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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.

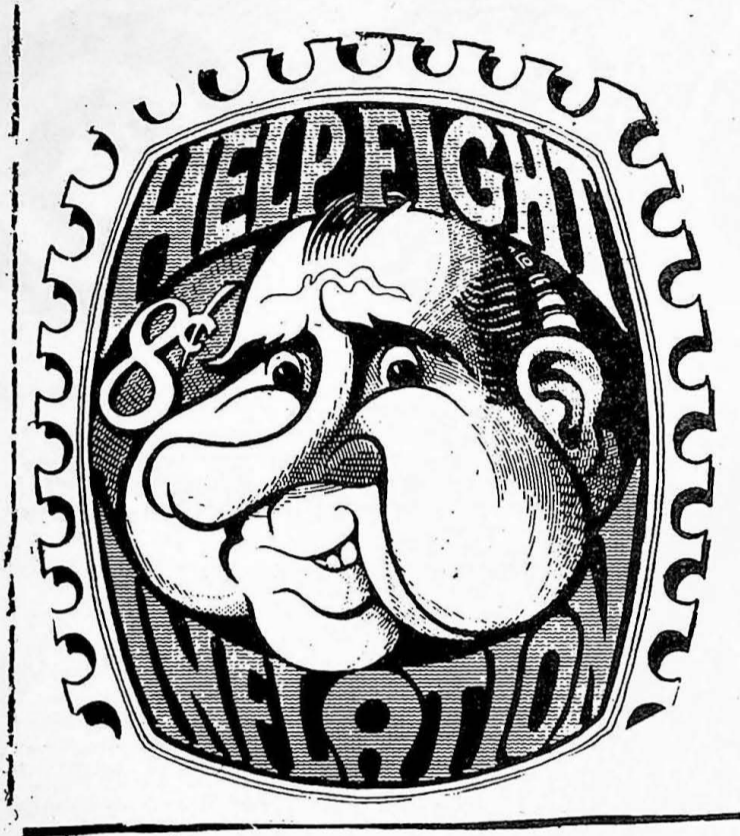
Dean Correa holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in Spanish from Hunter College and is currently completing her doctoral studies at the Center for Human Relations and Community Studies at New York University.

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 from 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 riotings 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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EDITORIALS

Enfermedad: Inflación

Cura: Congelamiento

de Sueldos y Precios = Una Falsa

DESBARATE



La
Congelación
De
Salarios

No importa todos los exorcismos y medicinas que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos ponga a trabajar contra el problema de la inflación, este país está saturado de problemas divisivos. Hasta ahora las medicinas del Presidente no han surtido efecto.

La congelación de sueldos y precios no han tenido el efecto deseado. Los precios de muchos artículos aun siguen subiendo. Por otra parte, e irónicamente, los dueños y jefes de fábricas y oficinas han practicado el congelamiento de sueldos al pie de la letra, contratos unionistas o no.

A nosotros se nos antoja que estos congelamientos fueron forjados para romper uniones y no para detener la inflación. El trabajador es el más que tiene que perder mientras que a los comerciantes se les ha brindado suficientes válvulas de escape para evitar control de precios.

Evidencia: El aumento del 10 por ciento en arbitrios para todos los productos importados con seguridad seran pasados al consumidor en la forma de precios mas altos. La ausencia de congelación en ganancias, dividendos e intereses bancarios garantiza que el susodicho control de precios y sueldos afecte nada mas que al trabajador. Este plan se mofa de los contratos unionistas y no unionistas, ya que prohíbe el aumento de sueldos. Por el otro lado los Grandes Negocios recibieron el incentivo de 10 por ciento de descuento en los impuestos de rentas para ser usado en la adquisición de nuevas plantas y maquinarias. No en balde los Grandes Negocios estan tan contentos con el plan!

SICC Problema de Estacionamiento: Una Mala Condición

Estamos de acuerdo que el Staten Island Community College esta lleno de problemas que tomarán tiempo para su solución. Pero, en nuestra opinión, creemos que el problema de parqueo de automóviles ha llegado a un punto de saturación, y que mas espacio de parqueo se le debe brindar al estudiantado.

Nosotros proponemos que se debe de formar un comité de estudiantes y miembros de la facultad para estudiar la situación y tratar de encontrar soluciones prácticas para aliviar la situación AHORA y no seis u ocho años en el futuro. Aún queda mucha tierra vacante en el colegio y alrededor del colegio propio que podrían usarse por ahora como espacio de parqueo.

Nosotros proponemos que una forma efectiva de conseguir mas espacio para los automóviles sería el mover la caseta del guardia de seguridad de la parte oeste y traerla hasta la intersección de las calles Renwick Ave. y Milford Drive. Este movimiento brindaría al estudiantado toda la calle de Milford Drive como parqueo.

Este periódico aceptará toda sugerencia constructiva e ideas nuevas que el estudiantado tenga en mente y que la administración del colegio pueda implementar para aliviar el problema ahora. Ustedes pueden hacer esto escribiendo a PUNTO cuyas oficinas estan ubicadas en el salón número 129 del edificio C.

La Corrupción Policiáca y Staten Island

La reciente investigación conducida por la Comisión Knapp ha sacado a relucir la condición putrificante que ha existido en y dentro del Departamento de la Policía de la ciudad de Nueva York por muchos años. Ha estado muy bien que las sospechas que el público en general siempre ha tenido han sido confirmadas. Ya no hay más secretos. Lo que falta por saber es hasta que punto la corrupción policiáca ha hechado raíces en Staten Island. Staten Island no es ninguna excepción a esta enfermedad de sobornos y pagos. Aquí también están los rackets, protección de negocios, pagos por los constructores de edificios, etc.

Otro factor que no es muy convincente es la forma en que el Comisionado de la Policía, Mr. Murphy, castiga a aquellos policías culpables de delitos. ¿Qué es lo que hace? Estos policías bandidos son transferidos a otros precintos. Ahora, ¿qué garantía hay que estos mismos no van a continuar la práctica de pillaje y extorsión en el nuevo ambiente? ¿De dónde el comisionado ha tenido la idea de que

trasfiriendo a uno de su gente a otro sitio ya ha eliminado el crimen? Que sandéz! ¿Cuántos de estos policías transferidos a otro precinto han venido a Staten Island? ¿Cómo sabemos que Staten Island no está lleno a capacidad de estos policías pillos? No es la intención de decir que el Departamento de la Policía de Staten Island está completamente corrupto, no, ciertamente aún hay muchos policías honestos, pero aún la pregunta se mantiene...cuál es la extensión de la corrupción policiáca en Staten Island?

Si una investigación se llevara a cabo en Staten Island de las actividades de algunos policías sería muy interesante saber el resultado.

Vivimos con la esperanza de que el Comisionado Murphy se dé cuenta de que la corrupción y bandidaje de la policía no se elimina tan solo con transferirlos a otro precinto, pero que tan solo lo expande a otros lugares, donde quizás nunca existió, porque estos mismos pillos seguirán practicando sus ilegalidades en el nuevo ambiente.

La Tragedia de Attica

POR CARLOS CALDERON

En otros tiempos la expresión "una tragedia americana" tenía un hondo significado para las gentes. Entónces, en realidad, el pueblo demostraba con dicha expresión un sentimiento de dolor, compasión y lástima por aquellos que fueran víctimas de una desgracia. Hoy, esta expresión ha perdido su auténtico valor, habiéndose transformado en algo manido, carente del auténtico significado originalmente impreso en esas palabras por el sincero sentimiento de las gentes americanas. Hoy día se pronuncia y se olvida tan fugazmente como aparece y desaparece el aliento.

¿Cuántos de nosotros recordamos las expresiones de dolor manifestadas acerca de los motines de Watts, Newark, Harlem, las absurdas muertes de Kent y Jackson?

Pues bien el mes pasado ocurrió una semejante "tragedia americana" en Attica. Mas lo que singulariza y hace que la tragedia de Attica deba considerarse especial, es el hecho de que en esta ocasión ha sido más brutal, carente de sentido y mucho más inhumana que las precedentes "tragedias americanas". Lo de Attica no hubiera ocurrido, si se le prestara atención a las razonables y humanas demandas hechas por los reclusos. Los prisioneros consideraron necesario este motín para acabar con la censura de la correspondencia que recibían de afuera; tener derecho a recibir más visitas; más facilidades de recreo y alivio de los guardias sadistas, además de demandar se diese cabo del excesivo amontonamiento de reclusos en una misma celda y en otras estancias de la prisión.

Las víctimas de Attica fueron perdedores dobles. La mayoría estaba constituida de negros y

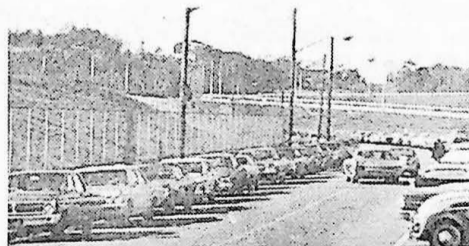
puertorriqueños, quienes tenían el cimpropio color de piel y cultura para poder prosperar en este opresivo mundo blanco. Eran extranjeros en una tierra extraña.

Probablemente es verdad que hayan cometido algún delito contra la Sociedad, pero dudo de que hayan recibido un procesamiento justo e imparcial. Lo más seguro es que hayan sido ayudados legalmente por un abogado designado por el Tribunal, dándole la opción de una sentencia reducida, o el ser juzgado por un tribunal canguro, yendo de prisión en prisión hasta parar en Attica.

Cuando las tropas abrieron fuego contra los reclusos, no había lugar donde refugiarse. Las tropas dispararon confusamente y al azar, matando a los reclusos y rehenes al mismo tiempo.

El grado de horror que alcanzó estas muertes inútiles, fue sobrepasado por la hipocresía del Gobernador Rockefeller en el discurso que dirigió a los familiares de los rehenes, y dicha hipocresía está manifestada en las siguientes palabras del Gobernador: "Todos experimentamos un hondo sentido de pérdida para los familiares de los rehenes muertos en Attica". ¿Es que acaso los familiares de los reclusos no perdieron también a sus seres queridos? Cuando llegue el tiempo de las elecciones, sin duda, el Gobernador deplorará lo acaecido en Attica.

Si el dinero gastado en la construcción del monumental complejo urbano de la capital del Estado, se hubiese empleado en modernizar y ampliar los inmuebles y sistema penales y correccionales, no tendríamos que lamentar jamás la tragedia de Attica.



La caseta del guardia de seguridad.



La intersección de las calles Renwick Ave. y Milford Drive.

APRENDA A HABLAR Y ESCRIBIR
SPANISH ESPAÑOL ENGLISH

Hola	Hello
Si	Yes
No	No
Por favor	Please
Gracias	Thank you
Adios	Goodbye
Do you speak Spanish?	
¿Habla usted español?	
What is your name?	
¿Cómo te llamas?	
How are you today?	
¿Cómo estas?	
What time is it?	
¿Qué hora es?	

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 supposed 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.

Perhaps it is too late for this action of representation for Red China. Since its inception, 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. But how can the UN function when the UN causes trouble 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

nation... in Africa after the independence of the Congo where the country was bathed in blood and the UN was unable to act... and case after case can be cited from the files of the UN.

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 starts a new era in international politics. There will be plenty of disagreements, lots of hollering, but at least they will be talking and for once the world will be listening and perhaps some fruitful negotiations may come out of this.

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 beforementioned 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 supposed 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. Mr. Ferre either does not know or ignores, that the Puertorican students that we have today in the City of New York and throughout the States, in one way or another are preparing themselves to struggle later on so that others like them that may come in the future seeking new horizons, seeking more educational-economic opportunities, may have it easier, and who knows, later on go back to Puerto Rico to continue the fight for emancipation. Our "roving salesman"

Ferre does not know his fellow Puertoricans.

The good Puertorican remembers with feeling his friends, the Puertoricans are appreciative, the Puertorican 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 Puertorican society, protector of the native capital married to the foreign capitalistic 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 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 beforementioned 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?

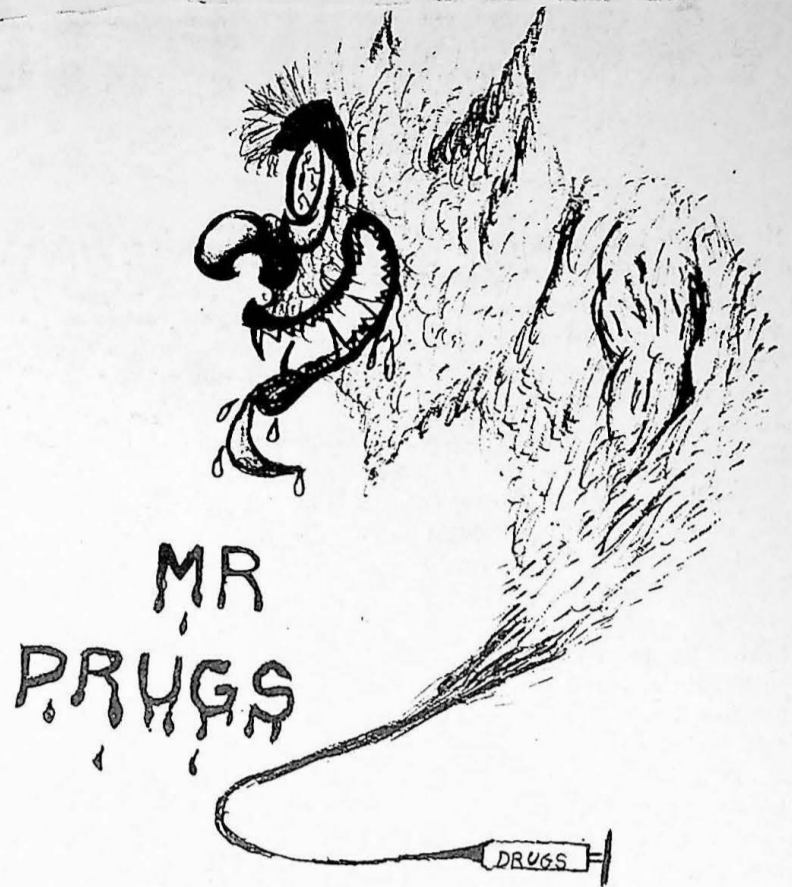
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When Mr. Ferre steps down from his office, we shall bury him in a very deep tomb...under the weight of that same cement that he manufactures. We shall make his tombstone from that same cement, and we will inscribe on it the following: "Here lies an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



A Word about Drugs

The drug problem in New York City has been very serious for a long time, especially with Blacks and Puerto Ricans. In my opinion, I believe that the problem is not with the drugs themselves but with the people. People have lost respect for many things that have been prevalent in our society for the protection and welfare of the individual. Of course, society is not always right, but we must be broadminded enough and realistic enough to be able to take the good parts of it and digest it, and stay with it, and at the same time cut off the bad and throw it away. On the good we build, that is the measure of an intelligent adult.

Drug addicts are sick people, who, in their subconscious, believe that they are hitting back at society (or whoever they think they are hitting back at) and in this way they are hurting someone else or something. In reality they are hurting themselves as people; destroying themselves mentally and physically, and at the same time, those around and close to them.

So, brothers, if you want to get back at "them," do it finding out what's happening, get with it on the constructive side now...no drugs!

"A Friend"

Kosygin, Nixon, Mao and the Third World

BY J. GIL DE LA MADRID

After studying the first issue of PUNTO I have come to the conclusion that most of the students writing for it are students of humanities, and therefore potential social scientists. And that is a good thing, because there is a great need for social scientists, politicians, economists, sociologists—as well as physicians.

The latter cures individuals, but the first group cure people, countries, etc.

Diderot, Voltaire, Rousseau, Jefferson, Lincoln, Ghandi, Marat and Marx, Lenin and Fidel Castro; Malcolm X, Che Guevara, Albizu Campos, all of them physicians of people; social scientists and political scientists.

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,

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.

And that is a very important part in the study of political sciences.

New Faces in P R O

Artist Discovered at S I C C

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.

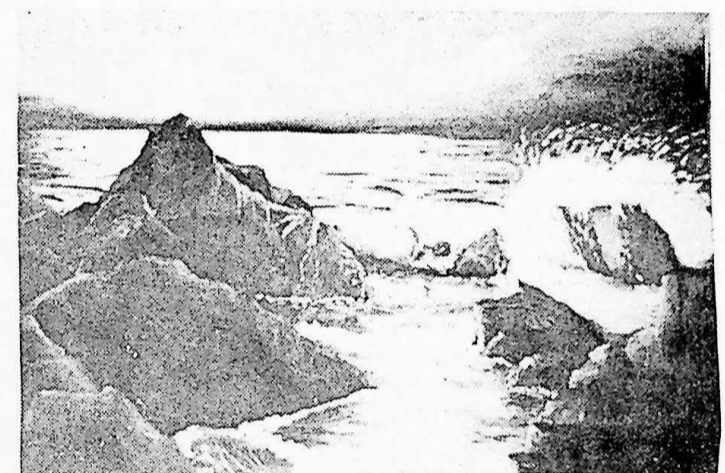
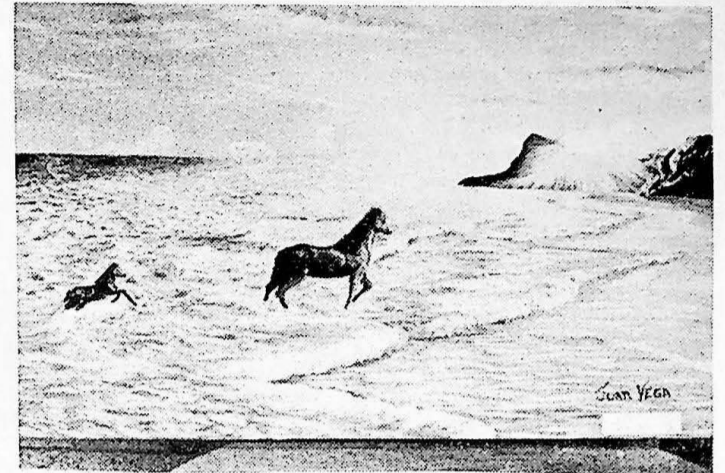
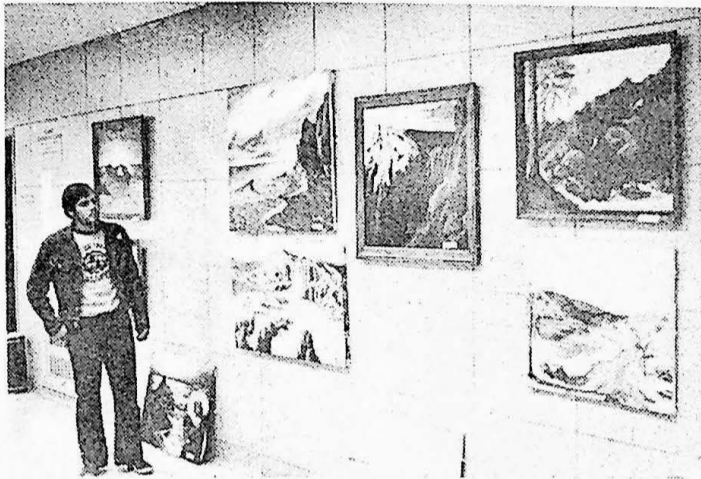
Many people after seeing my work ask if I go out with a camera and take snapshots of the scene I want to paint. Not so, says I, explaining that I have a unique way of getting the inspiration. I simply play some classical piece of music, I listen to it intently, and, before I know it, I get the idea for 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 a 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 splashing 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

I am a graduate of Aviation High School where I learned the trade of Aviation Mechanics. The main reason I decided to attend Aviation was because I've always dreamed to be a pilot. After a few days in Aviation, I realized that it wasn't going to train me to be a pilot, but to be a mechanic. After graduating from Aviation High School I came to S.I.C.C. where I decided to go into the Business Curriculum I wanted to learn about the Business Field and at the same time have some experience in Business just in case I never reach my goal.

I have been working with the Puerto Rican Organization since my first semester at S.I.C.C. My first job with P.R.O. was working with the Puerto Rican Festival last semester. Later, in the semester, I worked with the organization and attended Central Committee meetings where I brought out my ideas. During the summer I worked with the Administrative Internship Program. This program was a very educational one, it brought out the problems faced by the Administration and at the same time, how to work with them. This particular job was found for me by P.R.O. where I finally learned leadership.



Presently I was voted in to the vacant Vice - President position, where I plan to help and work with my fellow Puerto Ricans and Latin students to a more prosperous semester.

MIRIAM PÉREZ Central Committee Member

Mim 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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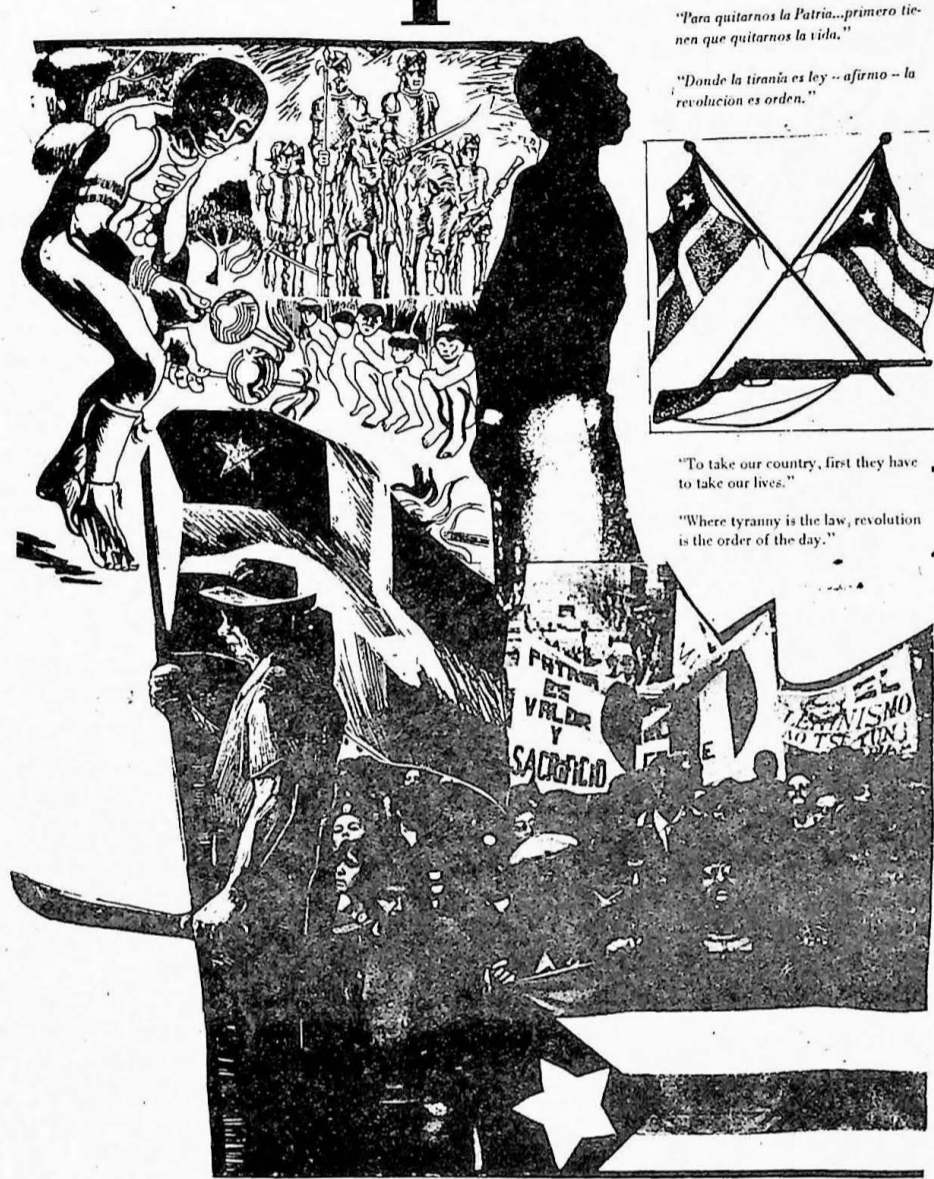
NOTE OF APPRECIATION

This issue of P U N T O is the first and only complete Bilingual Newspaper written, typeset, and composed by the staff and contributors of P U N T O at S.I.C.C. We would like to take this opportunity 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 mainlands 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

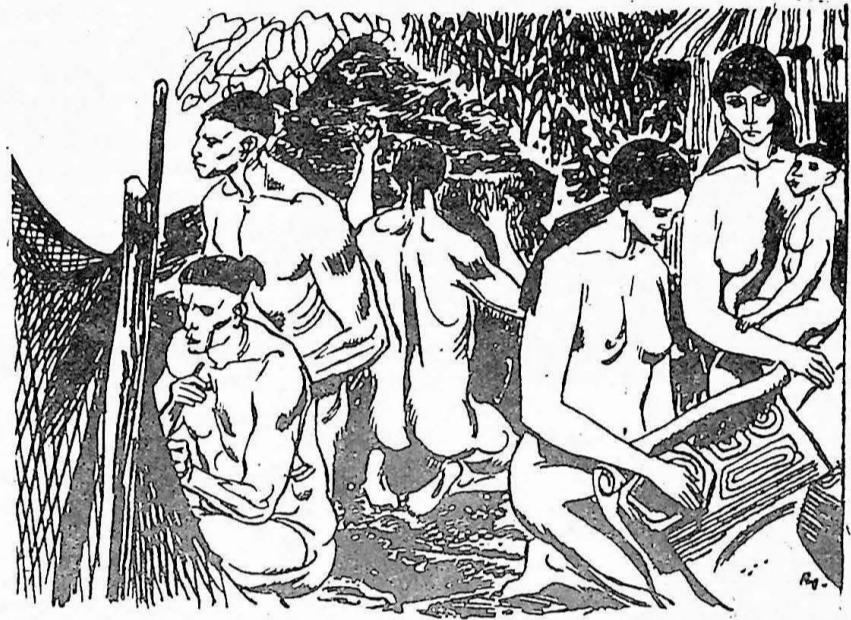
cultural or economic rights and they fought back against their oppression and exploitation at the hands of the slave owners and colonizers. There were continuous slave revolts throughout the 1700's and 1800's, and always small numbers of slaves who would escape to the interior of the island and join with the remnants of the Indian population safe in the mountains. Many poor Spaniards also drifted into the interior, seeking to make a living away from the harsh conditions on the plantations. The Indians, Blacks and Spaniards, intermarried, giving birth to the "Jibaro". That name was first used to describe this new mixture of mountain people but as Puerto Rico's population increased and spread throughout the island, the term Jibaro came to mean poor country people in general. The Jibaro was and still is oppressed and exploited. Just like the Jibaro's Indian, Black and Poor white ancestors, the exploiter has made the Jibaros targets for contempt and jokes which picture them as being basically lazy and stupid. But we must realize that our native culture in its beauty and variety is best represented in the Jibaros, who have stubbornly resisted the colonialist's and imperialist's attempts to rob them of their heritage and identity as Puerto Ricans, and as we eat our food, dance, make music, or even talk, we can easily trace the different influences of our combined races in the making of a Puerto Rican nation.

Some of Puerto Rico's greatest patriots and fighters for independence were first

Puerto Rico:

La Historia de

Nuestro Pueblo



(Tomado de 'La Historia de Puerto Rico')

Borinquen. Así llamaban los aborígenes a la isla que hoy conocemos con el nombre de Puerto Rico. Es ésta una pequeña isla situada en el Mar Caribe, cuya dimensión es de 3,423 millas cuadradas, (u 8,890 kilómetros cuadrados). Dentro del Mar Caribe, Puerto Rico está localizada al este de la isla La Española, en la que se encuentran las Repúblicas de Haití y Santo Domingo. Las medidas específicas de la isla de este a oeste son de cien millas, y 35 de norte a sur. Es la más pequeña de la cadena de islas conocidas por Grandes Antillas formada por Cuba, Jamaica, y La Española. Originalmente se llamó Puerto Rico a lo que hoy se conoce por la ciudad de San Juan, capital de la isla.

Puerto Rico está poblada por casi tres millones de habitantes, residiendo 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 aborígenes quienes no tenían 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 atroces crímenes 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 descubriera en nombre de España.

Los primitivos habitantes de Puerto Rico procedían, principalmente, de las tribus Taíno y Arawak, parte del pueblo Arauca. El pueblo araucano procedía originalmente de la porción geográfica que hoy constituye Venezuela, y las diferentes

tribus que lo formaban estaban diseminadas 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 caribeños no era gente tan dócil como Colón los describió, puesto que estaban en constante lucha para defender su isla.

Después de ganarse la confianza de los borinques, los españoles les traicionaron e intentaron esclavizar. Aquellos que fueron hechos esclavos murieron pronto, y el resto, o bien fueron eliminados, o escaparon de la isla refugiándose en las otras islas más cercanas aliándose con los Caribes y Cubacanes para continuar luchando contra los invasores, actitud ésta que se conservó hasta mediados del siglo XVIII. Uno de los últimos ataques registrados, fue el dirigido contra el Fuerte de San Germán a finales del 1,700, trescientos años después de haber iniciado su conquista genocida.

Puerto Rico era de gran valor para los españoles, y la tenían en mucha estima por su posición estratégica en el Caribe, usándola como un fuerte protector de sus movimientos ejecutados desde el este hacia sus ricas colonias del norte, centro y sur del continente descubierto.

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.

La población de la isla quedó reducida por las causas ya mencionadas, pero al mismo ritmo que los españoles emigraban al

Nuevo Mundo en busca de oro y plata, fue creciendo el número de habitantes de la isla. Pero como había un límite de riquezas que podían ser halladas en el Nuevo Mundo, porque la mayoría había sido ya explotada por los conquistadores llegados al principio, los nuevos emigrantes iniciaron el desarrollo de grandes plantaciones en las que se cultivaban 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.

Esta nueva industria demandaba un mayor porcentaje de mano de obra que no se podía encontrar entre los aborígenes, quienes habían sido eliminados a través de medios inhumanos, además de que muchas mujeres contrajeran matrimonio con los españoles, por lo que quedaban excluidas de la esclavitud y trabajos pesados. A esto debe añadirse la dispersión de aquellos que todavía se oponían al dominio español huyendo a las montañas o escapándose a las otras islas cercanas. Puestos juntos estos factores, los dirigentes de las plantaciones de cacao, tabaco y azúcar se toparon con una grave falta de mano de obra que, para remediarla, trajeron a los nativos africanos de Nigeria, iniciándose la trata de negros, y con ella la esclavitud de la raza africana. Los colonizadores comenzaron a importar esclavos negros por miles, procediendo, la mayoría, de la tribu Yoruba. Estos nuevos pobladores del continente americano sufrieron tanto o más que los aborígenes de las tierras descubiertas, siendo privados de los más fundamentales derechos políticos, sociales, económicos y culturales. Por esta razón, muchos de ellos, se rebelaron contra los dueños de la plantaciones que los explotaban y esclavizaban.

Hubo varias revueltas de los esclavos durante los siglos XVIII y XIX, y pequeños grupos que podían fugarse, se iban a las

montañas donde se juntaban con los remanentes de aborígenes. Muchos españoles que no hacían fortuna en las plantaciones, buscaron en el interior mejores oportunidades, efectuándose, de este modo, un pacto tácito convivencial que resultó en un proceso interracial al casarse, entre sí, miembros de estos tres grupos étnicos, cuyos matrimonios dieron como resultado una nueva casta llamada "jíbaro".

Por consiguiente, la palabra "jíbaro" significaba originalmente la personada 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 borinques, 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 aborígen 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 colonialistas e imperialistas en desposesionarles de la herencia que sus antepasados le habían dejado, y en borrarles el hondo sentido de identidad como Puertorriqueños. Pero esto 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 seño 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. much to his people during this crisis that he was looked upon by many as a saint of mercy. The city of Mayaguez and even the governor offered him honors but he refused them. He was honored instead by the people who called him the "Father of the Poor". Betances began to denounce slavery in stronger and stronger terms and also began calling for the independence of Puerto Rico. The Spanish colonialists, aware of Betances' popularity with the people, began to worry.

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.

While in exile Betances not only continued to agitate for the abolition of slavery and the liberation of Puerto Rico, he also began to conceive of liberating the entire West Indies and forming a Caribbean confederation, creating a powerful and independent nation which would command the respect of the world. Throughout his life as a revolutionary, Betances remained an Internationalist dedicated to the liberation of all oppressed nations.

When he returned from exile, he began to work with the "Secret Societies" which were being organized throughout the island. These societies were underground organizations which were preparing an armed uprising to win Puerto Rico's independence from the Spanish tyranny. They were led by such men as Manuel Gonzalez who had come from Venezuela to help in the struggle, Mathias Bruckman, a North American, Manuel Rojas and other patriots committed to the freeing of Puerto Rico. Most of them gave their lives as proof of their convictions on the day the Outcry for Freedom (El Grito De Lares) was heard from the mountain town of Lares on Sept. 23, 1868.

In El Morro Castle in San Juan, some political prisoners had been murdered in 1867. In retaliation, three Sergeants and five Corporals of the Spanish army were killed, presumably by liberation forces. The governor then ordered Betances and Ruiz Belvis, another great patriot, into exile in Spain. Instead, Betances and Belvis travelled around the various Latin American countries and even to New York

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 Ruis Belvis. When he asked "who killed him?" The answer was "the enemies of the people's freedom".

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."



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Puerto Rico

La Historia de Nuestro Pueblo

(Continuación de la Página 7)

envueltos en el movimiento que perseguía la abolición de la esclavitud a principios del siglo XIX. Uno de los líderes que más se destacó por sus esfuerzos llevados a cabo para terminar la esclavitud y conseguir la independencia de Puerto Rico, fue Ramón Emeterio Betances, conocido entre nuestra gente como el Padre de la Patria.

Betances nació en Cabo Rojo el ocho de abril de 1827. Durante su juventud estudió en Puerto Rico y, más tarde, se fue a Francia continuando sus estudios en la Universidad de París donde terminó la carrera de medicina cuando contaba veintiséis años de edad. Volvió a la Isla en 1853 cargado con los ideales de la Revolución francesa simbolizados en el lema de: Libertad, Hermandad e Igualdad, practicando la medicina en Mayagüez. Pronto consiguió una gran reputación en toda la Isla como médico famoso y apasionado enemigo de la esclavitud.

Una horrible epidemia de cólera invadió a Puerto Rico en 1855 causando más de 30,000 víctimas, durante la cual Betances no escatimó esfuerzos y sacrificios para organizar clínicas, curar los enfermos y controlar la epidemia. Se entregó tan de lleno a la cura de los enfermos durante este

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

Cuando regresó del destierro, empezó 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.

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



período crítico de la cólera, que mucha gente le consideraba como un verdadero santo, por lo que la ciudad de Mayagüez e incluso el gobernador le ofrecieron honores que él muy humildemente rechazó, pero el pueblo le bautizó con el nombre de Padre de los pobres.

Desde estos instantes, Betances aumentó su campaña de protesta y denuncia contra la esclavitud, e inició el movimiento de independencia de Puerto Rico. Las autoridades coloniales, alarmados por la popularidad de Betances, se pusieron en alerta. Pero Betances, en 1856, inició la compra de niños esclavos para ponerlos en libertad, hecho éste que irritó mucho más a las autoridades coloniales, quienes empezaron a perseguirle y a amenazarle hasta que le mandaron al destierro.

Mientras Betances permaneció en el destierro, no sólo cejó de agitar a las gentes puertorriqueñas con el propósito de eliminar la esclavitud y obtener la liberación de Puerto Rico, sino que concibió el plan de libertar a las Indias Occidentales y formar la Federación del Caribe con la que pretendía constituir un país poderoso e independiente que fuese respetado por las otras naciones del mundo. Por lo que Betances, como

expulsó a Betances y a Ruiz Belvis (otro gran compatriota) fuera de la Isla, desterrándolos a España. Mas ellos, viajaron por diferentes países hispanoamericanos, e incluso estuvieron en Nueva York, recaudando fondos y armas suministrados por los simpatizadores de la independencia de Puerto Rico. Belvis falleció asesinado en Chile, mientras que Betances volvió a las montañas de Cabo Rojo para organizar la revolución, liberándose de ser capturado, a pesar de que el Gobernador había puesto precio a su cabeza, huyendo a Santo Domingo donde se enteró de la muerte de su leal amigo Ruiz Belvis. Cuando preguntó, ¿quién lo mató?, le contestaron: "los enemigos de la libertad del pueblo".

Betances, entonces, se fue a la isla de Santo Tomás, que en aquellos años pertenecía a Dinamarca, para estar más cerca de Puerto Rico. Allí fue donde lanzó la primera proclama de la revolución de Puerto Rico, llamada Los Diez Mandamientos de la libertad, de los cuales el primero era la abolición de la esclavitud. Mientras estuvo en Santo Tomás consiguió 500 fusiles y tres cañones, publicando, antes de salir, la segunda proclamación de la revolución que dice: ¡¡Puertorriqueños, no más dominación española!!

Especial Del Newsday

Olvídelo, Dice el Departamento de Vehículos de Motor

Albany--Este no es el consejo que nadie esperaría que el departamento diera, pero el Departamento de Vehículos de Motor del estado de Nueva York sugirió que si usted recibe una nota diciendo que la registración de su coche no se renovará porque debe alguna multa de parqueo, olvídelo.

Correcto. Olvídelo, ignórela, no le preste atención, rómpalo y bótelo. El Comisionado del Departamento de Vehículos a Motor, Vicente L. Tofany, dijo que nada le pasaría al chofer el cual siga su consejo, con excepción de que dicho chofer sentirá gran placer rompiéndolo. "Un solo boleto recibido por un chofer por infracción de la ley de parqueo, no tiene ninguna influencia sobre el control que el Departamento estableció para castigar a los choferes que no pagan."

Tofany, que lo único que hace es mandar avisos, dijo que él publicaba este consejo porque mucha gente interesada se ha quejado de haber recibido multas sin razón o culpa, por violaciones malfundadas, particularmente en la ciudad de Nueva York. El dice que la fraseología usada en las noticias implica que al chofer que no pague, no se le permitirá renovar la registración de su vehículo.

Pero Tofany dice que el procedimiento usado en el departamento se aplica cuando el individuo se ha negado a pagar multas en cantidad y escritos por la misma jurisdicción en los últimos 18 meses, y si dicha jurisdicción lo ha reportado al departamento.

CRUCIGRAMA

Por HOMERO ALFARO

1		2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10
		11				12						
13	14			15						16	17	
18			19					20	21			
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46				47	48		49			50		
		51	52						53			
		54						55				

VERTICAL

- 1—Poema, evocación
- 2—Dilatación permanente de una vena
- 3—Ante Meridiano (Abrev.)
- 4—Hierro del arado
- 5—Sortija
- 6—Aquí
- 7—Desfallecida
- 8—América del Norte (Abrev.)
- 9—Pez marino acantopterigio
- 10—Cuerda, sogá
- 12—Diminutivo
- 14—Anillos
- 17—Superior de un monasterio
- 19—Letra
- 21—Pronombre
- 23—Lechuga, mochuelo (Pl.)
- 24—Costumbres en boga
- 27—Aumento

- 28—Lirio
- 29—Auxilio
- 32—Que cuesta poco precio
- 33—Antigua canoa de los indios mexicanos.
- 34—Andrajo
- 36—Nombre de mujer
- 37—Moho
- 38—Suelo, fondo
- 40—Símbolo del bario
- 41—Letra griega
- 43—Granero subterráneo
- 44—Palabra en impreso para indicar se copia textualmente.
- 45—Inane
- 48—Pronombre posesivo
- 49—Igual
- 52—Terminación verbal
- 53—Aumentativo

HORIZONTAL

- 2—Palo
- 6—Parte del tejado
- 11—De América
- 13—Hogar
- 15—Baile español. (Pl.)
- 16—Tasca
- 18—Departamento de Chile
- 20—Ensalzo
- 22—Número
- 25—Susiana
- 26—Del verbo asar
- 27—Animal solipedo. (Pl.)
- 30—Poema
- 31—Desvanecimiento

- 32—Interjección de incredulidad
- 35—Desabridas
- 36—Carraspeo
- 39—Rey de Israel
- 41—Especie de manzano
- 42—Extrañas
- 45—Varonil
- 46—Dios, entre los musulmanes
- 47—Emula
- 50—Letra
- 51—Ave acuática palmípeda (Pl.)
- 54—Palo de la baraja
- 55—Especie de tela

(Respuesta en la página 11.)

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

Hacia 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 espléndido día del 19 de noviembre del 1493, después del gran Almirante haber avistado el grupo de Islas de Sotavento, haber descubierto las islas Dominica, Marigalante, Monserat, 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 Española, vido muchas islas juntas que parecían sin número; a la mayor dellas 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 sábalos, y sardinas algunas, y, en mucha cantidad, lizas, porque destas es la mayor abundancia que hay en estas Indias, en la mar y en los rios. Salieron en tierra algunos cristianos y fueron a unas casas por muy buen 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 vergeles de naranjos o cidros, como los hay en Valencia y Barcelona, y junto a la mar estaba un miradero alto, donde podían caber diez o doce persona, 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 hobiesen bisto 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 postrega de la isla de San Juan, obra de 15 leguas".

MENOS ESPECTACULAR

El grito de ¡Tierra! que lanzó 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 marinos fue 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

Per GONZALO JUSINO

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 Montojo, don Salvador Brau, el doctor Cayetano Coll y Toste y Fray Inigo Abad, mientras don Manuel Zeno Gandía, 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 Gandía y don Manuel María Sama se apegan a la teoría de que Colón pisó tierra borinqueña en Mayagüez; don Adolfo de Hostos en Añasco; el doctor Víctor Coll y Cuchí en Rincón y el doctor J. L. Montalvo Guenard ha sostenido que fue en Boquerón, parte del término municipal de Cabo Rojo.

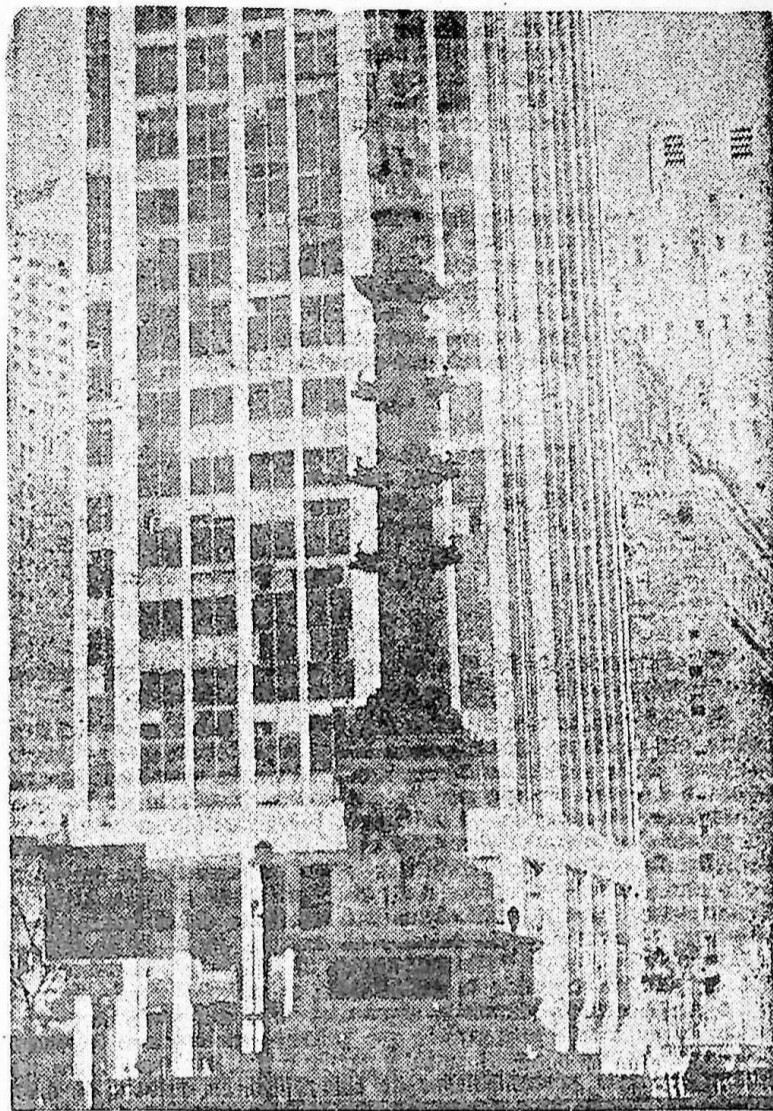
Se ha dicho que las divergencias pueden deberse a interpretación de los principales documentos, escritos por contemporáneos del Almirante, en que se relata el segundo viaje de Colón aunque no se ofrecen los datos geográficos precisos.

EL NOMBRE DE LA ISLA

Los indios llamaban a nuestra Isla del Encanto con un nombre que ha sufrido alteraciones en su deletreo, 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 tan dolorosa como la de cual-



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

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

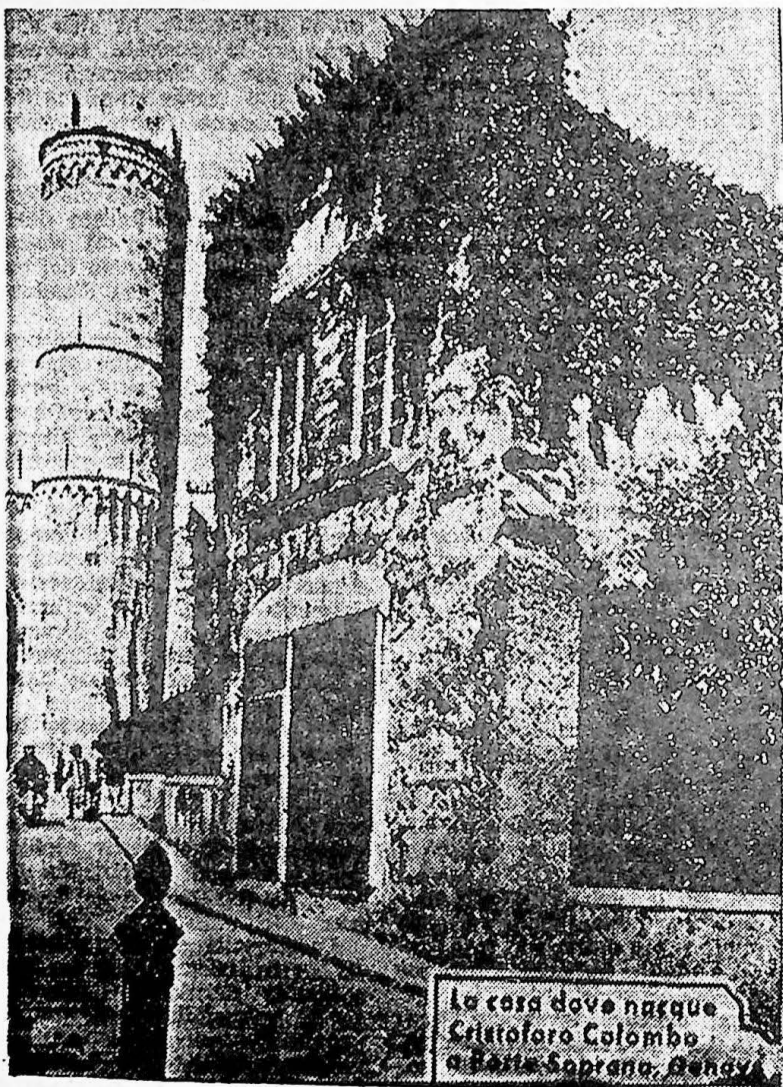
PUERTO RICO 1971

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.

Perla que el mar de entre su concha arrancha al agitar sus ondas placenteras; garza dormida entre la espuma blanca del niveo cinturón de sus riberas; isla que da a la brisa de los mares al recibir el beso de su aliento la avecilla 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 búcaro de flores columpiado entre espuma y coral, perlas y aroma;

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

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.



La casa dove nacqué Cristoforo Colombo a Porta Soprana, Genova.

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 Azul de la Casa Consistorial.

José Monserrat, miembro de la Junta de Educación, los Comisionados Amalia V. Betanzos, 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 gajes de la Guerra Hispano Americana en 1898.

El Alcalde Lindsay destacó la contribución de los puertorriqueños en el arte, literatura, lenguaje 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-

munidad para que participen. Entre las personalidades que participaron en el acto de ayer a mediodía, además de los Comisionados Amalia V. Betanzos, José R. Erazo, Aramis Gómez, Luis Neco, Néstor Llamas, Miran Raldiris, R. Malits, Subcomisionado de Eventos Públicos, Nick Lugo, Jr., Director Nacional de la División de Migración, Carlota Maduro, Ralph Rosas, Director Regional de la Oficina de Puerto Rico, Elsa Arcelay, Marina Brook, Delia Rodríguez, Sofía Pérez, Joseph A. Meléndez, Rubén Martínez, Andrés Roura, Carlos Dominici, Antonio Rivera, Bernie López, José Torres, Petra Pereira, Josefina y Arleen Pereira, Víctor Rivera, Miguel Martínez, Angie Cabrera, Juan Villanueva, José Ocasio, Nyrika Torrado, Subdirectora P.R.C.D.P., Angel Cruz, José A. Vázquez, profesor asociado de Junter College; Marco A. Hernández, Director de la Eastern District H.S., Brooklyn.

Beatriz López Pritchard, Directora Administrativa Auxiliar del Programa Bilingüe y de Relaciones de la Comunidad, Aida Legazpy, Candy Rodríguez, Irma V. Negrón, Supervisoras del Programa Bilingüe, Clara Casanova, Coordinadora de Historia y Cultura de Puerto Rico y otros.

Además, los niños Linda Neco de 13 años y Ramón Martínez, de 11, estudiantes del Bronx.



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

quillo 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 a la lucha estudiantil,

quienes fueron los que dieron luz a esta idea originalmente".

La conferencia según indicara 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 intelectua-

les sino que también deben ser responsables de las necesidades del pueblo puertorriqueño y deben reflejar nuestra realidad como Nación.

Wilma Núñez, dijo que esto motivó que el sábado esta situación se trajera a la mesa y "la asamblea decidió que todos los administradores norteamericanos blancos deberían abandonar el salón de conferencias porque ninguno de ellos entendía las realidades del pueblo puertorriqueño mejor que los mismos puertorriqueños".

Una vez se tomó esta decisión dijo Casanova, "los puertorriqueños tuvieron control de la conferencia, y por primera vez se expresó el derecho de auto-determinación". Añadió que la lucha estudiantil por los Estudios Puertorriqueños está asociada con la lucha de auto-determinación. "El

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 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".

Felicitaciones

(Tomado del Diario)

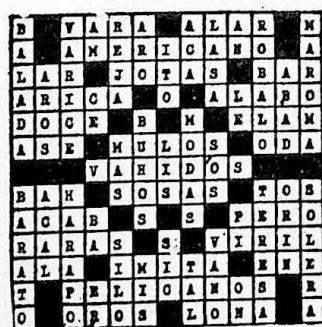
Luis Quero Chiesa, un puertorriqueño, ha sido elegido Presidente de la Junta de Educación Superior. Al felicitar al Sr. Quero Chiesa, felicitamos a toda la comunidad de habla española de Nueva York en la certeza de que será un verdadero campeón de nuestra educación.

EL DIARIO-LA PRENSA, como "Campeón de los Hispanos", estima que con el Sr. Quero al timón la Universidad de la Ciudad (City University) seguirá una buena ruta, manteniendo el programa de admisión abierta que ayuda a muchos miembros de nuestra comunidad.

Estamos seguros también de que el Sr. Quero mantendrá y defenderá los programas bilingües. Esos programas, según sus propias palabras, "son la ayuda que necesitan los que no hablan inglés para engresar en la corriente arterial de la vida americana."

El Sr. Quero Chiesa carga ahora con grandes responsabilidades. Como Presidente de la Junta encabeza el organismo que rige un sistema educacional con 200,000 estudiantes. Estamos seguros que todos esos estudiantes, sin distinción de raza, credo, o color, tendrán en el Sr. Quero Chiesa un líder ansioso de forjar un mejor futuro para todos aquellos que deseen una educación superior.

(Solución al Crucigrama en la página 9)



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NUEVOS LÍDERES EN EL COLEGIO COMUNAL DE HOSTOS



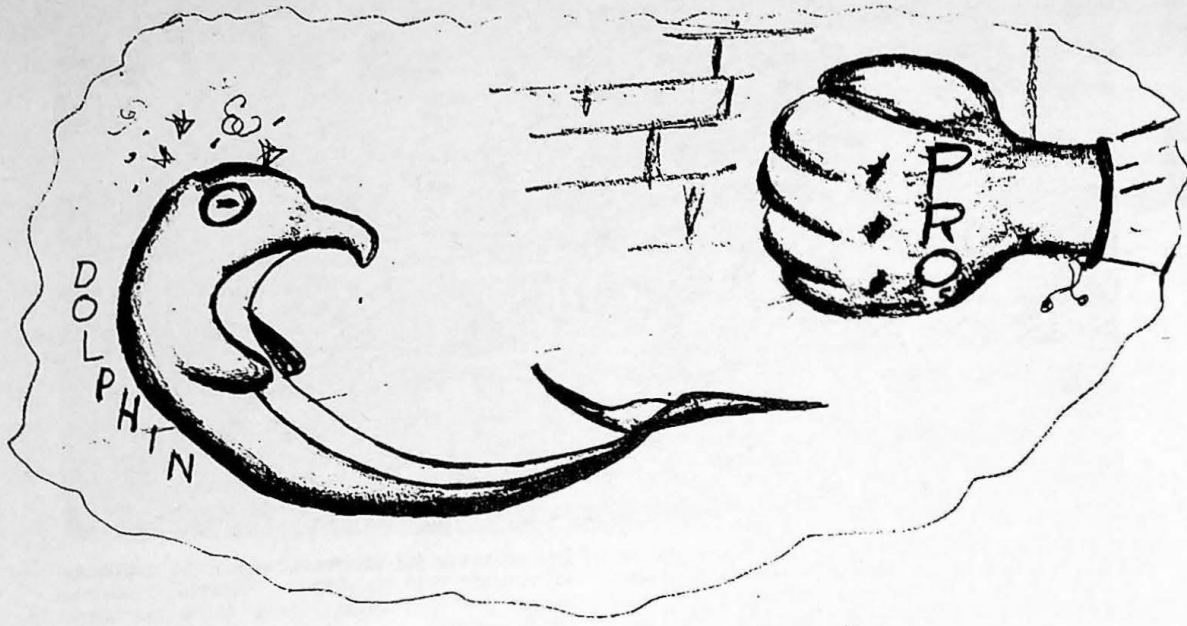
De izquierda a derecha

Vice-Presidente de Asuntos Escolares, Rafael Cortada

Decano de Estudiantes, Gladys Correa

Decano de Administración, T. David Foxworthy

P.R.O.s Smash Dolphins A Great Farewell to Gladys Correa



BY ALFRED PAGAN

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 remain 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

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 all 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.

PROPOSAL: AN EXTRACT

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

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.

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.

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