



Que Ondee Sola

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POW's Go to Trial

"It is because of the miseducation, the denial of our identity as a people, that Puerto Ricans lack an understanding of the colonial relationship that exists between this country and our homeland, Puerto Rico."

José Luis Rodríguez
Political Prisoner

June 29, 1985 marks the second anniversary of the capture of Prisoners of War **Alejandrina Torres**, **Edwin Cortés**, and **Alberto Rodríguez** and Political Prisoner **José Luis Rodríguez**. They are being charged with Seditious Conspiracy, (to plan and/or take action to overthrow the United States government). After being held at the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) in Chicago for two years their trial will begin on July 1, 1985.

Puerto Rico is a direct colonial possession of the US since 1898. Citizenship was imposed on Puerto Ricans by the Jones Act in 1917. The island has been militarily occupied by the US for the past 89 years. Puerto Rico is a target of American companies experiments, for example the birth control pill was first used on Puerto Rican women. Furthermore, Puerto Ricans have experienced an outrageous genocidal policy of mass sterilization, resulting in 45 percent of the women and 25 percent of the men, all of childbearing age.

The list goes on and on of US political intervention policy and genocide against the people of Puerto Rico, with the sole intention of destroying the Puerto Rican

nation. The greatest threat now in Puerto Rico is the US mastermind Plan 2020. A plan to control the Caribbean through Puerto Rico. Plan 2020 is a plan to strip mine the center of the island and create eleven industrial and military parks along the coast. Once this plan is carried out, the island will be uninhabitable, the waters will be contaminated and the land in the center of the island will not be useful for agricultural needs.

The US/Plan 2020 has been confronted by great resistance by both, public and clandestine organizations. The organizations have been able to fight at the level that history demanded them, in order to stop the US. These organizations that support and advocate the independence and socialism for Puerto Rico are also the greatest targets of repression by the US government. Use of FBI/Grand Jury investigations has resulted in the imprisonment of many Puerto Rican independentists. For example, in the last 7 years almost 25 Puerto Rican activists have been imprisoned for their principled position of non-collaboration with grand jury investigations. Today the repression has brown even greater. The charge of Seditious Conspiracy and the prison condition of psychological and physical torture are proof of this.

On June 29, 1983 **Alejandrina Torres**, **Edwin Cortés** and **Alberto Rodríguez** were arrested at their jobs and brutally harassed in the presence of co-

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Puerto Rico Under Plan 2020

The following presentation was delivered on Thursday, April 4, 1985 by Alexis Massol, a civil engineer by profession and also director of the Adjuntas Academy of Arts and Culture in Puerto Rico. In it he spells out, briefly and succinctly, the US objective for Puerto Rico—massive de-population, and it's strategy—genocide.

II. 2020 Plan: Reform and Destruction

The Cultural Arts Academy has been engaged for the past 5 years in study of the US plans to reform the economy and the physical terrain of Puerto Rico to conform with their own strategic needs. The parts of what was at first a puzzle are now emerging more clearly in six main parts. (What follows is a brief outline of the parts presented by Alexis Massol).

A. Urban Development—visible in the massive campaign of sterilization and population control. One of every three women in Puerto Rico is sterilized. Every year fewer Puerto Ricans are born, and the average age will increase from 25 to 30 years. In the mainly urban areas, Puerto Ricans are being replaced by more Cubans and North Americans. In the center of the island, there is a net decline in population of 12% —precisely in the zone that is reserved for mineral exploitation.

B. Agriculture—the areas in yellow on the official map of the 2020 Plan, mainly in the coastal plains, are being developed for large-scale agricultural development. Farming that used to take place in the center of the island is being displaced to these coastal plains, where much of the land is being bought by Israeli agribusiness.

C. Industry—2020 Plan calls for 11 “industrial parks.” The Puerto Rican government has already begun planning for, concentrating on facilities for metal refining, pharmaceutical plants and electrical energy generators.

D. Natural Resources—37,000 acres in the central mountains have been frozen for mining use. Much of this land has been bought by AMAX/Kennecott, and the remaining land cannot be developed sold or improved by order of the government. In this area are huge deposits of copper, gold and silver. In the western end of the island are large deposits of nickel, chrome and cobalt. Basic Minerals, Inc.

found strategic minerals necessary for the construction of jet engines, submarines, other military uses, and the US Bureau of Mines carried out extensive exploitations that are shown in these maps. Large petroleum deposits were also found in the north of the island, principally on the sea bed. Also on the ocean floor are very significant deposits of manganese, another strategic mineral. The declaration of a 200-mile ocean limit for exclusive US exploitation of ocean minerals places all these deposits under US control.

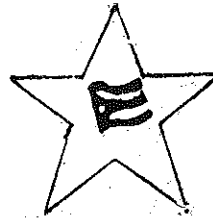
The mining plans are for strip-mining and open-pit extraction of minerals, leaving gigantic craters and tremendous noise, air, water pollution.

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workers. **José Luis Rodríguez** was arrested in the presence of several family members. They were taken to the MCC in Chicago where they were held in complete isolation on the 11th floor.

The 11th floor of the MCC is used for holding male prisoners in isolation. **Alejandrina Torres** was held for approximately 3 months, until prison officials were forced, by the pressure of the Puerto Rican community's campaigns initiated by the **National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War**, to transfer her to general population. Political Prisoner **José Luis Rodríguez** was released on a \$25,000 bond two months later. While **Alberto Rodríguez** and **Edwin Cortés** remained in isolation on the 11th floor for 11 months. They were transferred to general population because of pressure from the Puerto Rican community.

During this 2 year wait for their trial to begin **Alejandrina Torres** was sexually assaulted after refusing a second strip-search. This assault was carried out by one male guard, who held her to the floor, and 4 female guards. **Alejandrina** was assaulted twice in a matter of a month. The second assault resulted in the dislocation of her right shoulder.

After two years of pretrial hearings, motions and appeals these four compañeros' trial will begin on July 1, 1985. They are charged with Seditious Conspiracy. It must be understood that the charge of Seditious Conspiracy cannot be made against any Puerto Rican, because the US Supreme Court stated in 1945 that "*Puerto Rico is not part of, but belongs to the US.*" This being the case, it is an impossible crime for US citizens to be accused of conspiring to overthrow the US government. Another fact, in 1949 the US Decolonization Committee recognized Puerto Rico as a US colony and proclaimed that Puerto Ricans have the legitimate right to fight for independence because of the colonial relationship between Puerto Rico and the US and US citizenship was imposed on Puerto Ricans by the Jones Act in 1917. Therefore, these factors make Seditious Conspiracy *the impossible crime* for a citizen of a colonized country. They have declared themselves as Prisoners of War and Political Prisoner and do not recognize the jurisdiction of the US government and demand to be tried before an international court.

These four compañeros are well known in the Puerto Rican Community. They have worked in community programs and participated in struggles for better education in the Puerto Rican community. **Alberto Rodríguez** was a counselor at Special Services at Northeastern Illinois University. **Alejandrina Torres** worked at Pedro Albizu Campos Alternative High School as a teacher and counselor for students and parents. **Edwin Cortés** participated in student movements at the University of Illinois/Chicago Circle Campus, as well as community organizing. **José Luis**

Rodríguez organized students and edited *El Grito Estudiantil* (Latino Bulletin) at the University of Illinois/Chicago Circle Campus and taught at the Pedro Albizu Campos Alternative High School. These compañeros face more than 55 years in prison. Presently there are 11 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War charged with Seditious Conspiracy presently serving 55-90 years imprisonment. These four compañeros, **Alejandrina Torres**, **Alberto Rodríguez**, **Edwin Cortés** and **José Luis Rodríguez** are freedom fighters and not terrorists, as stated by the US government. The real terrorist is the US government for colonizing and attempting to destroy a nation, these are crimes against humanity!

ALL OUT TO COURT JULY 1!



(continued from page 2)

E. Physical Infrastructure--construction is already underway to build the necessary roads, plants, etc. for these developments. By 1986, a superhighway from the ocean to the central mining zone will be finished. Several electrical energy generators are being built or reworked to provide huge amounts of electrical energy, converted from petroleum fuel to coal (a product of AMAX and Kennecott). A water quality plan has already been devised for 1970-2020, and \$100 million are being spent for 5 water-treatment plants already under construction for the 2020 Plan. The US Army Corps of Engineers has devised a plan to route water from rivers in an aqueduct around the island to supply the industrial parks as well. A series of dams, already near completion, have displaced 430 families in the Maragüez community in the city of Ponce. A dump for contaminated waste in that same city is also being dug.

F. Militarization--much new information has been discovered regarding the role of the US military in the colonial control of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico has always had a very important role in the military presence in the Caribbean. During WW II, Puerto Rico was considered the "Gibraltar of the Caribbean" because the US expanded its bases there. Ramey Field Roosevelt Roads, Ft. Buchanan, Ft. Allen and 3/4 of Vieques usurped 13% of our best land. Also, Puerto Rico was important in the invasion of Cuba (1962), the Dominican Republic (1965) and the recent invasion of Granada (1983).

After world development in Iran, Afghanistan, Poland, the Persian Gulf, and the revolutionary process in Central America, Jamaica, Granada, Nicaragua, Cuba, El Salvador--the US foreign policy toward our region was re-drawn, producing an immediate increase in military activities in Puerto Rico.

In 1979, the Puerto Rican National Guard was regionalized. Their traditional function of internal control of the population, as in the 1950 insurrection of the Nationalist and the 1973 public employees strike, was changed. In the 1970s, the National Guard increased from 7,000 to 12,000 troops, with improved training and equipment. Now the Puerto Rican National Guard trains troops from Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados and Dominica. They have sent units to Central America to receive training. In 1983 PRNG troops participated in Big Pine in Honduras, and this spring PRNG troops trained counter-insurgency forces in Operation Minuteman in Panamá. The training of the PRNG in beach landing operations indicates their new regional role.

One of the most important regional roles is the integration of the PRNG and the Puerto Rican Police formally as part of the Commonwealth (US name for colony of Puerto Rico) in the security of the region. Both colonial parties support the

militarization of Puerto Rico--despite the fact that Hernández Colón the new governor of Puerto Rico, promised before the elections that Puerto Rico would not allow militarization.

Militarization has had a deep effect on the Puerto Rican economy. More than \$500 million are spent on the US military in Puerto Rico, increasing the island's economic dependency on the military and involving important sectors of the population in military contracts; in light industry, 60% are tied to military contracts.

Puerto Rico is a paradise for military recruitment, where 5 to 6 thousand youths join the US armed Forces every year and more than 2,000 university students participate in the ROTC. Recruitment is made easy by the fact that more than 70,000 youths between 16 and 29 are unemployed, and more than 60,000 youths 16 to 19 unemployed school drop-outs.

Nuclear arms are being used and stored in Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican Bar Association revealed in August of 1984 that the US was in violation of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which prohibits nuclear arms in Latin America. Their report shows the importance of Puerto Rico to US plans for nuclear war:

* Roosevelt Roads Naval Base is to serve as command and control center for nuclear arms, as well as a launch site in moments of "crisis" or war--to be decided unilaterally by the US.

* Navy documents show hundreds of persons assigned present or potential roles in nuclear armament listing their functions in the contingency of nuclear war.

* Roosevelt Roads facilities are designated as the "alternate site of command" for nuclear-armed strategic missile launching submarines.

* Buildings 433 and 464 of Roosevelt Roads are the physical complex that functions as the operational center for nuclear anti-submarine warfare.

* Nuclear ships and submarines are in Puerto Rico practically without interruption.

* Vieques, population 8,000, is a center for training exercises of the US Armed Forces, as well as storage of armaments. Two-thirds of the island is reserved for the military. The bombing target "Bullseye Target 2" is used to simulate nuclear bombardment. Nuclear tests are also carried out in the territorial waters and airspace around Vieques and Puerto Rico.

* The US maintains a communications network integral to the system of communications and control of nuclear arms. In Aguada, Puerto Rico, on the western coast, is a low-frequency antenna for communication with nuclear submarines. The high frequency vessels. The "Mystic Star" presidential communications network, to be used to transmit the orders of the US President for the launching of nuclear missiles, has two transceivers in Puerto Rico, in Salinas and Juana Díaz.

Editorial

In the last edition of **Que Ondee Sola** (May 1985) it was reported that the Faculty Senate met on April 11, 1985, to discuss the *Proposed Classroom Disruption Policy*. This meeting was attended by representatives of the **Union for Puerto Rican Students (UPRS)** and **Que Ondee Sola (QOS)**. The board discussed what could be determined as a "disruption" in class. The policy states that a disruption is "... any individual who a) threatens or resorts to physical violence toward a fellow student, visitor, faculty member and/or any individual, or b) who threatens or interferes with the property of another or c) who otherwise disrupts a class or meeting." The policy was tabled until the next meeting because of lack of details, and the need to define what is a disruption.

QOS and **UPRS** feel that students should participate in the process of defining the word "disruption" and should also help to create a policy that will improve student-teacher relationships in the classroom. At the very least, we should all be aware that such a policy is being created.

The following is the *Proposed Classroom Disruption Policy* by the Faculty Senate.

Disruption in the classroom is deleterious to sound learning conditions and the free and open exchange of ideas. To counteract occurrences of disruption, faculty members have the authority to exclude from the classroom, office or meeting any individual who a) threatens or resorts to physical violence toward a fellow student, visitor, faculty member and/or any individual, or b) who threatens or interferes with the property of another or c) who otherwise disrupts a class or meeting. If, after a verbal warning, the individual (s) refuses to cooperate, the faculty member may request that the individual (s) leave the classroom, meeting or office. If this request is not followed, the faculty member may seek the assistance of the Department of Public Safety.

The above procedure does not restrict the faculty member's access to direct and immediate assistance. In cases where the faculty member believes that personal safety or property may be in danger, the faculty member has the right to summon, or to have others summon, the Department of Public Safety without giving verbal warning to a disrupting individual(s).

If continued exclusion is deemed necessary the faculty member requests an arbitration conference with the Department/Unit Head to determine whether or not the student has violated "a", "b" and/or "c" above, and if said action warrants additional action. (If the Department/Unit Head is the faculty member teaching the course, the Associate Head shall

assume the role of arbitrator and shall be subject to all the same regulations as the Department/Unit Head.)

If a conference is held, the Department/Unit Head must notify the student and faculty member in writing of the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting. At the conclusion of this process, the Department/Unit Head shall determine:

- a. whether or not the student shall be able to continue with the class for the remainder of the term;
- b. whether, with the consent of the faculty member, other assignments shall be made to complete class requirements (assignments, tests, etc. through tutored study or other means.)

The Department/Unit Head shall notify, in writing, the student and faculty member of his/her decision. The decision of the Department/Unit Head may be appealed through grievance procedures (see Student Appeal/Grievance Procedures, Student Handbook).

If it is the opinion of either the faculty member of the Department/Unit Head that further action is warranted, that individual(s) may file a charge with the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. (Copies of the University Due Process Policy may be obtained from the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs.)

Que Ondee Sola is published at Northeastern Illinois University. The opinions expressed in QOS do not necessarily reflect those of the administration. Responsibility for its contents lies solely with its staff. We appreciate and encourage any and all suggestions or contributions.

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Letter to Reagan

This article was taken from LIBERTAD. LIBERTAD is published by the Puerto Rican Independence Solidarity Alliance (PRISA) in New York.

Note: PRISA, through one of its many well placed and reliable (sometimes) "deep-throats" and "sticky-fingers", has obtained this mega-secret document. A letter from UN ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick to President Reagan outlines a major policy recommendation. Because of its timeliness and absolute irrelevance we have decided to reproduce the document in its entirety.

Dear Ronnie:

The Grenada effect seems to be wearing off. Having failed to impose our solutions in Lebanon and Nicaragua, Americans and people all over the world are again questioning our military might. As difficult as it may be to accept it, the fact is that people are beginning to forget how you vigorously demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that AMERICA is militarily more powerful than Grenada. But, forgive me for saying this, Ron, but some people are again saying that you don't have "the right stuff".

We need another quick and dirty (sorry, just a manner of speech) victory. Unfortunately the options are very limited; Cuba, Nicaragua and Syria are too tough, and none of the smaller places has done much that will allow us to retaliate the hell out of them. However, there's one good option to display USA's military might. Last Saturday night, in the tiny Puerto Rican Island-Municipality of Vieques, four intoxicated Marines from Camp Garcia, one of our military installations there, got their behinds whipped by some natives who alleged the Marines had smashed the window to their home and were yelling obscenities at the women inside the house.

We cannot allow such affronts to our boys in Puerto Rico or elsewhere to go unpunished. This action calls for a virile response from us. I believe we should stage a retaliatory invasion and take-over of

the 1/3 of Vieques Island that is not already occupied by our base and Camp there. Aside from showing the world that the USA is a He-man country, we can get rid of the natives which will allow us to go on with the shelling and other target practice without regard for the Viequense fishermen.

Best of all we can't lose--well, let's say chances are we'll win with few (relatively speaking) casualties and loss of equipment. After all, we practiced the invasion of Grenada there at least four times and we have dozens of other mock invasions and attacks on Vieques over the past few years. Moreover, we'll have the element of surprise on our side, since the Viequenses will probably think it's just another mock invasion. And if we encounter stiff resistance we can say we came across some heavily armed Cubans in the mountains (well, in the hills anyway) and nuke the living out of them from Roosevelt Roads or any of our other bases in mainland Puerto Rico.

I really don't think we can screw this one up too badly. I have studied the situation very carefully for about five minutes and I think we should follow step-by-step the instructions in the Pentagon booklet "How to invade Sicily" (Hiper-secret Doc. No. 13) or "Drawing THE line in Staten Island: How to take it over from the Communists and Keep It" (by Alexander Haig and Ariel Sharon), both available at most bookstores.

As usual, I am willing to place my reputation at stake. Just don't let any of the Bonzos (or is it bozos) in the Pentagon mess up.

Patriotically yours,

Jeane

Feliz Cumpleaños

Alejandrina Torres

Haydeé Torres

Sección Literaria

Que Ondee Sola se complace en presentar esta nueva sección designada a aumentar nuestra apreciación y entendimiento sobre importantes obras literarias. Mensualmente diferentes novelas, ensayos y obras dramáticas serán revisadas por estudiantes de UNI. Por favor envíe cualquier idea o sugerencia para esta columna a: QOS E-041 (frente al Game Room), ext. 514.

EL JOSCO por Abelardo Díaz Alfaro

El Josco es un cuento de carácter sumamente puertorriqueño. *El Josco* representa a un pueblo sub-estimado y por consecuencia se sub-estima por influencias extranjeras. Pero a la vez *El Josco* representa a un pueblo en resistencia, que nunca retrocede, que nunca se rinde, que no deja sus valores, ni su gallardía frente a su enemigo.

El cuento es relativamente corto pero lleva un mensaje fuerte, definitivo y cierto. Toma lugar el cuento en el Valle del Toa en San Lorenzo, Puerto Rico. Una descripción clara del físico y del carácter del Josco le dá comienzo y dice el autor: "Era hosco por el color y por su carácter reconcentrado, huraño, fabioso, de peleador incansable." "Era toro macho y padrote que no nació pá yugo" como lo describe el Jincho. El Jincho hombre jíbaro y campesino es el cuidador del Josco que en ningún momento pierde su fe en la fuerza física y moral del toro. Don Leopo es el dueño de la finca en que recide el Josco y el Jincho. Don Leopo compró un toro americano para "mejorar la crianza." El Jincho al enterarse de esto sintió un profundo dolor ya que él veía en aquel toro algo de sí mismo, "su descontento, su espíritu recio y primitivo." Se fundían hombre y toro en un mismo dolor. Más dolor aún le causó cuando Don Leopo propuso que el Josco arrastrara caña, que se enyugara aquel toro como esclavo. El Jincho hizo claro su posición a Don Leopo y le dijo: "Uté dispense, Don Leopo pero ese toro es padrote de nación, es albestao, no sirve pa yugo." El Jincho hiba con el corazón destrozado "como si le hubieran clavado un estoque en mitad del corazón." Al siguiente día salió el Jincho a buscar al toro americano. Cuando venía bajando la loma con el toro, retumbó en aquellos montes el potente mugido, casi grito de guerra del Josco. "Era el reto para jugarse en puñales de cuernos la supremacía del padronazo. Empezó a mover la tuesta en forma pendular. Tiró furiosas cornadas al suelo trayéndose en el filo de las astas tierra y pasto." Y hubo el encuentro, los ojos de los animales eran llamaradas infernales cuales dejaban salir su humo al jismear el suelo y se mezclaban con la baba que se volvía más espesa. Rodearon a los animales los campesinos del área. Estos dejaban salir sus pensamientos al favorecer o no al Josco. Los animales cada vez más agitados mirándose profunda-

mente a los ojos y de momento el violento chocar de las cornamentas. Quedaron paralizados por la inmensa fuerza de sus cuerpos. Inmóviles, parecían haber sido estampado el uno con el otro. Comenzaron a tirarse, pero volvieron a encontrarse sus frentes. Los campesinos continuaban su agitar, unos exclamaban, "El blanco es más grande y tiene más arroba." El Jincho gritaba, "Pero el Josco tiene más maña y más cría." "El toro blanco hacia un supremo esfuerzo, se retiró un poco y avanzó egregio, imprimiéndole a la escultura impotente de su cuerpo toda la fuerza de sus arrobos. Y se vió al Josco recular arrollado por aquella avalancha incontenible." Pero el Josco ni huía, ni se rendía. Se topo el Josco con una eminencia en el terreno que le sirvió de sostén. El toro blanco perdió balance, se baso en esto el Josco y aprovechosé para hundirle un cuerno en el castado del toro americano, "huyendo despavorido entre la algarabía del peonaje": Pero quedo el toro americano como padrote y el JOSCO enyugado.

El Josco fue cercado, atrapado en un mundo al cual no pertenecía. Se le puso con un toro viejo para que lo amaestrara, pero se reveló. Detestaba ver en el cercaó los "buyes de arrastre de cogotes pelados y de pastar apacible. Levantando la cabeza sobre la alambra dejaba escapar un triste mugido. Se veía buey rabisero, buey soroco, buey manco, buey toruno, buey castraó." Tanta fue su rebelión que prefirió matarse por honra que morir esclavo. Como dijera el gran líder mexicano, Emiliano Zapata *Prefiero morir esclavo a los principios, que morir esclavo del hombre.*

El mensaje es claro en cuanto a la realidad puertorriqueña y latinoamericana en general. Endiosamos a los Estados Unidos con unas grandezas que ni le pertenecen, ni existen. Constantemente menospreciamos nuestra identidad cultural, por darle altura a quien no se la merece. Ya es tiempo que abramos los ojos. Somos pueblos ricos en historia y sobre todo valores morales, que algunos hasta han intentado cubrir con mentiras. Debemos ser como el Josco, demosle importancia a los principios, a nuestros valores humanos, a nuestra verdad porque si no lo hacemos nos veremos como todos los bueyes de arrastre en el cercaó y perderemos fe en nosotros mismos, en los nuestros y en nuestros hijos.

Roberto Cofresí

Defensor y Patriota Marítimo

Roberto Cofresí nació en el barrio Tujado de Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico en el año 1791. Sus padres fueron Don Francisco Cofresí y Doña María Carmen Ramírez de Arellano y Segarra. Quedó huérfano de madre a los cuatro años y desafortunadamente no fue mucho tiempo a la escuela. Pasó su niñez en las hermosas playas de Mayagüez y Cabo Rojo, al contacto con pescadores y marinos, quienes le enseñaron a navegar.

Por las noches oía las historietas de los príncipes corsarios que navegaban por los mares del mundo y venían a tratar de apoderarse de las lindas islas del mar de las antillas. El veía como los piratas y corsarios venían frecuentemente a las aguas de Borinquen con sus empresas y negocios las cuales le traían buena fortuna, pero se disgustaba al oír los crímenes que cometían estos señores.

En una ocasión, siendo aún muchacho, fue acusado injustamente por un oficial inglés al cual el juró venganza. Siendo ya un hombre se había dedicado a la pesca. Vivía con su esposa Doña Juana Creistof y su pequeña hija. En una ocasión vino a su hogar un cobrador de contribuciones y Cofresí se encontraba pescando, su esposa estaba muy enferma y este cobrador con sus rudezas y maltratos provocó la muerte

de su esposa.

Estos incidentes de su pobreza y de injusticia estimularon en Cofresí la vitalidad para luchar contra el enemigo que robaba a su pueblo. Fue entonces cuando comenzó a atacar barcos enemigos y expropiar sus productos para ayudar a los necesitados.

Fueron actos como estos los que le dieron respeto y honor entre su gente pero enfurecían a los que eran atacados. El gobernador Miguel de la Torre dio ordenes de encarcelar a Cofresí y fusilarlo. Atraparon a Roberto Cofresí el 27 de marzo de 1823 no sin antes escaparse en varias ocasiones dejando a los soldados desconcertados.

Cofresí tuvo que comparecer ante el consejo de guerra y encaró la situación valientemente admitiendo los hechos pero negando haber dado muerte en alguna ocasión a mujeres, ancianos o niños. Fue fusilado junto a diez de sus hombres a los 33 años de edad frente al Baluarte de Santo Domingo. Fue enterrado en el viejo cementerio de San Juan.

Sus enemigos le llamaron pirata, bandolero y hasta criminal pero entre la gente que él ayudó se le recuerda como un gran patriota y héroe legendario.

ERNESTO CHE GUEVARRA

revolucionario internacional

"Donde quiera que nos sorprenda la muerte, será bienvenida, siempre y cuando nuestro grito de batalla alcance otros oídos receptivos, que otras manos se extiendan para levantar nuestras armas y otras personas se presenten para entonar nuestro canto fúnebre con el ruido de ametralladoras y nuevos gritos de lucha y victoria."

Ernesto "Che" Guevarra

que su lucha no era sólo la lucha de su país sino la lucha de todas las naciones oprimidas.

El 18 de octubre de 1967, a los 39 años de edad fue herido en batalla en las montañas de Bolivia y tomado prisionero, al día siguiente fue asesinado por los militares tiranos en Quebrada del Yuro en presencia del personal de la Agencia Central de Inteligencia CIA.

Che Guevarra estará siempre presente en el espíritu de lucha de cada guerrillero que lucha por una justa y nueva sociedad libre de explotación y desprecio del ser humano. Sus pasos son estandarte de lucha los cuales a través de la lucha armada marcan el camino hacia la victoria final. ¡Venceremos!

Ernesto "Che" Guevarra nació el 14 de junio de 1928. Fue médico por profesión y guerrillero por dedicación. Convencido que todos los países latinos se enfrentan a un enemigo común, el imperialismo yanqui perpetuado por los tiranos locales, y que esta fuerza represiva tendría que encontrarse con la fuerza del pueblo, con la guerra revolucionaria, confesó que por causa de este noble idea se unió a Fidel Castro y otros compañeros revolucionarios en la expedición del irrevocable Granma.

Fue revolucionario, intelectual marxista. Siempre alerta de que las nuevas revoluciones siempre presentan nuevas cualidades y nuevos problemas. Se conoce hoy en día como un gran revolucionario internacional ya

SEGUNDO RUIZ BELVIS

Patriota Puertorriqueño

Nace en Hormigueros, en la Hacienda Josefa, el 13 de mayo de 1829 en el seno de una de las familias más prominentes del área oeste y de ideas liberales. El hecho de haber nacido dentro de las clases privilegiadas de esa época, le abre el camino a Europa, y a la misma vez a la cultura y a las ideas de avanzada.

Hace los grados primarios en Puerto Rico, luego se traslada a Caracas, Venezuela a estudiar, donde en el 1848 termina su bachillerato en filosofía y letras. El estudiar en Venezuela y las ideas liberales de su familia le van a desarrollar sus ideas independentistas.

Regresa a Puerto Rico, para luego trasladarse a Madrid, España, a fin de proseguir sus estudios en Derecho. Es para este tiempo que conoce a Betances. Desde ese instante nace entre ellos un gran lazo de amistad; lazo que va a fortalecer la formación ideológica del patriota. También, cuando estudia en España conoce a varios puertorriqueños quienes tendrían un rol de importancia en la historia de Puerto Rico, como lo fueron: Eugenio María de Hostos, Alejandro Tapia y Rivera, Ramón Baldorioty de Castro y otros.

Siendo estudiante se dedica, junto a José Julián Acosta y Alejandro Tapia y Rivera, a la recopilación de documentos para la historia de Puerto Rico. Más tarde fueron publicados por Tapia y Rivera. Ruiz Belvis traduce, del francés al español, la parte referente a la isla de la Historia del Nuevo Mundo escrita por Juan de Laet.

Podemos ver que desde su estadía en Venezuela ya era independentista. Aunque el elemento definitivo de sus sentimientos y ideas liberales e independentistas lo vemos en su interés por la historia nacional. Esto es demostrado en su ingreso a la "Sociedad recolectora de Documentos Históricos de la Isla de San Juan Bautista." También fue demostrado en el documento que en el 1867 redactara para la Junta Informativa de Reformas.

Regresa a Puerto Rico en septiembre de 1857, presentando su título de licenciado en jurisprudencia en Mayagüez, donde inicia su carrera. El 1 de noviembre de 1857, el Ayuntamiento lo elige dándole el cargo de síndico. De esta forma se convierte en la voz del pueblo en el Ayuntamiento y en el foco de represión oficial por su oposición a algunos proyectos. Utilizando su oposición al proyecto de la construcción de un teatro, saca a relucir las irresponsabilidades del gobierno. En su discurso se ve claramente una exposición de justicia social, que en esa época sustentaban nuestros líderes independentistas. De este modo hace

una serie de recomendaciones al ayuntamiento. Ante este informe es atacado violentamente, criticado como fanático y acusado de tener sus posiciones sujetas "al



ardor de su agitación." Pero sus perspectivas del desarrollo económico de la zona caen dentro del esquema tradicional del pensamiento burgués, progresista del siglo XIX. Fue destituido de su cargo.

Su temperamento batallador como fiel defensor de las ideas de libertad, lo lleva a ser considerado sospechoso por el gobierno de Puerto Rico y sufre persecuciones. En unión de Betances, José Julián Acosta y Francisco María Quiñones lucha por la abolición de la esclavitud en la Isla. Muere en Chile el 3 de noviembre de 1867.



Sección Poética

A Message to our Unwed Women

tears
 dri
 p quietly cutting your
 face temporarily

eyes SWOLLEN NOSE a long voyage of sufrimiento

tears roll d
 o
 w
 n..... and you cry so deep ly
 so hurt

about to give birth and the lover refuses
 and your father accuses
 and your friends
 con esa mirada

tears dri
 p quietly in the dark room
 you sleep

tears are there
 in the morning that morning
 when you walked down
 the tenements up
 the streets to la bodega

"adíos, ¿y cuando
 te casastes?" and they gave you
 the half mirada
 and you bit the tears
 from showing

you walked knowing eyes were talking
 eyes were following
 eyes were criticizing

*"look at.....
she was such a good girl"
as if your life had stopped
as if you dropped an atom bomb
as if you had to walk in shame
as if
as if
as if
as if*

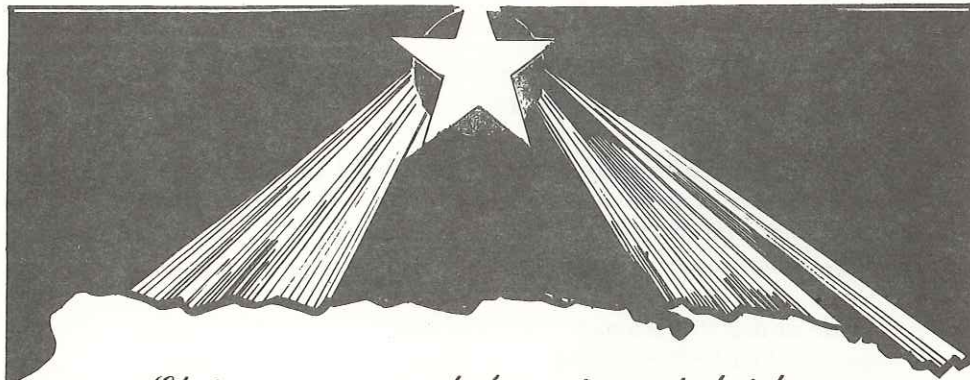
*tears suddenly stopped
in the most majestic manner
that pleased only yourself
you quietly said:*

*"i am now a true woman
my child will not be called
illegitimate
this act was done with love
with passion
i will not let their innocence
affect me
i will have him, coño,
because i want him
because i feel this breast
of life consoling
my hurt, sharing my grief,
if anybody does
not accept it
que se vayan, palme entienden
pallo oyen
palme escuchan.*

*the sun radiated
the streets became alive
"to give birth A LA RAZA
is the ultimate that i can give!"*

8th Annual People's Parade

Sunday, June 16



*Gloria a esas manos aborígenes porque trabajaban.
Gloria a esas manos negras porque trabajaban.
Gloria a esas manos blancas porque trabajaban.
De entre esas manos indias, negras, blancas,
de entre esas manos nos salió la patria...*

J. A. Corretjer



**¡UNETE AL 8^{VO}
DESFILE DEL PUEBLO!
¡DÍA DE REAFIRMACION NACIONAL!**

**Domingo, 16 de junio
10:30 a.m.**

**Wicker Park
(esquina Damen y Schiller)**