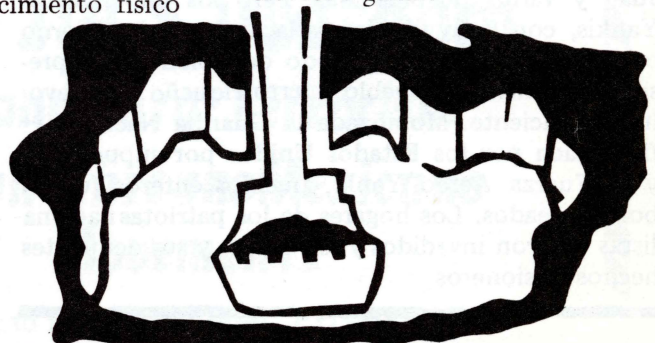


Todo este plan económico, que desarrolla los Estados Unidos para Puerto Rico, demuestra que los puertorriqueños somos un estorbo para los planes estadounidense ¡Los puertorriqueños no importa donde estemos, ya sea en Vieques, Peñuela, Ponce, Villa Sin Miedo, la zona minera, nos hemos convertido en estorbo en nuestra propia patria! Una vez iniciada la minería los Estados Unidos no se detendrá en la destrucción de bosques, barrios, pueblos, en fin, toda fuente de vida.



Puertorriqeno, PELIGRA NUESTRA NACION. No podemos permitir nada que facilite la explotación de las minas. El futuro de Puerto Rico está en su reconstrucción y no en su destrucción. Atrévete a luchar, atrévete a ganar.

NO A LA EXPLORACION MINERA



EL GRITO DE JAYUYA

**Reafirmación
de la Nación
Puertorriqueña**

La Guardia Nacional Estadounidense participó directamente en suprimir la insurrección de Jayuya.



En la historia de Puerto Rico se destacan los gloriosos días de aquel momento histórico, en que el Partido Nacionalista, bajo el liderato de Don Pedro Albizu Campos, se levantara en armas en contra del imperialismo Yanki.

El 30 de octubre de 1950 marca este momento histórico. En aquel día los compatriotas Nacionalistas proclamaron, en el pueblo de Jayuya la segunda República de Puerto Rico. Con sus vidas y a fuego de cañón los patriotas reafirmaron — al igual que los héroes de Lares — el derecho inegable de Puerto Rico a ser libre, independiente y soberano.

La revolución Nacionalista se propagó a través de la isla hacia Utuado, Arecibo, Naranjito, San Juan y varios pueblos más. Pero los imperialistas Yankis, con la ayuda de sus lacayos en el gobierno colonial, iniciaron un período de violencia y represión en contra del pueblo puertorriqueño y la revolución naciente. Mobilizada la Guardia Nacional — financiada por los Estados Unidos por supuesto — y la Fuerza Aereo Yanki, pueblos enteros fueron bombardeados. Los hogares de los patriotas nacionalistas fueron invadidos y saqueados y sus ocupantes hechos prisioneros.

“La Patria Está Pasando Por Su Gloriosa Transfiguración”

DON PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Siendo menos en número y luchando contra el poderío del imperio Yanki, los Nacionalistas dieron muestra de un valor y patriotismo incomparable. Esos hombres y mujeres que arriesgando sus vidas y con un coraje admirable, vivieron las palabras de Don Pedro: “La Patria es Valor y Sacrificio”.

La Revolución de Jayuya es el vivo testimonio de un pueblo que en lucha por su dignidad se levantó en armas para expulsar las fuerzas invasoras de su territorio.

U.P.R.S. Commemorates El Grito De Lares

On Thursday September 23, 1982 the Union for Puerto Rican Students commemorated the 114th anniversary of the Grito de Lares — the activity was held in the cramped Commuter Center room 219. The festivities included a play by the Doña Consuelo Lee de Corretjer Child-Parent Development Center and a speech by Professor Jose Lopez.

The following student message was given by Lourdes Lugo, member of the Union for Puerto Rican students.

On behalf of the Union for Puerto Rican students, I welcome you to our commemoration of an important historical event - El Grito de Lares.

This significant date is not studied well, if it is at all, in the high schools. In the university, El Grito de Lares is hardly mentioned and in this particular university, you will not get the correct interpretation by its so-called Puerto Rican historian Ignacio Méndez.

El Grito de Lares was where the Puerto Rican people defined themselves within the context of a certain geographical area; more importantly a distinct psychology and interest was forged thus transforming themselves into nationhood.

When the town of Lares was taken over by the revolutionary task force led by Mariana Bracetti, Manuel Rojas, Matías Bruckman and 400 armed men with knives, machetes, and with a few guns, the first Republic of Puerto Rico was declared. Even though the rebellion was crushed by the Spanish forces, a legacy of struggle was rooted in the Puerto Rican masses for independence.

This struggle continues today from student movements demonstrated here on campus and in other universities, to mass consciousness widely shown in Villa Sin Miedo, to the glorious Armed Clandestine movements in Puerto Rico and the U.S.A. Thank-you.

**GRAND JURY, F.B.I. U.S.
JUSTICE IS A LIE**

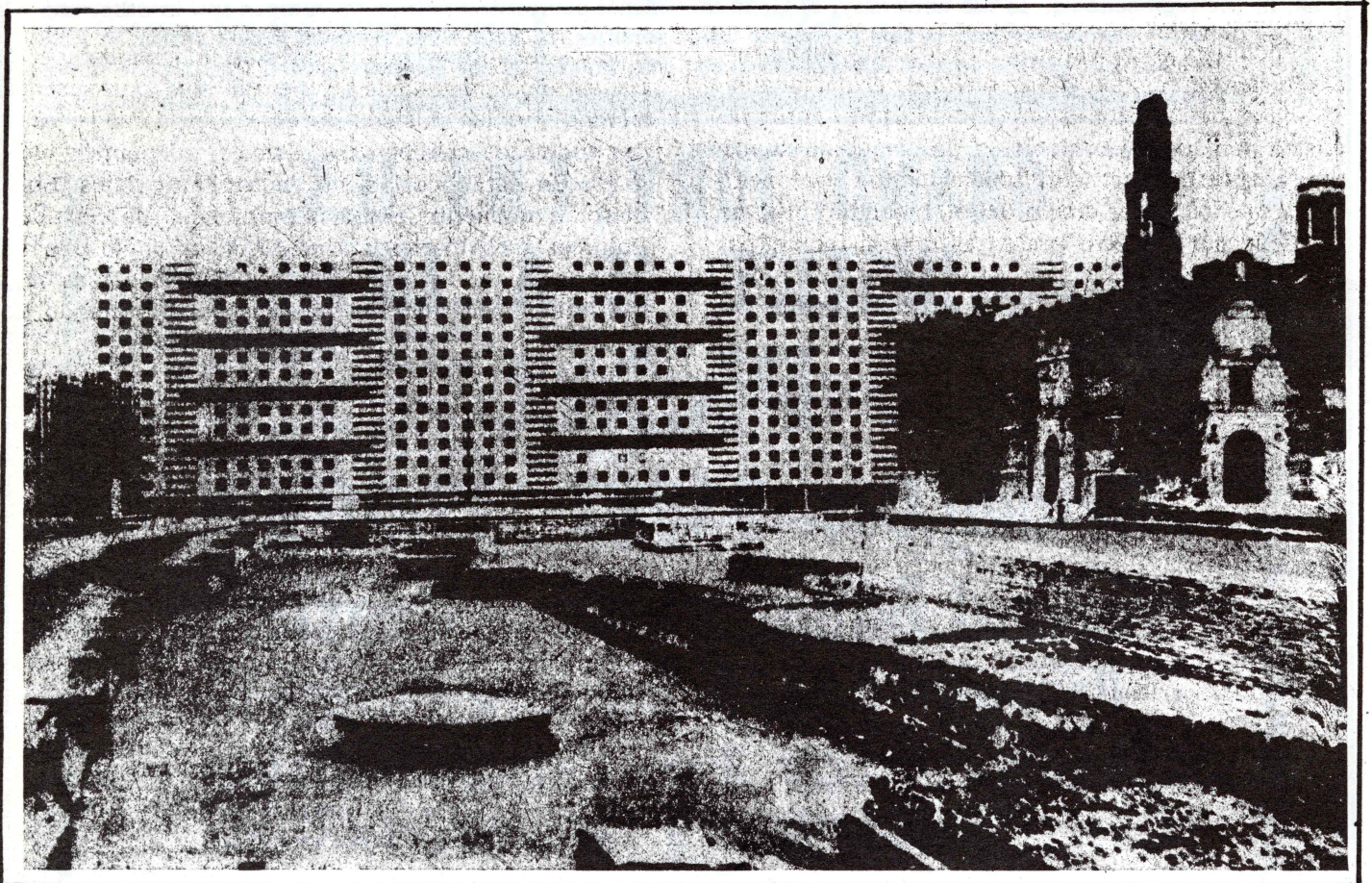
Picket

**Friday, Oct. 8, 1982 12:00 pm
Federal Building 219 S. Dearborn
Denounce F.B.I., Grand Jury Terrorism
Against Puerto Rican ChicanoMexicano
Revolutionary Movements**

sponsored: National Committee to Free Puerto Rican P.O.W.s

**In Commemoration
of
the Valiant Students Who Fell
in MEXICO**

**At The
Massacre of
Tlaltelolco
On Oct. 2, 1968**



PLAZA DE LAS TRES CULTURAS where one thousand students were massacred by the Mexican government.