

Editorial

Xavier "Xavi" Luis Burgos

A sancocho is a stew, famous in Puerto Rico and throughout the Spanish-speaking Caribbean for it easy-to-make yet tasteful ingredients that include multiple and distinct spices, vegetables, and meats. Each component is special and unique - one ingredient would not complete the culinary masterpiece with the other one missing, making the final product an intricate web of cultural tradition kept alive in the stomachs of those who devour it. This edition is like a sancocho, unique and full of different experiences and histories, but ones closely connected to each other. From the university strike in Puerto Rico to the Cuban Revolution, from

the odes of a poet of a Diaspora, to the never-ending struggle of undocumented peoples in the U.S. On the surface, one could easily point out the differences between undocumented Mexicans and U.S. citizen Puerto Rican or the move from dictatorship to communism in Cuba, but the role of Que Ondee Sola is to guide our readers to think critically about the Latin American and Latina/o experiences and to find and dig deeper into the interconnectedness of it all. Only then can we truly understand what binds us (and also celebrate what makes us different and unique) and seek a common agenda that seeks the liberation of all those who remain oppressed.

Have an **opinion?** Want to get **involved with QOS?** Contact us: **queondeesola@gmail.com**

We meet during Activity Hour 1:40pm-2:40pm on Tuesdays & Thursdays at Office E-041

Adentro QOS

Editor-in-Chief & Designer

Xavier "Xavi" Luis Burgos

Copy Editor

Marla Mojica

Staff Writers

Joshua Rojas Jazmine Zúñiga Jessie Fuentes Michael Rivera Ashley Arce

Sancocho Edition

- 4 Are Puerto Ricans Really Lazy?
- 7 Cuba: From Fulgencio to Castro
- 10 End of University Strike in Puerto Rico
- 13 Undocumented, Unafraid
- 16 Mural Comes Under Attack in Arizona
- 18 Poetry: A Lower East Side Poem
- 19 Poetry: I Have

Misión

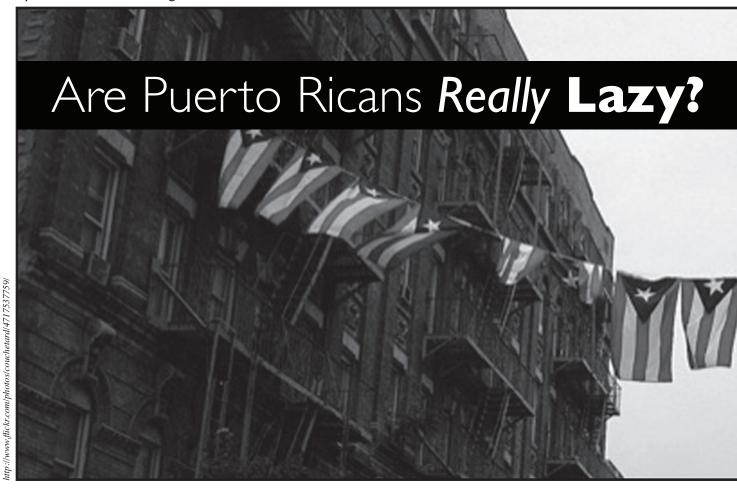
Que Ondee Sola was established in 1972 and remains the oldest Puerto Rican & Latina/o university student publication in the U.S. Our mission is to provide the NEIU community with a relevant and engaging publication that deals with student issues with a focus on Puerto Ricans and Latinas/os, our communities, and our patrias.

Que Ondee Sola continues to affirm the right of Puerto Rican self-determination, freedom for all Puerto Rican political prisoners, and support for a truly participatory democracy.

Que Ondee Sola

is published at Northeastern Illinois University.
The opinions expressed in Que Ondee Sola do not necessarily reflect those of the Administration.
Responsibility for its contents lies solely with the staff.

We appreciate and encourage suggestions and contributions. Contact Que Ondee Sola 5500 N. St. Louis Chicago, IL 60625 Room E-041 (773) 442-4583 queondeesola@gmail.com



One time, on my blog (www.xaviersrevenge. blogspot.com), someone made an anonymous comment that I wear my Puerto Rican pride "like that kid in High School who thinks he discovered Led Zeppelin, and for 4 years wears black zeppelin shirts to school." Although I don't particularly care for the music of Led Zeppelin (no offense to his fans), the remark made me question whether there is anything wrong with being proud to be Boricua and displaying that nationalism in everything I do.

Growing up, my grandmother would occasionally comment to me that if she could be reborn that she would be Puerto Rican all over again. I would ask quietly in my head,

"What's so special with being from a tiny little island like Puerto Rico?" Ironically, in conversations on the island's future political status, my grandmother would say, "Los boricuas son bien vagos," and cannot survive as an independent nation. How could a woman with so much national pride and dignity at the same time limit our own collective potential?

Around my neck, I wear a machete to remind me of my familial roots – for my grandfather and his father before him who toiled in the U.S company-owned sugar cane fields. Every day, they rose at the crack of dawn to sweat under 100 degree weather while wearing long-sleeve shirts and gloves; cutting the hard, human-size sugarcane stems while the fields



crackled with fire, engulfing them with smoke. I invoked this memory to my grandmother when she made the comment that at age 18, until she was 8 months pregnant with my aunt (who is currently in the process of earning her PhD in education), she worked, standing for hours on end at a factory in a new country through the harsh cold of a Chicago winter. Los boricuas son bien vagos, ¿Verdad?

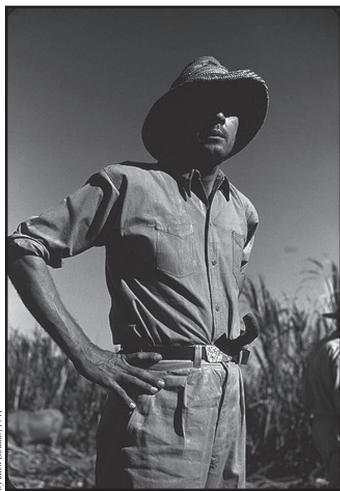
Countless Puerto Ricans in Chicago have similar stories to these, many of which will never be told. However, what can be told is recorded facts of the collective possibilities of the Boricua people.

On their website, the Puerto Rico Space

Grant Consortium states that Puerto Rico is the leading producer of Latinas/os in the United States who have a bachelors degree in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics. According to the consortium, islanders receive 17% of those degrees, while they account for only 9% of the Latina/o population.

Furthermore, according to a 2005-2006 study from the American Chemical Society, the Mayagüez Campus of the University of Puerto Rico graduates more chemical engineers than any college in the entire U.S.

While reading the article, "La Radio Ante Nuevo Retos," by Elmer González in La



Claridad newspaper (May 20-26, 2010), I also discovered that the fifth radio transmission in the entire world and the second in all of Latin America took place in none other than Puerto Rico on December 3, 1922. What were the first sounds broadcasted from the radio station? The musical notes of our

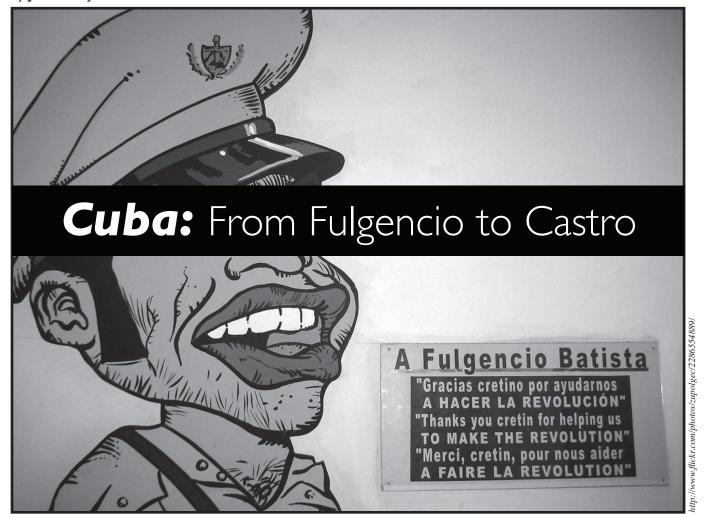
beloved national anthem, La Borinqueña.

And we don't even have to look to the island to see how Boricuas are able to accomplish so much. One of the first Puerto Rican families in Chicago, the Sanabrias, were pioneers in engineering and television. According to the 1989 book, "Chicago: Historia de Nuestra Comunidad Puertorriqueña" by Manuel

Martínez, the Chicago-born Boricua engineer, Ulises Armand Sanabria, was the "builder and engineer of the first television station in Chicago on June 12, 1928" and founded the Sanabria Television Corporation in January, 1931 where he produced the "first 10" television pictures for public viewing." He also founded the American Television Institute in 1935.

This is only a small glimpse of what we, as a people, have accomplished. This is not to say that other people of different nationalities have not accomplished great feats, but it is my attempt to chip away from the prevalent cynicism and self-hate among our community. And as for my grandmother who, after years, made these negative comments about Puerto Ricans? Well, she promised to stop. Why? Well, I told her that if she wanted people to look upon her and her people in a good light it all must begin with herself — only we hold the key to our image.

So often, we are hooked on what's "wrong" and "bad" about our people and community — we just need to learn how to see the world differently. If you, the reader, were to look at Division Street and Humboldt Park as more than just a ghetto and see how the Puerto Rican community has transformed those spaces into something to be proud of, then you would understand what I mean. Take it further and think of how we, as Boricuas, with so many obstacles in our way, are able to accomplish so much and how we continue to do so, together, as a community, here on Paseo Boricua.



Fulgencio Batista was a Cuban President turned Dictator. As President he served two terms: the first from 1933 to 1944 and then 1952 to 1959. Nonetheless, Batista was familiar with coups; in 1933 he led an uprising that helped overthrow then-President Gerardo Machado. Even in 1952 he ran again for President be was not really taken seriously, so he forcefully took power—another coup—which the United States recognized. Batista's regime was also completely corrupt. Some say that under his regime Cuba became a whorehouse, the brothel of the United States. This was made true due to Batista giving the U.S. mafia a free pass, turning Havana into the

"Latin American Las Vegas." Batista himself had a reputation of being a very brutal and violent man— institutional and organized rape, murder, and torture had become an everyday thing in Cuba. This, of course, is not what is popularly portrayed in the US. media. There are those who claim Cuba was a paradise before the arrival of Fidel Castro into power.

Almost everything we in the U.S. are told about pre-Castro Cuba is propaganda; the good life was usually led by Cuba's small bourgeoisie. In Batista Cuba there were huge social inequalities, some statistics from the 1953 census show that 25% of the island's

population was outright illiterate, 70% of the population was functionally illiterate. Also, 60% had less than a third grade education and only 1.1 % of Cuba's population had graduated a university.

The United States has had a very tumultuous affair with Cuba since the Spanish-American War of 1898 that ceded the island from Spain to the U.S. and the Platt Amendment a few years later that gave Cuba "sovereignty" but gave the U.S. imposing powers over the island. Also, the U.S. was allowed to establish a base in the city of Guantánamo. Any basic knowledge of Latin American history would dictate that any leader in the region that does

not support the serving status quo of the U.S. and is too progressive is not well liked by the United States. When the United States backed and recognized Fulgencio Batista as Cuba's president after the Coup that spoke to that reality.

Fidel Castro was born into a comfortable life in 1926; he became a lawyer, graduating from the University of Havana. Castro was a nationalist and anti-imperialist, which led him to rebel against the then current state of Cuba. The Cuban Revolution began in 1953, but after a failed attempt to seize power, Castro was put into jail and released after two years. Then Castro went into exile in



México, but returned to the island to continue to revolution. There were a lot of military operations and back and fourth fighting between the state and Castro's 26th of July movement which essentially took Cuba town by town. Finally on January 1, 1959, Fulgencio Batista fled Cuba to the Dominican Republic.

During his early years Fidel Castro made a lot of progressive socialist changes in the fields of education and health. Other reforms included the Agrarian Act of 1959. In response, the literacy rate jumped to 97%. Cuba also nationalized all U.S. companies and properties, including banks, sugar companies, and utilities like light and gas companies. Although Castro made positive changes not all reforms were good; there were negative aspects of Castro's rule. The Cuban government set up the CDR, which was meant to protect the revolution but ultimately was used to surveillance dissidents, which included counterrevolutionaries and homosexuals. Then-U.S. President John F. Kennedy initially approved of any change of the Batista regime. Kennedy said, "In the matter of the Batista Regime, I am in agreement with the first Cuban revolutionaries, that is perfectly clear."

Then that changed. In 1961 a covert CIA operation began to overthrow the Cuban government, which included In the early the recruitment of Cuban exiles to invade the country. On April 17 and 18 of that year the plan, later called the Bay of Pigs invasion, was set into motion and it failed miserably. This failure was blamed on the incompetence and lack of resources for the exiles, such as air support. A lot of exiles were executed and the rest became prisoners of war that were

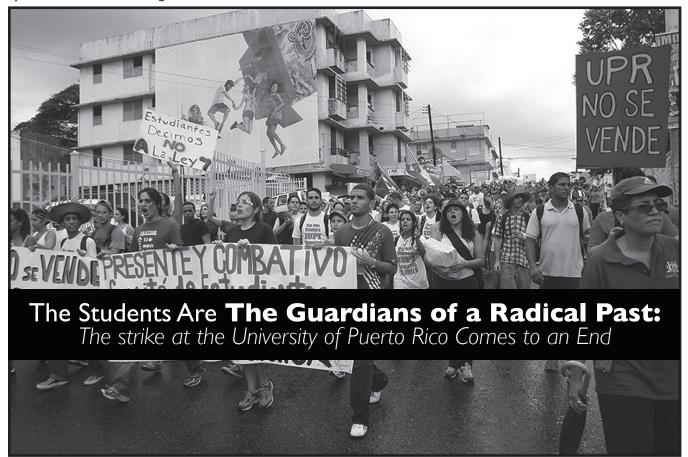
then traded to the United States for supplies. The failed coup severely embarrassed the U.S. and John F. Kennedy. One of the leaders of the revolution, Ché Guevara, actually sent a letter to the United States thanking them for making the revolution stronger than ever. The year following the failed invasion, the U.S. was involved with what was essentially a stand off with the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) with Cuba as the middle person. In 1962 the Soviet Union, an ally of the island, placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. Castro held a procession where he paraded the missiles around so it was no secret. Once Kennedy and his administration realized the missiles were in Cuba and had the potential to reach U.S. soil there was a complete panic. The United States had five choices, do nothing, apply diplomatic pressure, an air attack on the missiles themselves, a military invasion, or a quarantine of Cuba. There were several negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. and finally on October 28, 1962 after the United States agreed to remove all nuclear missiles from southern Italy and Turkey the Soviet Union agreed to dismantle and return the missiles back to the Soviet Union.

After the assassination of John F. Kennedy, there were several theories revolving around who was responsible. One of these theories was that the Cuban exiles, upset over the failed invasion and lack of support, were responsible. After the Cuban revolution 215,000 Cubans fled Cuba, which were mostly the upper class or bourgeoisie, and set-up in Miami, Florida. Most of the exiles had close businesses and political ties to Fulgencio Batista, so they benefited from the corruption in pre-Castro Cuba. These Cubans

had a huge advantage when they migrated, including huge technical skills and the highest education levels of any migrant group, and this again was because they were the island's elite. The Mariel boat lift in the 1980's was the polar opposite of the original Cuban

exiles. The Marielitos, as they are called, were mostly the islands deviants or from the lower class. The Anti-Castro sentiment in the U.S. continues to this day thanks in large part to the same Cuban exiles.

by Xavier "Xavi" Luis Burgos



What began in April as a call for a 48-hour student strike at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), Río Piedras campus, is now reaching its second month. This student struggle has not only surprised and mesmerized multiple political sectors of the island, from the university administration and the central government, the independence movement and the unions, but more importantly the general populace and the international

community.

As I reported in the April edition of *Que Ondee Sola*, the student strike that has now extended to all II of the campuses of the university system, began as a response to the austerity measures of the school's administration and the government of the right-wing and pro-statehood Luis Fortuño. UPR is no exception, with the government

vying to reduce its legally-binding subsidies, but the students have been keen in defending their "right to education."

On July 1, the 14-member National Negotiating Committee (NNC), which was chosen in democratic student assemblies of thousands of participants, clearly stated the students' demands to the island through multiple internet and radio outlets.

Demand number one: withdraw Certification 98, which removes student waivers for many students and university employees and their families. Demand number two: stop the policies of privatization of any campus. In essence, UPR must remain a public

that it has been "incapable of collecting more than \$300 million in debt owed to UPR."

The students, in the face of so much defamation and lies, have remained strong in their convictions, as well as their character. Students have painted murals, conducted educational theatrical performances, study groups, community clean-ups, their own radio station, Radio Huelga, and will even organize their own graduation on June 13. This strike has offered the concrete application of student skills, proving that political struggle and community work is also bastion of educational possibilities.

Nonetheless, on May 20, numerous students

"[The university students] reported that tuition was raised 33% in 2005 and a total of 16% in 2007 and will, once again, be raised this upcoming August."

university. Demand number three: end the rise in tuition costs. And the last and fourth demand: no legal sanctions against any student who has participated in the strike. The UPR administration has not fully promised to meet these demands and thus, the students remain unwavering in this struggle.

The message also reported that tuition was raised 33% in 2005 and a total of 16% in 2007 and will, once again, be raised this upcoming August. Furthermore, the students stated that in a letter sent by the UPR administration on June 28, 2007 and one sent in 2009 by the President of the Board of Trustees, Ygri Rivera, that "raising the cost of tuition is not a viable solution and will not resolve the situation." Meanwhile, the administration has admitted

were arrested and dozens of others were beaten, in broad daylight and in front of Univision news cameras, by the police for simply protesting in front of the Convention Center where Fortuño was speaking. Two days earlier, after numerous violent altercations instigated by the police squad guarding the Río Piedras campus gates, the students and the unions joined in a peaceful national march and strike that invoked thousands of people.

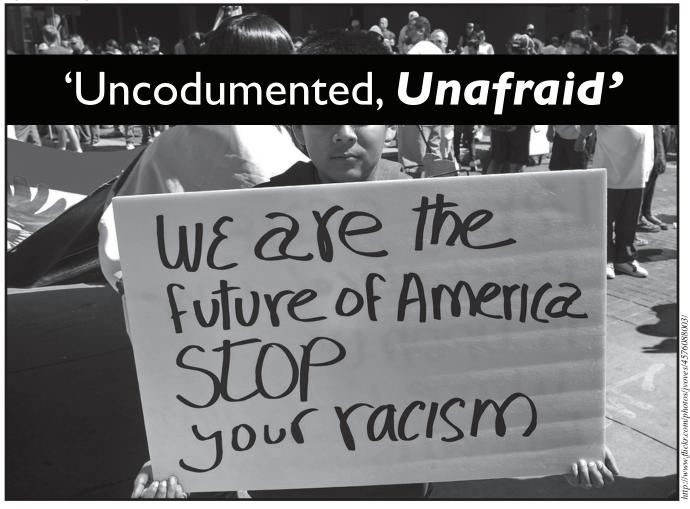
On May 22, in solidarity with the general strike, the Union for Puerto Rican Students (UPRS) student organizations at Northeastern Illinois University and the University of Illinois-Chicago hosted a "Charla sobre la Huelga Estudiantil en Puerto Rico" with the President of the Comité Pro-Derechos Humanos de

Puerto Rico, Eduardo Villanueva, J.D., as the main speaker. In the intimate conversation on Paseo Boricua, with over 30 people in attendance, the prestigious lawyer described the UPR strike as new hope for the island in continuing the radical work for political and social change that was established in decades pasts. This is echoed by the main slogan and website of the NCC, "UPR es un País" - "UPR is a Country." The student strike is intricately connected to the problems facing Puerto Rico and as such, the students are offering solutions, ones that should be applied throughout the nation.

On June 17, the NCC confirmed that an agreement had been reached between the university and the students, with most of the demands met, including the promise not

to criminalize any person involved in the strike and the promise not to raise tuition in August. A few days after the much-celebrated announcement, three thousand students met in the city of Ponce for a national assembly to approve the agreement made between the NCC and the UPR and to call for the end of the strike. Most of the students voted in favor of the aforementioned discussion items, but also affirmed that the mechanism of another strike is a possibility if the UPR raises tuition in January, as some sources have indicated. Soon after the assembly, the Puerto Rican legislature approved a bill that will increase the amount of Board of Trustee members for the university, clearly in order to take full control over UPR matters as to prevent an imminent strike.





PHOENIX—It was more an atmosphere of fiesta rather than fear that rippled through a crowd of thousands of who rallied Saturday on the steps of the Arizona legislature to denounce the newly enacted "Papers, Please" law—SB1070.

The mood of those who marched five miles through 95-degree heat was, perhaps, summed up best by the slogan seen on numerous posters: "Undocumented Unafraid."

Organizers of the protest had predicted a crowd as large as 50,000, and while the rally might have fallen short of that mark it was, without question, one of the largest protests

since the controversial Arizona law was passed about a month ago.

Today's march and rally marked the kick off of what some community organizers and activists are calling Arizona's Freedom Summer. Plans to stage more rallies and escalating acts of civil disobedience will be further elaborated over the remainder of the Memorial Day weekend as organizers from across the Southwest and the rest of the country huddle here in Arizona.

"We are drawing the line quite literally in the sands of Arizona," said an organizer of the million-member Service Employees International Union. "This law cannot stand and America cannot stand it."

Banners from union locals and immigrant rights groups throughout Arizona and California were mixed in among the sea of American flags and portraits of the Virgen de Guadalupe that flapped through the throngs. "A bunch of us got into cars and vans and made the trip here," said Marina Velasquez, from the Los Angeles suburb of El Monte. "We would have driven to Wyoming if we had to."

The "Papers, Please" law broadly empowers local Arizona police to enforce federal immigration law and to make stops and ask for identification and some sort of proof of legal residence on the basis of reasonable suspicion. Critics of the law say it flings open the door to blatant racial profiling and is clearly unconstitutional.

A favorite target of the protesters was local Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio, who is not only a supporter of SB1070 but who has also been long using his deputies to conduct high-profile raids in predominantly Latino communities in the Phoenix Metro area. Federal investigators are currently probing Arpaio for possible abuse of authority. But he, nevertheless, remains a hero to the Arizona anti-immigrant forces.

Saturday's rally and march comes one day after Obama Administration Department of Justice officials were in Phoenix meeting with the state attorney general and with representatives of Republican Governor Jan Brewer, who signed SB1070 into law.

The DOI reps expressed serious concern about the constitutionality of the measure and threatened the possibility, but not the certainty, of federal legal intervention. There are currently five lawsuits pending against SB1070. Arizona Attorney General Terry Goddard, a Democrat, reacted indignantly to the DOJ pressure, telling the press he would "vigorously defend" the law, even though he conceded it was "far from perfect." Another recently enacted Arizona state law tightening sanctions on employers who hire the undocumented has just been referred to the US Supreme Court by the Federal Office of Solicitor General. A delegation of high-profile police chiefs, including those of Phoenix, Tucson and Los Angeles met with federal officials last week to warn that the new Arizona law could undermine their dayto-day work.

While the future of the street-based immigrant rights movement remains in question after today's launch, so does the legislative future of any serious comprehensive immigration reform. Recent polls show a massive flight of Latino voters away from the GOP precisely because of its hardline stand on the issue. But many Democrats, while willing to benefit from the current sharpening polarization, seem skittish in proactively supporting deep-rooted reform of the sort killed by the Senate three years ago.

As a sop to those clamoring to "secure the border" before considering any other alternatives, President Obama last week dispatched 1,200 National Guard troops to the Arizona-Mexico border. In the past, much larger contingents of troop deployments have

had a negligible effect in stemming the migrant flow.

But Obama acted under Democratic, not Republican pressure. It was Representative Gabrielle Griffords, a Tucson Democrat, who made the troop request. On the other hand, Representative Raúl Grijalva, who also represents a southern slice of Arizona, has defiantly endorsed the boycott of his own state.

That boycott might already be making itself felt as Arizona-based conventions get cancelled and out of state municipalities mull suspending contracts with Arizona. Phoenix Mayor Phil Gordon, while in Los Angeles last week, asked Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa to help call off the boycott recently voted by the LA City Council. Gordon, a Democrat, has also criticized SB1070 but is worried about the economic impact a boycott could have

on Phoenix, which has been battered by the national economic and housing crisis.

"I don't care how many Arizona businesses go bust. The more the better," said construction worker Domingo Ramirez, who was waving an American flag at the head of the rally. "You can't just sit back and let them take away our basic human rights. We're here, man. And we're not going anywhere."

Three self-avowed "national socialists"— Nazis—showed up at as counterdemonstrators to the rally. They legally carried sidearms and a short-barrel shotgun as police and federal observers kept a close eye on them. They were mostly ignored by the crowd.

After today's rally concludes, those supporting SB1070 are scheduled to hold their own political rally at sunset. Guest speaker is Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio.

After 30 Years of Incarceration and an International Campaign for his release, a Puerto Rican Patriot Will be Free!

Puerto Rican Political Prisoner Carlos Alberto Torres

to be released and visiting Paseo Boricua at La Casita de Don Pedro on July 26, 2010 • 4-6PM

Arizona school asks artists to lighten face of Hispanic student on mural



Pamela J. Smith and R.E. Wall sit on the scaffolding in front of the Miller Valley School Mural titled "Go on Green" in Prescott. Ariz.

Arizona's image can use a facelift, but this might be taking it too far.

Artists who painted a mural at an elementary school in Prescott depicting four students, with the most prominent being a Hispanic boy, were asked to lighten the faces amid taunts and tensions.

R.E. Wall, the artist who heads the Prescott Downtown Mural Project, told a local newspaper passersby regularly shouted racially charged comments at his group while they were creating the mural at the Miller Valley Elementary School.

"You're desecrating our school," "Get the ni----

off the wall," "Get the sp-- off the wall," were common, Wall said. "The pressure stayed up consistently," Wall said. "We had two months of cars shouting at us."

The mural shows students using various methods of "green" transportation, but the colors of the students have generated all the attention.

The mural flap comes amid growing tensions over Arizona's strict new immigration law that has drawn nationwide criticism and praise.

The ranting of one city councilman seems to have revved up the controversy in the community.

"Art is in the eye of the beholder, but I say [the mural] looks like graffiti in L.A.," Councilman Steve Blair said.

"I am not a racist individual," Blair said on a radio show last month, "but I will tell you depicting a black guy in the middle of that mural, based upon who's President of the United States today and based upon the history of this community, when I grew up we had four black families - who I have been very good friends with for years - to depict the biggest picture on that building as a black person, I would have to ask the question, "Why?""

The "black guy" in the mural is based on a

student of Mexican descent, a school official said.

According to the most recent census data, Prescott is more than 90% white, with 8.2% claiming Hispanic origin. Blacks, Asians and Native Americans compose less than 3% combined, the data show.

Blair said Wednesday diversity is a word "I can't stand."

"The focus doesn't need to be on what's different; the focus doesn't need to be on the minority all the time," he said.

Wall said his artists began touching up the mural earlier this week.

"They want us to lighten up the forehead and the cheeks [of the boy in the center], and make him look like he is coming into the light," he said. The school told Wall they want the children to appear more "radiant and happy."

The school's principal, Jeff Lane, told the newspaper he asked the artists to "remove some shadowing that made the faces darker than they are."

He added the negative comments over the mural have mostly ended.

"I think I only received one this past week."

A Lower East Side Poem

Just once before I die
I want to climb up on a
tenement sky
to dream my lungs out till
I cry
then scatter my ashes thru
the I ower Fast Side.

So let me sing my song tonight let me feel out of sight and let all eyes be dry when they scatter my ashes thru the Lower East Side.

From Houston to 14th Street from Second Avenue to the mighty D here the hustlers & suckers meet the faggots & freaks will all get high on the ashes that have been scattered thru the Lower East Side.

There's no other place for me to be there's no other place that I can see there's no other town around that brings you up or keeps you down no food little heat sweeps by fancy cars & pimps' bars & juke saloons & greasy spoons make my spirits fly with my ashes scattered thru the Lower East Side . . .

A thief, a junkie I've been committed every known sin Jews and Gentiles ... Bums & Men of style ... run away child police shooting wild ...

mother's futile wails ... pushers
making sales ... dope wheelers
& cocaine dealers ... smoking pot
streets are hot & feed off those who bleed to death ...

all that's true
all that's true
all that is true
but this ain't no lie
when I ask that my ashes be scattered thru
the Lower East Side.

So here I am, look at me
I stand proud as you can see
pleased to be from the Lower East
a street fighting man
a problem of this land
I am the Philosopher of the Criminal Mind
a dweller of prison time
a cancer of Rockefeller's ghettocide
this concrete tomb is my home
to belong to survive you gotta be strong
you can't be shy less without request
someone will scatter your ashes thru
the Lower East Side.

I don't wanna be buried in Puerto Rico
I don't wanna rest in Long Island Cemetery
I wanna be near the stabbing shooting
gambling fighting & unnatural dying
& new birth crying
so please when I die ...
don't take me far away
keep me near by
take my ashes and scatter them thru out
the Lower East Side ...

I Have

When I see and touch myself, I, Juan with Nothing only yesterday, and Juan with Everything today, and today with everything, I turn my eyes and look, I see and touch myself, and ask myself, how this could have been.

I have, let's see,
I have the pleasure of going about my country,
owner of all there is in it,
looking closely at what
I did not or could not have before.
I can say cane,
I can say mountain,
I can say city,
say army,
now forever mine and yours, ours,
and the vast splendor of
the sunbeam, star, flower.

I have, let's see,
I have the pleasure of going,
me, a farmer, a worker, a simple man,
I have the pleasure of going
(just an example)
to a bank and speak to the manager,
not in English,
not in "Sir," but in compañero as we say in Spanish.

I have, let's see, that being Black no one can stop meat the door of a dance hall or bar. Or even on the rug of a hotel scream at me that there are no rooms, a small room and not a colossal one.

a tiny room where I can rest.

I have, let's see, that there are no rural police to seize me and lock me in a precinct jail, or tear me from my land and cast me in the middle of the highway.

I have that having the land I have the sea, no country clubs, no high life, no tennis and no yachts, but, from beach to beach and wave on wave, gigantic blue open democratic: in short, the sea.

I have, let's see,
that I have learned to read,
to count,
I have that I have learned to write,
and to think,
and to laugh.
I have... that now I have
a place to work
and earn
what I have to eat.
I have, let's see,
I have what I had to have.

PROUP TO BE BORICHA, PROUP TO LIVE IN HUMBOLDT PARK,



の名に用 FOR NON WITH PARK **LONBOLD**

IOYE BORICUA! RENT AN APARTMENT. BUY A BUILDING. OPEN A BUSINESS. GET INVOLVED.

