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Prof: Gladys Correa Gains Deanship At Hostos College

(Reprint from Hostos Community College News)

Appointed dean of students at a college where approximately 80 percent of the student body is Puerto Rican and Black, Gladys Correa, a native New Yorker born and reared in East Harlem, sees herself as "an agent of change." The new dean declares softly that she will only consider that she has "made it" when "the whole community makes it." Hostos, she says, is part of this community, and that is why she wishes to continue her work in education at the new South Bronx community college.

Dean Correa's parents--both Puerto Rican--were, she says proudly, "people who knew who they were," and she, her brother, and her sister identified closely with the island. Clearly, identity was not a family problem, for Dean Correa's brother, Herman LaFontaine, is the principal of P.S. 25 in the South Bronx (the first bilingual public school in New York City); her sister is a teacher in Puerto Rico involved in bilingual education; and she has nearly 20 years of experience as an educator.

Regarding her new role at Hostos, Dean Correa says she would like to see the students services area act as a

cohesive team. Faculty, counselors, and students alike, she explains, will feel fulfilled only if they feel they are using their potential. She suspects that there have been many at Hostos who have not been drawing on this potential. Also, she says, there must be a closer coordination of activities between student services personnel and faculty to make greater use of the college's resources.

Any reorganization in her area that takes place, she says, will be undertaken to respond to the needs of students. The use of physical space itself must reflect human needs; it must encourage more interaction, not meaningless compartmentalization in private cubicles.

An advocate of bilingual education, Dean Correa believes that a student should be permitted to pursue his studies in his dominant language, with intensive study in a second language, and with proficiency in both languages being the final result. Furthermore, she adds firmly, bilingual education should not just happen haphazardly, but should follow a carefully planned model which must be

continually evaluated.

Previously an assistant professor in the Department of Psychology, Sociology, and Philosophy at Staten Island Community College, Dean Correa was also the faculty advisor to the Puerto Rican Organization (PRO), advisor and consultant to the PRO Summer Administration Internship program, and chairman of faculty panels on Student Leadership Seminars as well as of panels on "Intragroup and Intergroup Relations" and "Minority Groups--Racism in America" at SICC.

An Anderson Fellow from 1967-70, Dean Correa taught graduate courses in group dynamics and human relations at New York University during this period.

She worked as a Human Relations Assistant with the Board of Education from 1966-67. Starting as a Spanish teacher in the public school system, Dean Correa spent eight years at Junior High School 83 where she was Coordinator of English as a Second Language and six years at Brandeis High School where

she was made Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages and subsequently Chairman of the

Department of English as a Second Language.

Her long list of consultant experience includes such clients as the Bilingual Education Program in District 2, the Spring Institute for Human Relations for Exchange Teachers Program, the New York Board of Education, and the New York State Department of Education. She has additional professional experience as a group therapy counselor with the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, a lecturer and researcher on birth control with Mount Sinai Hospital, and an East Harlem community worker with the Youth Board Center.

Dean Correa has traveled widely throughout the United States working as a specialist in training in intergroup relations and projects for social change.

Dean Correa holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in Spanish from Hunter College and is currently completing her doctoral studies at the Center for Human Relations and Community Studies at New York University.

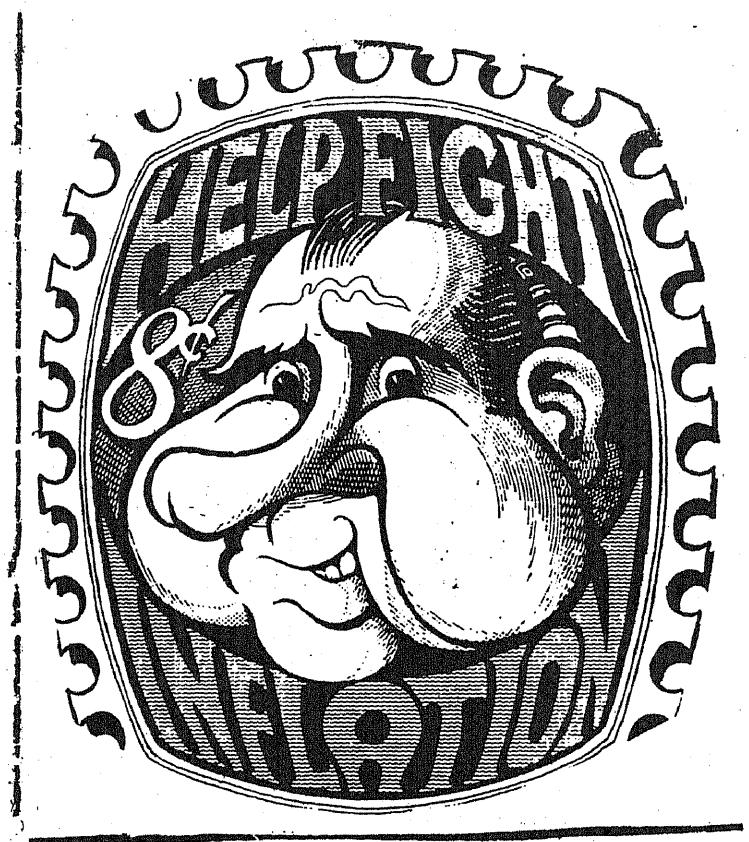
Mrs. Correa lives in Brooklyn with her 15-year-old daughter, Diane, a student at John Dewey High School.

EDITORIALS

Disease: Inflation

Cure: Wage And

Price Freeze = A Farce



No matter how hard the President of the United States tries to exorcise medicines to bring under control the problem of inflation, this country is very much beset by divisive domestic problems. So far the medicines have not had any effect.

The wage and price freeze does not seem to have worked out so far. Prices of too many commodities are still soaring.

On the other hand, ironically, every employer in the U.S.A. has followed the wage control to the letter, union contracts or not.

To us, this freeze seems to be designed to break out unions and not to appease inflation. Labor has most to lose by the wage freeze while the price freeze gives businessmen enough loopholes to escape effective controls.

Case in point: The 10% surcharge on imported products will be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. The absence of a freeze on profits, dividends and interest rates guarantees that the wage-price control hits only working people. It makes a mockery of union and non-union contracts and prohibits wage increases. On the other hand Big Business received a 10% tax incentive for new plant and equipment. No wonder employers are cheering!

SICC Parking Problem: A Sick Condition

Granted-Staten Island Community College does have problems that will take time for their solution. But, we believe that parking space is at a premium and that much more space should be made available to the students of this college.

The Police Department is having a field day with their continuous harassment to the students and at the same time, every other day, putting up "No Parking" signs all around the college, robbing the students from their limited space to park cars.

We suggest that a committee of the students and faculty should be formed to study the parking situation and try to come up with sound suggestions to alleviate the problem NOW and not six or eight years from today. There is a lot of real estate going to waste around and in the college property that can be used properly.

We propose that one very effective way to obtain more parking space would be to move the guard house from the west side fence all the way to the intersection of Renwick Ave. and Milford Drive. This move will give the college all of Milford Drive right into the college property for parking space.

This paper welcomes form the students any other suggestions, the more the better, that can be implemented by the administration to help alleviate the problem Now. You can do these by dropping them off at the PUNTO offices in room C-129.

Police Corruption & Staten Island

The recent investigation conducted by the Knapp Commission disclosed the festering situation that has existed in the Police Department for many years. It is all to the good that finally the suspicion that the public has had about this situation has been confirmed. Now there is no more secrecy about it.

What remains to be seen is to what extent has corruption taken roots on Staten Island proper. There is no denying that Staten Island is no exception to this disease of bribes and payoffs. Here too, are the rackets, construction payoffs, business protection, etc.

Another "fact" that is not too convincing is the way the Police Commissioner handles men under his command guilty of corruption, what does he do? These men are transferred to another precinct. Now, where is the guarantee that these same men will not

continue to practice their extortion in new environments? Where does the Police Commissioner get the idea that by transferring one of his men to another section of the city is going to eradicate crime? How many of these same transfers have come to Staten Island? How do we know that Staten Island is not full to the brim with these rogue cops? It is not the intention to say that the Staten Island Police Department is completely corrupted, certainly there are some cops that are honest, still the question stands...how much corruption is there on Staten Island?

If an investigation was conducted on the activities of some police officers during their performance of duty in Staten Island the results would be surprising.

It is hoped that the Police Commissioner realizes that transferring a rogue cop does not eliminate corruption, but it only thrives in another section of the city.

The Tragedy Of Attica

BY CARLOS CALDERON

At one time the phrase "an American tragedy" meant something to us, then, people actually felt a sense of remorse and love for those involved.

Nowadays the phrase is a household phrase, pronounced, and forgotten in the same breath. How many of us remember feeling sick over the rioting in Watts, Newark, Harlem, and the senseless killings at Kent and Jackson?

Last month a similar "American tragedy" occurred at Attica. What makes Attica different was the improvement in the riot... it was more brutal, more senseless, more inhuman, more bloody, colder than previous riots. Attica need not have been if the basic humanistic demands of the prisoners had been met. Was a riot really necessary for them to get uncensored mail, more visitors and recreation, relief from sadistic guards and overcrowdedness?

The victims of Attica were double losers. The first strike against them was their ethnic background--Black or Puerto Rican--and the second strike was their culture. Most of them were strangers in a strange land.

Probably, it is true that they sinned against Society. But I doubt that they received an impartial and just trial. Most likely the court appointed a lawyer to "defend" them, giving them the option of a reduced sentence or trial by a Kangaroo Court that would have sent them from one correctional facility to another ending up, anyway, in Attica.

When the State troopers started firing at the inmates they didn't have a place to hide. The troops shot indiscriminately... killing hostages and inmates alike.

The horror of the killings were surpassed by the hypocrisy of Governor Rockefeller,

he was the one who gave the order to kill prisoners and hostages, when in a speech he told the families of the deceased "We all feel a sense of loss for the families of the hostages who were killed in Attica." Didn't the families of the inmates killed in Attica suffer, because they too lost a loved one in Attica? When election time comes around, undoubtedly the Governor will deplore the happenings in Attica.

If the money that was spent fixing up the capital mall, would have been used instead to upgrade the New York penal and corrective system, we would have never had the Attica tragedy.

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Red China and the United Nations

BY J. GIL DE LA MADRID

The moment of truth has come to pass. Finally the Republic of China is a member of the United Nations.

There has been, and still there is, a lot of wailing voices because President Chiang Kai-shek was booted out of the organization. As a matter of fact this is a new diplomatic tactic developed in the UN to kick out a nation. Maybe this practice will be repeated in the future against some other nation. That's food for thought.

True, Chiang Kai-shek never represented all of the Chinese people, but only a handful who chose to live in exile on the island of Taiwan. But nobody can ignore 700,000,000 Chinese under the government of Mao Tse-tung. Whether the U.S. likes it or not, they do exist and these Chinese simply cannot be ignored as the American State Department have been trying to do for years. They

cannot be swept into a corner of the world and deny their existence. It just cannot be done.

The United Nations is suppose to be the meeting place for the representatives of all the nations of the world, where, rightfully, Red China should have been a part of a long time ago.

Maybe it will turn out that by sitting Red China in the UN Assembly was the wisest move done up to now. Now we have the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Red China under one roof where they can discuss common problems and come out with some kind of agreement for the benefit of their nations and the world at large.

The representation of Red China in the forum of the UN has been going down the hill and not living up to the standards that it is supposed to live up to. The UN can be considered as a sort of place given to the world that was, and still is, in constant turmoil. China in the forum of the UN through its inability to collect dues from its members, through its inability to produce a positive solution to international problems like the constant war between Israel and its cousin the Arab



Our "Dear" Puerto Rican Governor

BY CARMEN LOPEZ

According to the news sources from Puerto Rico and the United States our "dear" Puerto Rican governor Ferre has candidly given the amount of \$25,000 to the fabulous Hebrew University of Yeshiva in the City of New York. It seems that "señor" Ferre considers that the aforementioned university is in economic chaos. What hypocrisy! Now I ask myself, who or what is this "roving salesman" from Puerto Rico trying to win over?

What is he trying to do? This white, totalitarian, independent university, without economic ties to other educational institutions or ethnic groups does not need this money. This very puertorican "roving salesman" has done the unforgiven, earning the critic and the nausea of all puertoricans, whom, as governor, he is suppose to represent.

If by chance our "roving salesman" reads this article, I want him to know that the Community Colleges of Hunter, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island, etc., do have economic needs due to the cuts to the education in the City of New York, and where there is a large number of Puertoricans. Mr. Ferre could have investigated and found out in which of these institutions is the largest nucleus of his "puppets," Puertoricans, and in this way make a positive gesture earning him the gratitude and admiration of the Spanish youth who are fighting with "teeth and nails" to improve themselves through the academic education to the arrogant system, to the political-economic-discriminatory Yanki society. At the same time this present of \$25,000 to any of the community colleges would have helped the enrollment of a number of Spanish extraction students in any one of these colleges, and in this way help to bring about the good name of Puerto Rico.

This gift of \$25,000 from Mr. Ferre to the Yeshiva University has been a slap in the face to all the Puertoricans. With this gesture the governor has publicly defined his egocentric sentiments...With this gesture Mr. Ferre has ashamed the Puertoricans, the sons and daughters of the Puerto Rican motherland.

When Mr. Ferre steps down from his office, we shall bury him in a very deep tomb...under the weight of that same cement that he manufactures. We shall make his tombstone from that same cement, and we will inscribe on it the following: "Here lies an assassin and a traitor of the motherland."

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The good Puertorian remembers with feeling his friends, the Puertoricans are appreciative, the Puertorian oozes good will...they are good workers and ambitious. Mr. Ferre, the Puertoricans do not forget an enemy, today the governor is on top, number one in the Puertorian society, protector of the native capital married to the foreign capitalist enterprises, but as time goes by, the governor will be just another individual part of the masses...unless before that, someone knocks him down from the pedestal that Mr. Ferre has erected for himself. In Puerto Rico we have a saying that states that the day of reckoning will come sooner or later, and, According to the news sources from Puerto Rico and the United States our "dear" Puerto Rican governor, Ferre does not know his fellow Puertoricans.

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Another world that most people in the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. and China ignore...there is a third world. The colonial world-composed of Blacks, Puertoricans, Asians, etc., in a nutshell, the people of the colonial world, has, and must say something about it. It's okay for the world to enjoy everlasting peace, but it has to be achieved in a world without colonies, in a world with no oppressed minorities, in a world of free people and free countries. In other words, the people of the third world should say the last word. In my estimation there shall be no peace without freedom, no co-existence of the oppressor and the oppressed. No peace with U.S.A. troops in Southeast Asia. And, the funny thing is, it does not matter what Mao, Nixon, Kosygin, et al, say at all; because colonial people are going to continue fighting.

This introduction leads us to the main idea of the article. Are Nixon and Mao going to co-exist? Maybe the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are co-existing right now...if this is true, or possible, then this is a good thing, it shall be a fine achievement, of and for, a big part of humanity. But there is another world in existence,

Spanish youth who are fighting with "teeth and nails" to improve their education to the arrogant system, to the political-economic-discriminatory Yanki society. At the same time this present of \$25,000 to any of the community colleges would have helped the enrollment of a number of Spanish extraction students in any one of these colleges, and in this way help to bring about the good name of Puerto Rico.

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New Faces in PRO

Artist Discovered at SICC

My name is Juan Vega. I was born on May 14, 1952, on Welfare Island and now, 19 years after my birth, I am a student at Staten Island Community College. I am here to try and develop the skill I was born with...ART. I love painting and drawing and have been doing just that almost all of my life. I must thank my grandfather for helping me to find myself. With his guidance and wise counsel I was able to use oil paint and find more satisfaction through these means of expression.

Soon after, I bought my own oil paint and it was an exhilarating feeling doing what I love most, to paint nature.

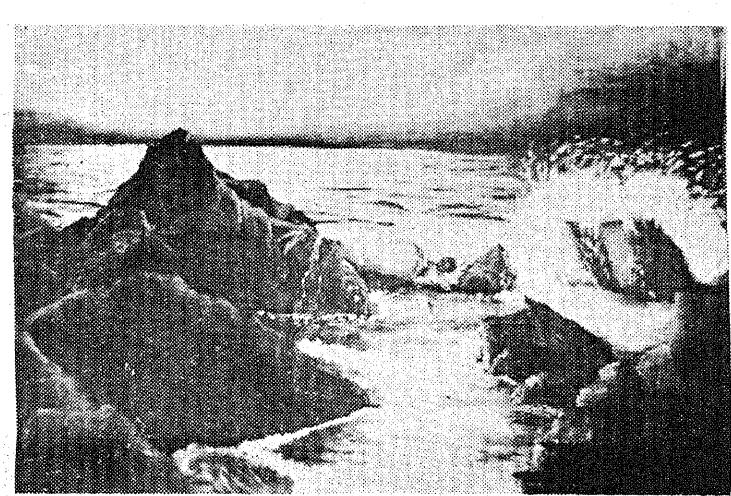
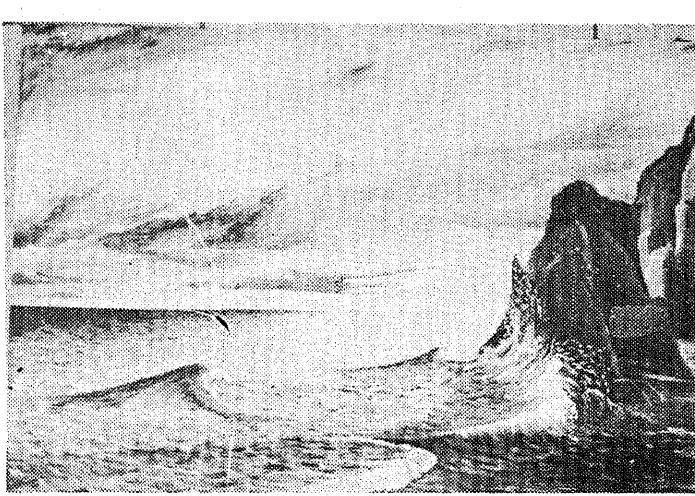
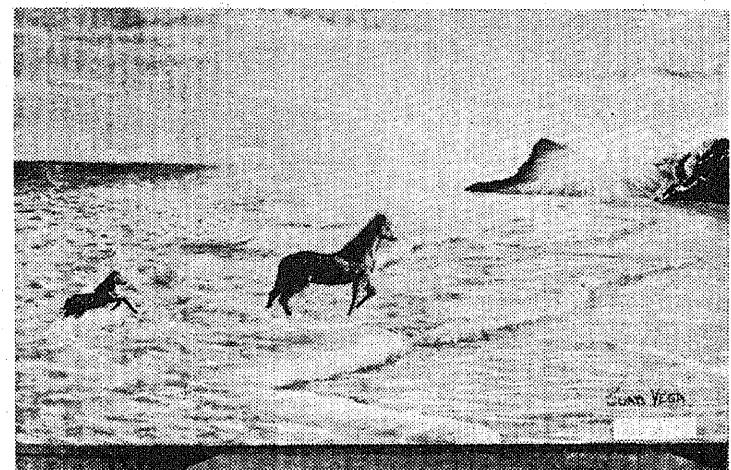
Many people after seeing my work ask if I go out with a camera and take snapshots of the scene I want to paint. Not so, says I, explaining that I have a unique way of getting the inspiration. I simply play some classical piece of music, I listen to it intently, and, before I know it, I get the idea for a painting. My type of painting will always be the following landscapes, seascapes, skyscapes, and animals; nothing will make me change this.

Recently I put up my first art exhibit with the help and sponsorship of the P.R.O. club. So, following I will describe some of the paintings that people like best and that I am sure they would like to know more about.

First is the painting that I named Step Through Life. It depicts two horses, one of them a newborn colt, and the setting is in midstream with the colt and mother splashing water all over playfully. The background is that of a sunset with rays of sunlight spreading out from behind a rock in glorious colors.

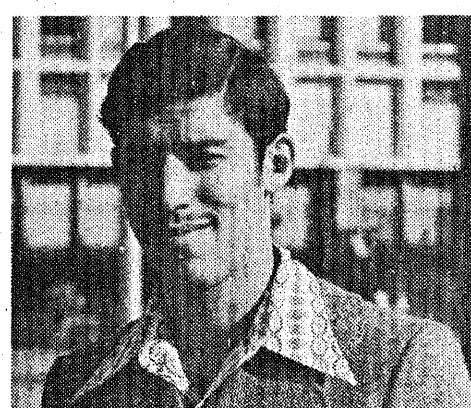
Another of my paintings I call Splashing Thunder. In it I depicted mighty wave splashing on a rock by the seashore in a cold windy night. This picture is full of colors appropriate in describing the windy, cold night, suggesting that the night do have feeling and sound together with mother nature offering it freely to whoever wants to listen.

The other one is similar in character to the one described previously. This painting is one of a huge wave crashing up a big rock, with a sunset in the background. This particular one I call Hot Feel, Cool Touch. The paint suggests power; power of the sky and the sea, that when unleashed, can create havoc.

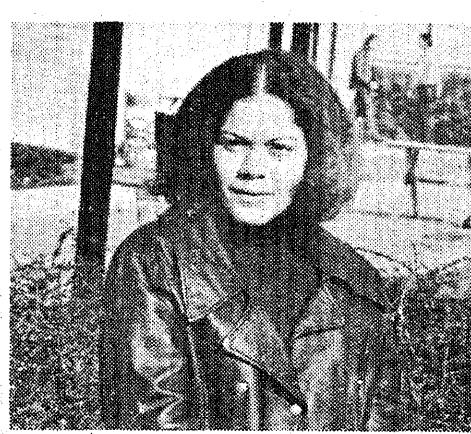


BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILES

ALFRED PAGAN
Vice President



MIRIAM PEREZ
Central Committee Member



Mim is a nursing graduate of Sarah J. Hale Vocational High School, enrolled at S.I.C.C. in September of 1970. Her first semester here was not as fruitful as she anticipated. After enrolling in the nursing curriculum, she decided she wanted to work with children instead. After one-half of a semester in the Child Care curriculum, she realized that her role towards children should be as a teacher. After three semesters at S.I.C.C., Mim has finally attained a 2.5 index in a curriculum of her interest, Liberal Arts.

Since coming to S.I.C.C. Miriam has been very active in P.R.O., helping the Latin Students at S.I.C.C. as well as in her community. She was a member of the Social committee, "SAVE" Puerto Rico Drive committee, and an active participant in other club affairs. In her community she worked as a counselor at Sunset Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Miriam plans for P.R.O., after being elected Central Committee member are: To help bring a Puerto Rican Studies Program to S.I.C.C., Institute a Library in P.R.O., and most of all to help organize the new freshmen in P.R.O. for leadership.

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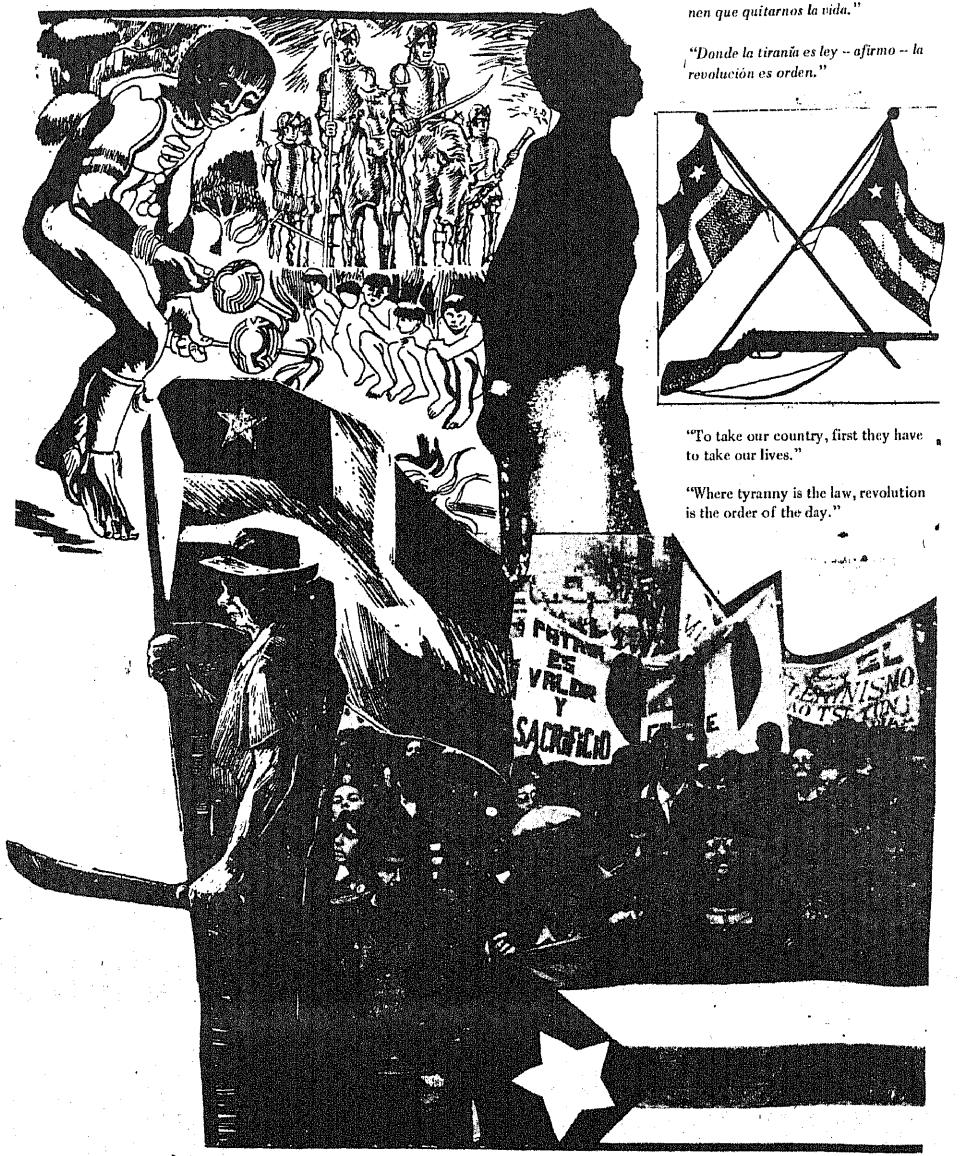
NOTE OF APPRECIATION

This issue of PUNTO is the first and only complete Bilingual Newspaper written, typeset, and composed by the staff and contributors of PUNTO at S.I.C.C. We would like to thank Arthur Cornwell, Gareth Ganim and all those who made this feature possible.

Managing Editor

WE AGAIN URGE YOU TO READ THE ENTIRE GOVERNANCE PROPOSAL.

Puerto Rico: Our People's History



(Reprint from 'History of Puerto Rico')

Borinquen is the name which the native Indians gave to our island of Puerto Rico. It is a small island, 3,423 square miles (8,890 Kilometers), located in the Caribbean Sea. Puerto Rico is situated east of the island of La Española which contains the Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo. Puerto Rico is 100 miles long east to west and 35 miles wide north to south. It is the smallest island in the chain known as the Greater Antilles which also includes Cuba, Jamaica and La Española. Originally the name Puerto Rico was given to what is known today as San Juan, the capital city. Puerto Rico has a population of close to three million people who actually live on the island and there are well over a million Puerto Ricans living in the United States, mostly in New York City.

Christopher Columbus was the first European to set foot on Borinquen, coming ashore on November 19, 1493. Juan Ponce de Leon, a conquistador was appointed the first Spanish governor of the island. His first task was to conquer the native inhabitants who had no idea that their island had been "discovered" and now belonged to the Spanish King and Queen. Ponce de Leon, after committing brutal crimes against the native population, used the island as a jumping off point for later explorations and conquests in the "New World". He was later granted exclusive rights to all of the lands "discovered" by him for the glory of Spain.

The natives of Puerto Rico were mainly the Taino and Arawak tribes who were part of the Aruaca nation. The Aruaca nation was originally from what is now Venezuela in South America and its different tribes were to be found on different islands throughout the Caribbean. The natives were basically an agricultural people, yuca and corn being their main crops. They were continually having to defend their island against attacks launched against them by the inhabitants of some of the other islands, especially the fierce Carib's of the Lesser Antilles. Obviously the Indians were not a "docile" people as Christopher Columbus had described them since they were constantly busy defending their island, making weapons and engaging in warfare.

After making friends with the Indians, the Spaniards betrayed the natives and attempted to enslave them. Those who were turned into slaves died very quickly, the rest were either massacred or driven off their land. Many of the Indians escaped into the mountains or the smaller surrounding islands, making alliances with the Carib's and Cubacanes and continuing to fight the Spanish invaders straight into the last half of the 18th century. One of their last recorded attacks was against the fortress of San German at the end of the 1700's three hundred years after the Spaniards began their genocidal conquest.

Puerto Rico was of great value to the Spaniards and was prized by them because of its strategic location in the Caribbean.

They used the island primarily as a fortress guarding the eastern approaches to their wealthy colonies on the mainland of North, Central and South America. The Spaniards did very little to develop the economy of the island, they were content to use it mostly as a fortress of their empire and as a prison for political prisoners. But as Spaniards continued to emigrate to the New World in search of gold and silver, the population began to grow. There was only a limited supply of easy riches to be found in the New World and most of that was already being exploited by the earlier Conquistadors. The Spaniards began to develop plantations which grew products that found an eager market in Europe. The cultivation of tobacco and sugar provided valuable returns from Europe and so Puerto Rico began to develop an agricultural economy. The only source of cheap slave labor, the natives, had been wiped out through inhuman treatment and slaughter. Intermarriage between Spaniards and Indian women and the dispersal of those natives still resisting the invaders created a shortage of labor on the new tobacco, sugar cane and cocoa plantations which were springing up. The new source of slave labor was found in West Africa in what is now known as Nigeria. The colonizers began importing black slaves by the thousands. The majority of these enslaved people were of the Yoruba tribe. They suffered as the Indians before them had suffered. They had no political, social

Puerto Rico: La Historia de Nuestro Pueblo



(Tomado de 'La Historia de Puerto Rico')

Borinquen. Así llamaban los aborigenes a la tribus que lo formaban estaban isla que hoy conocemos con el nombre de, dispersadas por las distintas islas del Caribe. Los pobladores precolombinos de Puerto Rico vivían, fundamentalmente, de la agricultura, siendo la yuca y el maíz el producto básico de sus cosechas. Con la agricultura, como medio de sustento, tenían que combinar la habilidad guerrera para defenderse de los continuos ataques llevados a cabo por las tribus de las islas adyacentes, principalmente los cometidos por los fieros Caribes de las Antillas Menores. De aquí se deduce que los nativos caribes no era gente tan dócil como Colón los describió, puesto que estaban en constante lucha para defender su isla.

Puerto Rico está poblada por casi tres millones de habitantes, residendo más de un millón en los Estados Unidos de América, principalmente en la ciudad de Nueva York, por lo que se pueden considerar, en su totalidad, cuatro millones de puertorriqueños los existentes en la actualidad.

Cristóbal Colón fue el primer europeo que pisó tierra de Borinquen el 19 de noviembre de 1493. Juan Ponce de León fue nombrado como primer Gobernador de la isla, y su primera tarea fue la de conquistar a los habitantes aborigenes quienes no tenía la menor idea de que su isla había sido "descubierta", y desde ese instante pertenecía a los reyes de España.

Ponce de León, después de cometer atrocidades contra los nativos, usó la isla como cabeza de puente para nuevas exploraciones y conquistas en el Nuevo Mundo. Más tarde se le concedió derechos exclusivos sobre las nuevas tierras que descubrieron en nombre de España.

Los españoles hicieron muy poco para desarrollar la economía de la isla, teniéndola como un fuerte para la defensa de su imperio y reclusión de los prisioneros políticos.

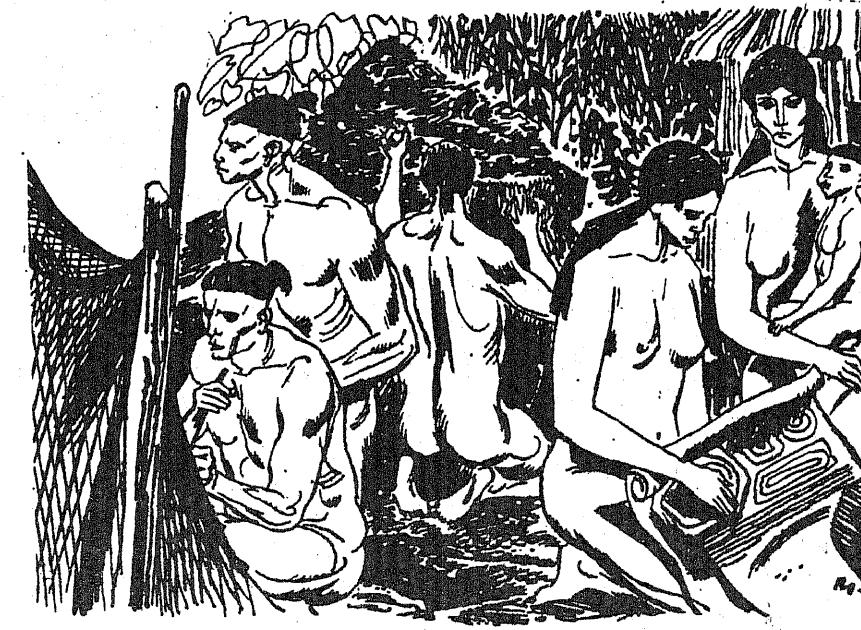
El pueblo araucano procedía originalmente de la porción geográfica que hoy constituye Venezuela, y las diferentes ritmos que los españoles emigraron al

Nuevo Mundo en busca de oro y plata, fueron montañas donde se juntaban con los creciendo el número de habitantes de la remanentes de aborigenes. Muchos isla. Pero como había un límite de riquezas españolas que no hacían fortuna en las que podían ser halladas en el Nuevo mundo, buscaron en el interior Mundo, porque la mayoría había sido ya mejores oportunidades, efectuándose, de explotada por los conquistadores llegados este modo, un pacto tácito convivencial al principio, los nuevos emigrantes que resultó en un proceso interraccional al iniciaron el desarrollo de grandes casarse, entre sí, miembros de estos tres plantaciones en las que se cultivaban grupos étnicos, cuyos matrimonios dieron productos de gran estimación en los mercados europeos. Entre ellos se pueden mencionar el tabaco y azúcar que rendían elevadas ganancias, iniciándose, de este modo, una economía basada en la agricultura.

Por consiguiente, la palabra "jíbaro" significaba originalmente la persona de la montaña nacida de la conjunción de las tres razas mencionadas, pero así como fue creciendo la población de Puerto Rico, y éstos se extendieron por toda la isla, el vocablo "jíbaro" vino a significar, en general, gente pobre del campo.

El Jíbaro, todavía es oprimido y explotado, como un día lo fueron sus antepasados los boriques, negros y blancos pobres, y siguen siendo el centro de la explotación y burla de aquellos que consideran al "jíbaro" como un individuo esencialmente vago y tonto. Mas debemos darnos cuenta, que nuestra cultura aborigen se halla en su más pura belleza y variedad concentrada en los Jíbaros que son los genuinos representantes de nuestra idiosincrasia y esencia cultural. Ellos, con su terquedad primitiva resistieron los atentados de los colonizadores e imperialistas en desposesiones de la herencia que sus antepasados le habían dejado, y en horribles el hondo sentido de identidad como Puertorriqueños. Pero ésto no fue, ni será posible, ya que en el modo que comemos, bailamos, cantamos y hablamos es fácil identificarnos como un pueblo diferente en que se combinan tres razas, las cuales dan al puertorriqueño un sello diferencial, y hacen de Puerto Rico una Nación.

Algunos de los mejores patriotas y luchadores de la independencia de Puerto Rico, estuvieron, desde el principio, (Continuación en la Página 9)



puerto rico

our people's history

(Continued from Page 6)

involved in the movement to abolish slavery in the 1800's. The greatest of these leaders, both in the struggle against slavery and for the liberation of Puerto Rico, was Ramon Emeterio Betances, who is known among our people as El Padre de la Patria (Father of our Country). Betances was born in the town of Cabo Rojo on April 8, 1827. As a young man, he began his studies in Puerto Rico and then travelled to France where he attended the University of Paris and graduated from its school of medicine at the age of 26. He returned to the island in 1853, inspired by the ideals of the French revolution, Humanity, Equality and Fraternity, and began to practice medicine in the town of Mayaguez. Betances quickly developed a reputation around the island as a brilliant doctor and as a passionate enemy of slavery.

In 1855, a terrible cholera epidemic struck Puerto Rico, causing over 30,000 deaths. Betances worked hard organizing clinics, healing the sick and trying to bring the sickness under control. He gave so



The slaves had no social, economic or political rights.

City, gathering support in money and arms from sympathizers with the cause of Puerto Rican independence. Belvis died while in Chile, a victim of assassination, but Betances was soon back in the mountains of Cabo Rojo organizing for the revolution. The governor had by this time placed a high reward for his capture dead or alive, but Betances managed to elude the bounty hunters and escaped to Santo Domingo where he learned of the death of his great revolutionary comrade Ruiz Belvis. When he asked "who killed him?" The answer was "the enemies of the people's freedom".

In 1856, Betances started buying slave children in order to set them free. This action provoked the colonial authorities so much that he was persecuted and threatened and forced into exile.

Betances travelled to the island of Saint Thomas which was then a Colony of Denmark in order to be closer to Puerto Rico. It was there that he issued the first proclamation of the Puerto Rican revolution, "The Ten Commandments of Freedom" the first of which was the "abolition of slavery". While in Saint Thomas, he acquired 500 guns and 3 cannons and before leaving, he published the second proclamation of the revolution! "Puerto Ricans, No More Spanish Domination"!

Special Of The Newsday For It, The Motor Bureau Says.

Albany-It's not the sort of advice you'd expect to get from it, but the Motor Vehicle Bureau suggested yesterday that if you get a notice saying your car registration will not be renewed for failure to answer a parking ticket, disregard it.

That's right. Disregard it, ignore it, don't pay any attention to it, rip it up and throw it away. Motor Vehicle Commissioner Vincent L. Tofany said that nothing would happen to motorists who take his advice-except they might find some great pleasure in the action. "A single parking summons, whether deserved or not, has no bearing on the scofflaw control procedure developed by the Department of Motor Vehicles," the commissioner said.

Tofany, who more often than not is issuing warnings, said he was issuing this bit of better-than-usual news because of the concern expressed by a growing number of motorists throughout the state about allegedly undeserved notices of parking violations, particularly in New York City. He said that the wording used on the notices may imply that a motorist's failure to answer may lead to a denial of his right to transfer his vehicle or to renew its registration.

But Tofany said that the scofflaw procedure, whereby a person can be denied renewal of his registration, "applies only if a motorist has failed to answer three or more separate summonses issued within 18 months by the same local jurisdiction, and then only if the jurisdiction officially reports this fact to us."

Revolutionary nativo, se consideraba un internacionalista dedicado a liberar a los paises oprimidos.

Cuando regresó del destierro, comenzó a trabajar con las Organizaciones Secretas que se habían organizado por toda la Isla.

Estas sociedades eran organizaciones clandestinas que estaban preparando una revolución armada con el propósito de conseguir la independencia de Puerto Rico de la tiranía española.

Estas fuerzas revolucionarias estaban comandadas por hombres como Manuel González que había llegado de Venezuela para luchar por la causa puertorriqueña; Mathias Bruckman, (un yanqui), Manuel Rojas y otros patriotas comprometidos en la lucha por la independencia de Puerto Rico. Casi todos ellos dieron sus vidas como prueba de sus convicciones en la efemérides recordada en la historia por El Grito de Lares dado en Lares el 23 de septiembre de 1868, el cual se oyó en toda la Isla.

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En 1867 fueron asesinados en el castillo del Morro de San Juan algunos presos políticos, y como venganza fueron muertos tres sargentos y cinco cabos españoles,

probablemente por las fuerzas libertadoras.

A consecuencia de esto, el Gobernador

revolucionario nativo, se consideraba un internacionalista dedicado a liberar a los paises oprimidos.

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No fue tan Espectacular como el de América El Descubrimiento de Puerto Rico; Hechos

Hacía un año que el gran Almirante había disipado el misterio de la conformación del Planeta y establecido la redondez de la Tierra, cuando la isla de Borinquén emergió de los mares y quedó ante la atónita contemplación de los inmortales argonautas. Emergió al acaso en el segundo viaje de Colón a América, en el espaciado día del 19 de noviembre del 1493, después del gran Almirante haber avistado el grupo de islas de Sotavento, haber descubierto las islas Dominicana, Marigalante, Monseñor, Santa María la Redonda, Santa María la Antigua, Guadalupe y Santa Cruz, de donde procedió a lo que parecía un puerto en la parte occidental de Borinquén.

Un documento de la época dice:

"Desde allí, andando el Almirante su viaje para la España, vido muchas islas juntas que parecían sin número; a la mayor de ellas puso nombre Sancta Ursula, y a todas las otras las Once Mil Virgenes; llegó de allí a otra grande, que llamó Sant Juan Baptista, que ahora llamamos de Sant Juan y arriba dijimos que llamaban Boriquén, los indios; en una bahía de ella al Poniente, donde pasaron todos los navios diversas especies de pescados, como sábados, y sardinas algunas, y en mucha cantidad. Ilizas, porque destas es la mayor abundancia que hay en estas Indias, en la mar y en los ríos. Salieron en tierra algunos cristianos y fueron a unas casas, pero muy bien artificio hechas, todas, empero, de paja y

madera, que tenían una plaza con un camino, desde ella hasta la mar, muy limpio y seguido, hecho como una calle, y las paredes de cañas cruzadas o tejidas, y por lo alto también con sus verduras graciosas, como si fueran parras, o vergeres de naranjos o cídros, como los hay en Valencia y Barcelona, y junto a la mar estaba un miradero alto, donde podían caber diez o doce personas, de la misma manera bien labrado; debía ser casa de placer del señor de aquella isla o de aquella parte della. No dice aquí el Almirante que hubiesen visto allí alguna gente; por ventura, debía de huir cuando los navios vieron. El viernes, a 22 del mismo mes de noviembre, tomó el Almirante la primera tierra de la isla Española, que está a la banda del Norte, y de la postre de la isla de San Juan, obra de 15 leguas".

MENOS ESPECTACULAR

El grito de "Tierra! que lanza a todo pulmón Rodrigo de Triana en lo que de Diego llamó "el amanecer milagroso del Nuevo Mundo", pregonaba la vista de tierra después de meses de incertidumbres, con amagos de revueltas y señales de desengaño y la aparición ante los ojos de los desesperados marineros que fueron seguramente el espectáculo más grandioso jamás presenciado por los hombres del mar y jamás olvidado por la humanidad entera.

El Descubrimiento de Puerto Rico, ya no fue más que

el hallazgo de otra gema dentro del enorme tesoro descubierto el 12 de octubre del 1492, y fue cuando ya caían sobre América las más elevadas alabanzas. Fue el descubrimiento de un

"bello jardín, de América el ornato, siendo el jardín América del mundo".

en el poema de Gautier Benítez.

IMPRECISION

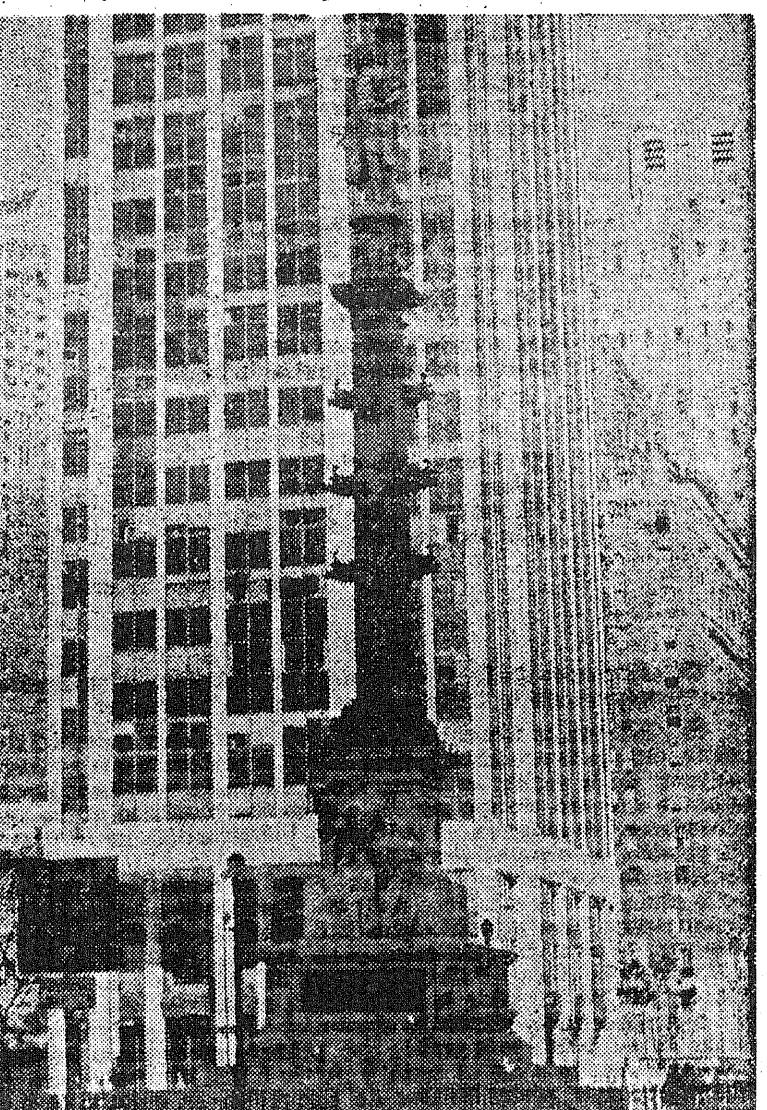
Tan imprecisos fueron los acontecimientos del Descubrimiento de Puerto Rico, que todavía a estas horas nadie ha podido establecer definitivamente el puerto del "Poniente" de la Isla donde anclaron las naos castellanas dividiéndose las preferencias de los historiadores entre varios puntos.

Aunque el río Culebrinas de Aguada sigue sonando en la mente de los estudiantes como lugar explorado por los hombres de Colón, veremos que el desembarco por este sitio lo han sostenido el Brigadier Patricio Montijo, don Salvador Brau, el doctor Cayetano Coll y Toste y Fray Iñigo Abad, mientras don Manuel Zeno Gandia, don Mariano Abril y el Presbítero José María Nazario y Causel afirman que el desembarco se realizó por Guayanilla, en la parte sur de la Isla, así como don José Julián Acosta, don Eduardo Neumann Gándia y don Manuel María Sama se apegan a la teoría de que Colón pisó tierra borinquenca en Mayagüez; don Adolfo de Hostos en Añasco; el doctor Victor Coll y Cuchi en Rincón y el doctor J. L. Montalvo Guenard ha sostenido que fue en Boquerón, parte del término municipal de Cabo Rojo.

Se ha dicho que las divergencias pueden deberse a interpretación de los principales documentos, escritos por contemporáneos del Almirante, en que se relata el segundo viaje de Colón aunque no se ofrecen los datos geográficos precisos.

EL NOMBRE DE LA ISLA
Los indios llamaban a nuestra Isla del Encanto con un nombre que ha sufrido alteraciones en su detalle, pero se mantiene para siempre en la mente de los puertorriqueños: Borinquén. Cristóbal Colón la llamó Sant Juan Baptista, nombre éste que más luego, modernizado, se dio a la capital de la isla en cambio por su nombre de Puerto Rico que se dio luego a la isla. Para los puertorriqueños, Borinquén y Puerto Rico son los "nombres al pensamiento gratos como el recuerdo de un amor profundo", según el poema de Gautier.

NO HUBO FESTINACION
Aunque el Descubrimiento de Puerto Rico se realizó el 19 de noviembre del 1493, fue casi 12 años más tarde que se inició la conquista y colonización de la isla por Juan Ponce de León, enviado por el gobernador Nicolás de Ovando, de la Española, en el 1508. La colonización de Puerto Rico fue dolorosa como la de cual-



Estatua erigida en Nueva York en honor del Gran Descubridor.
(Foto EL DIARIO-LA PRENSA, por Gil de Rubio).

quier otra colonia de España en el mundo americano, pero la obra civilizadora que seguía parece haber compensado por todos los sufrimientos del comienzo.

PUEBLO RICO 1971
Durante los cuatro siglos en que ondeaba el pabellón de España en todos los ámbitos de la isla fue creciendo un pueblo unido por lazos de religión, idioma y tradición a los demás pueblos de América, pero con una personalidad distinta y aspiraciones de carácter político y social al parecer muy diferentes a las de todas las hermanas en la raza.

Su posición geográfica parece convertirlo en el puente entre los varios continentes occidentales y en el lazo de las diversas culturas y su desenvolvimiento durante lo que va de este siglo, con las señales palpables del progreso en todos los campos, parece indicar que su destino será el de un pueblo próspero y feliz dentro de los países más adelantados del mundo.

Las artes y las ciencias triunfan en la tierra del mar y el sol y hacen al visitante que la isla aparezca como en los versos de Gautier Benítez, como

una posición geográfica para convertirlo en el puente entre los varios continentes occidentales y en el lazo de las diversas culturas y su desenvolvimiento durante lo que va de este siglo, con las señales palpables del progreso en todos los campos, parece indicar que su destino será el de un pueblo próspero y feliz dentro de los países más adelantados del mundo.

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Perla que el mar de etrre su concha arranca al agitar sus ondas placenteras; garza dormida entre la espuma blanca del mítico cinturón de sus riberas; isla que da la brisa de los mares al recibir el beso de su aliento la aveccilla feliz de sus palmares... y que parece en medio de la bruma al que llega a sus playas peregrinas, una ciudad fantástica de espuma que formaron jugando las ondinas; un jardín encantado sobre las aguas de la mar que doma; un báculo de flores columpiado entre espuma y coral, perlas y aroma;

y como suelo a donde llegan los perseguidos del mundo y no tienen que huir jamás y del que jamás tienen que huir los hijos para librarse de persecución injusta.

Puerto Rico, dechado de virtudes, ya el poeta nos dijo que persiguiendo tu destino entre los pueblos del mundo,

Tú no serás la nave prepotente

que armada en fuego, al huracán retando,

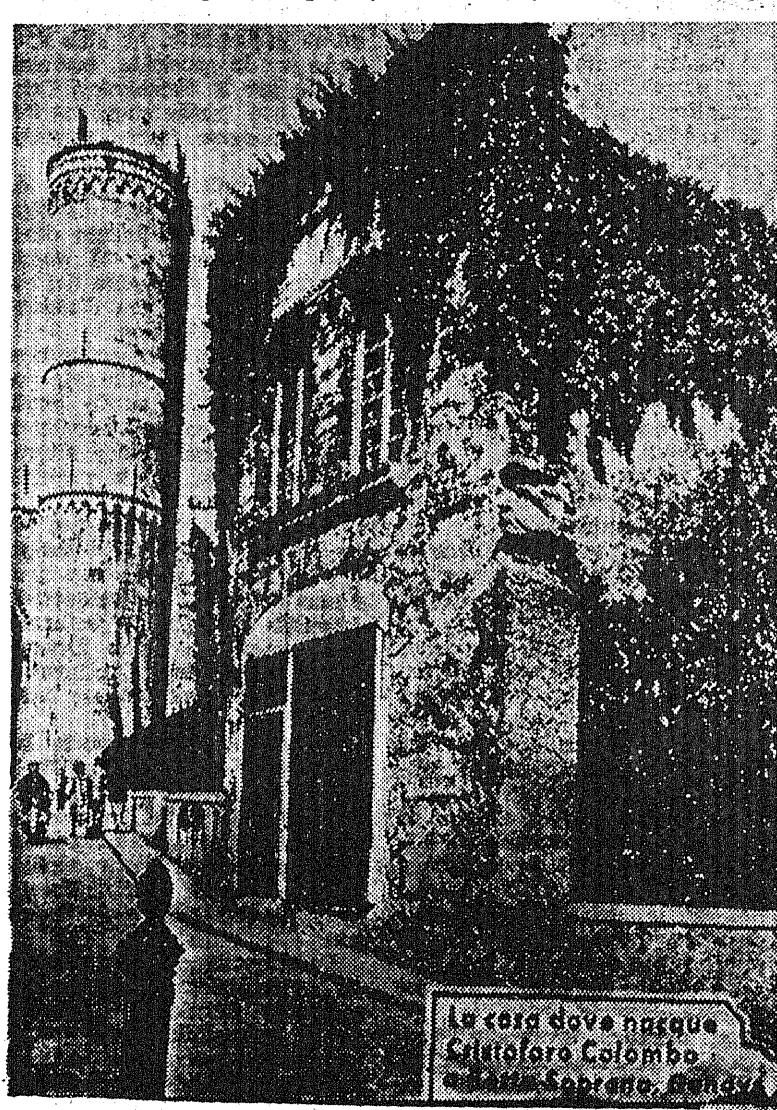
conquiste el puerto, impávida y valiente,

los mares y los vientos dominando,

pero serás la plácida barquilla

que al impulso de brisa perfumada

lega al remanso de la blanca orilla.



Casa donde nació Cristóbal Colón, en Porta Soprana, Génova. (Reproducción por Enriquillo Durán, de EL DIARIO-LA PRENSA).

Proclaman Semana Del Descubrimiento P.R.

Por LUISA A. QUINTERO

El Alcalde John V. Lindsay entregó ayer a mediodía la Proclama que declara la fecha del 15 al 21 del corriente como "Semana del Descubrimiento de Puerto Rico", en sencilla ceremonia en el Salón munidido para que participen.

Azul de la Casa Consistorial. Entre las personalidades que participaron en el acto de ayer a mediodía, además de los Comisionados Amalia V. Belanzos, Luis R. Erazo, Luis Neco, Nick Lugo, Jr., Director Nacional de la División de Migración, Marcos Hernández y otros maestros y líderes comunales recibieron la Proclama. Puerto Rico fue descubierto en el segundo viaje de Cristóbal Colón, el 19 de noviembre del 1493, cumpliéndose el jueves 478 años de esta histórica fecha. Desde 1493 hasta 1898, Puerto Rico perteneció a España, la nación descubridora, cambiando de soberanía por gales de la Guerra Hispano Americana en 1898.

El Alcalde Lindsay destacó la contribución de los puertorriqueños en el arte, literatura, lengua y cultura al progreso de los Estados Unidos, especialmente de la Ciudad de Nueva York.

Durante esta semana, se llevará a cabo distintas actividades en las escuelas públicas, Colegio y Universidades de la Ciudad para conmemorar la fecha del descubrimiento de Puerto Rico. Igualmente varias asociaciones, tales como el Instituto de Puerto Rico, Casita María, la Asociación de Escritores Puertorriqueños y varias otras.

Más de un millón de estudiantes en las 900 escuelas públicas celebrarán el 19 e invitan a la co-

UNIDAD ESTUDIANTIL — Miembros de la Unión de Estudiantes Boricuas aclaran los incidentes ocurridos en la Conferencia en Princeton, actividad que se celebró con el propósito de vender la idea de establecer Estudios Puertorriqueños

fios en todos los niveles escolares. De izquierda a derecha: Gilberto Rivera, Carmelo Casanova, Wilma Núñez y Efraín Díaz. (Foto por Enriquillo Durán).

Culpan Fracaso Conferencia a Administración Universidad

Por EURIPIDES RIOS

La Unión de Estudiantes Boricuas denunció que la Conferencia en Princeton organizada por la Facultad y la Administración de dicha Universidad, con el propósito de establecer los Estudios Puertorriqueños en todo nivel escolar, "fue una falta de respeto que también deben ser responsables de las necesidades del pueblo puertorriqueño y deben reflejar nuestra realidad como Nación".

La conferencia según indicó Carmelo Casanova, fracasó desde el primer momento ya que

no se siguió con la que se había programado originalmente "ya que solo uno de los invitados asistió, y los mismos no representaban los esfuerzos de los estudiantes". Señaló que habiendo asistido uno sólo de los invitados, los presentes se vieron en la necesidad de buscar otras soluciones. Como consecuencia, Félix Flores, de la Unión de Estudiantes Boricuas, tuvo la oportunidad de hablar ante la asamblea.

En su turno Flores señaló que los Estudios Puertorriqueños no solamente deben ser centros de esfuerzos y empeños intelectuales

que se hubiese permitido que se realizara esta conferencia diseñada por administradores norteamericanos-blancos hubiese sido una contradicción a los principios de autodeterminación.

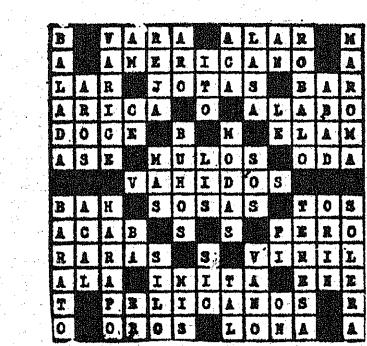
Destacó Casanova que los Estudios Puertorriqueños deben ser desarrollados y administrados por y para puertorriqueños, siendo esta la forma en que se define la auto-determinación.

Entre las resoluciones aprobadas con el propósito de lograr la unidad se decidió que el día 11 de marzo de 1972 se llevará a cabo la Conferencia Nacional de Estudiantes Puertorriqueños encaminada a crear el Movimiento Nacional de Estudiantes Puertorriqueños para coordinar la lucha estudiantil en los Estados Unidos y adelantar la liberación Nacional de Puerto Rico".

NUEVOS LÍDERES EN EL COLEGIO COMUNAL DE HOSTOS



De izquierda a derecha:
Vice-Presidente de Asuntos Escolares, Rafael Cortada
Decano de Estudiantes, Gladys Correa
Decano de Administración, T. David Foxworthy



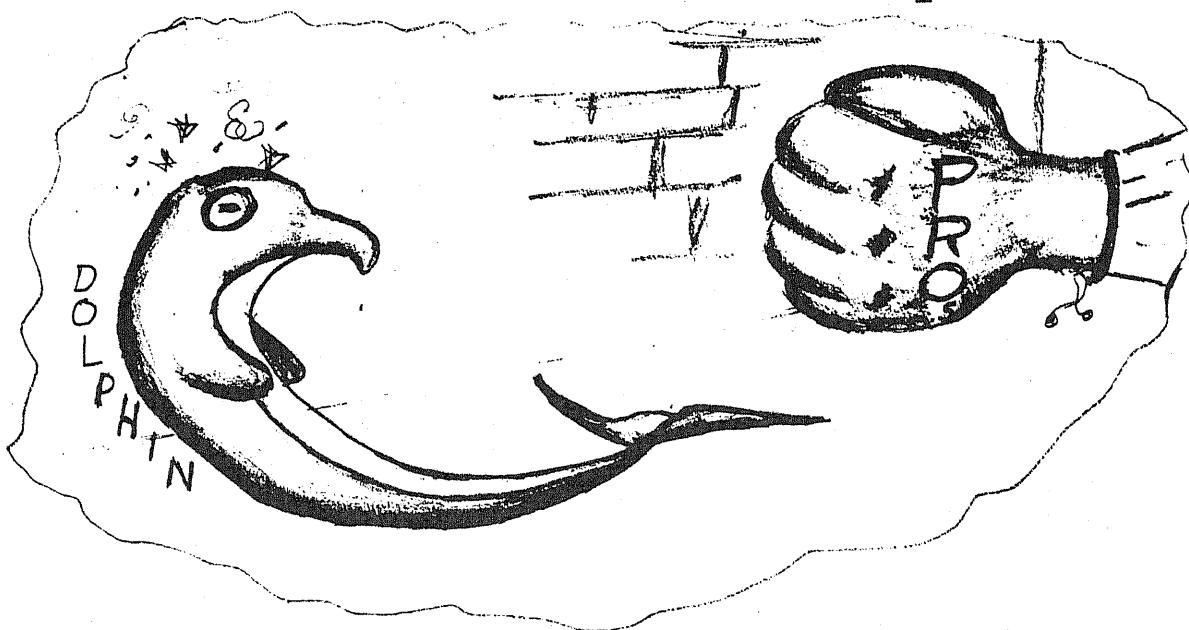
(Solución al Crucigrama en la página 9).

FRENTE UNIDO DE EDUCADORES PUERTORRIQUEÑOS (FUEP)

610 West 14th Street
(Suite 3-E)
New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 926-9788 — 234-2800

PROs Smash Dolphins A Great Farewell to Gladys Correa



BY ALFRED PACAN

Only a few fans of P.R.O. came to watch the first win of the P.R.O. team. It was a very "impressive" game during which the Dolphins had a good laugh at the expense of P.R.O.

P.R.O.'s opening kickoff of the game went to the Dolphins. The ball travelled about 20 yards where all P.R.O. players surrounded the ball...except that one of the players in their midst was a Dolphin. This particular Dolphin picked up the ball right in the middle of the P.R.O. pack and ran away with it for a touchdown.

About 20 minutes into the first half P.R.O. came back to tie the score, 6-6, when Wayne Nembhard caught a 45 yard

pass touchdown. The two point try was good and by the end of the first half the score was P.R.O.'s 8 Dolphins 6.

Going into the second half there was still a little disbelief in the P.R.O. team. About 5 minutes into the second half the Dolphins retook the lead with a 10 yard pass. The score was 12-8 Dolphins. The Dolphins tried again for the 2 point conversion but failed due to the tight defense of P.R.O. The score remained 12-8 Dolphins until about 10 minutes into the second half where again Wayne made the reception of a pass from Mark to Wayne. The 2 point conversion was good for the P.R.O.'s who took the lead to stay.

The final score was 16-12 P.R.O.'s.

A great farewell to P.R.O.'s beloved mother, Gladys Correa, was held on October 16, 1971 at 7:00 P.M.

This event was a big surprise for Gladys when she entered her home after a long day of shopping. Finding her front door opened, she cautiously entered, expecting burglars, but to her surprise, in a shower of confetti and a warm welcome, she found members of P.R.O. and the Student Government chanting "For she is a jolly good fella!"

The festive mood of the evening continued throughout the night with moments of tears and joy, embraces and happiness, speechless intervals in a background of music.

This was how the P.R.O. said goodbye to Gladys Correa. This was the way to say "thanks" to Gladys Correa.

Gladys was given a plaque of appreciation and a gift from P.R.O. and Student Government members.

The celebration ended in the wee hours of the morning with many happy feelings of farewell to our Great Mother Gladys Correa.

Money For Minorities

At the Board of Directors meeting of October 5, 1971, it was announced by Mr. Leon Brown, Business Manager of S.I.C.C., that \$25,000 of the association's monies would be deposited in two Puerto Rican Banks. The money will be deposited at high interest rate bearing certificates in the Banco de Ponce and Banco Popular. Mr. Leon Brown said the motivation behind the deposit was "so these banks could make loans to minorities to help themselves." We applaud this action and hope that in the future additional funds will be deposited in minority banks.

GOVERNANCE PROPOSAL: AN EXTRACT

This extract contains the basic features of the Governance Proposal on which you will vote. It is not a substitute for the full proposal; but, only a summary aiming to facilitate discussion and decision. WE URGE YOU TO READ AND STUDY THE FULL PROPOSAL BEFORE VOTING.

I. A COLLEGE SENATE, to represent the students, faculty and administration of S.I.C.C. shall be established, replacing the existing Faculty Council. It shall be a unicameral body, having 40 faculty (two-thirds) and 20 student (one-third) members with vote. The President shall serve as Chairman and the Deans will be non-voting members.

II. SENATE FUNCTIONS: The Senate has legislative powers over academic affairs (Curricula, degree requirements, admissions, grading, etc.); long-range planning for the College, campus life and activities; academic freedom and individual rights; and settlement of campus problems.

The Senate shall advise on the appointment of the President and 11 Deans, and make recommendations to the President concerning the college's general welfare.

The Senate by a 3/4 majority may overrule presidential disagreement with any Senate recommendation.

this then becomes College policy. Finally, either faculty or student body by petition signed by 25% of either body may return to the Senate any action of the Senate which then requires a second adoption by the Senate by a 3/4 vote to become valid.

III. SENATE COMPOSITION: Two-thirds Faculty; one-third students; Administration members are non-voting. This totals 60 voting members. Each Department plus College Discovery to have one elected representative, departments above median size shall have two representatives. One term of office is two years. No one shall serve for more than two consecutive terms. Balance to achieve 60 shall be elected from Faculty-at-large (non-tenured or part-time faculty); at least three at-large delegates from evening session, and limited to two consecutive terms (one term is equal to one year).

Two-thirds of 20 student representatives (14) from the day session, one-third (6) from the Evening Session. Day Session shall have 4 Sophomores, 4 Freshmen, and 6 students at-large. They shall be elected annually and serve no more than two consecutive terms.

IV. SENATE ORGANIZATION: Meetings of the Senate will be open to all; a joint student-faculty-administration committee shall organize all elections. Standing Committees of the Senate are:

1. Committee on Course & Standing — At least 1/3 student membership

2. Curriculum Committee — At least 1/3 student membership

3. Committee on Student Activities & Services At least 2/3 student membership

At least one student shall be on each departmental committee, including Appointments Committee with voting rights. Exact number and selection of students on each committee to be determined by instructional staff in department. Five faculty rank members, Chairman, and at least one voting student shall comprise the Appointment's Committee.

Each department must have a system by which student evaluate faculty; this is to be made part of the considerations of reappointment, tenure, and promotion.

V. DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION: Each department controls departmental educational policies through the vote of departmental faculty. Department chairmen shall be elected for 3 years by secret ballot of departmental instructional staff with faculty rank. The President may remove department chairman and appoint a new one, but, shall confer with the department and report to the Board.

VI. COLLEGE PERSONNEL & BUDGET COMMITTEE: This Committee shall retain present functions and responsibilities regarding personnel and budget. Its recommendations go directly to the President. Membership as follows:

1. The President
2. Dean of Faculty
3. Dean of Evening Session
4. The Chairman of each department
5. One non-tenured faculty member and one tenured faculty member
6. Three day session students - elected by day session students only
7. One evening session student - elected by evening session students

Vote On Dec. 15, 1971