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Que Ondee Sola- February 1979

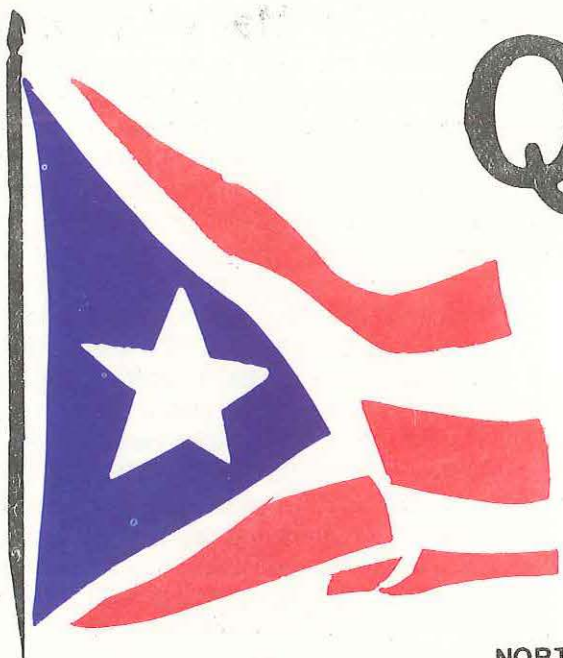
Valerie Taylor

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QUE ONDEEE SOLA

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

February, 1979

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER

En el año de 1908, nace uno de los más importantes poetas de nuestro tiempo, en el pueblo de Ciales. Hacia el 1925, comenzó a escribir poesía, la que publicaba en *Puerto Rico Ilustrado*, de San Juan, Puerto Rico. Desde sus primeros indicios mostró gran interés político por los temas sociales y patrióticos, que paralelamente con la poesía de vanguardia de aquella época, daba en imágenes novedosas y atrevidas, y metros distintos.

A través de los años su poesía gana fuerza y lirismo, siempre predominando en ella el tema patriótico y libertario, a tenor con la ideología del poeta y con su actitud vital respecto a los problemas de su país. También ejerció el periodismo, dirigió periódicos de importancia política como *La Palabra*, en Puerto Rico y *Pueblos Hispánicos*, en la Ciudad de Nueva York, labor que le permitió desarrollar sus ideas en algunos libros de tesis política.

En resumen, es Juan Antonio Corretjer un poeta fiel a sus ideas, a su país y a su tiempo, por lo cual su poesía de un lirismo apasionado, queda inscrita en lo que se ha dado en llamar "literatura valores artísticos y auténtica sinceridad de emoción y contenido. Se le conoce como el padre del neocriollismo, del cual es pionero.

La obra de Juan Antonio Corretjer, en lo que se refiere a la poesía, aparece recogida en los libros siguientes: *Agueybana*, 1932; *Ulises*, 1933; *Amor de Puerto Rico*, 1937; *El Leno*, 1944; *Cantico de Guerra*, 1937; *Los Primeros Años*, 1950; *Tierra Nativa*, 1951; *Alabanza en la Torre de Ciales*, 1953 (dos ediciones); *Don Diego en el Carino*, 1956; *Distancias*, 1957; *Yerba Bruja*, 1957 (dos ediciones); *Genio y Figura*, 1961; *Pausa para el Amor*, 1967; *Canciones de Consuelo* que son canciones de Protesta, 1971; *Construcción del Sur*, 1972; *Día Antes* (antología) (Recopilación de Ramon Felipe Medina), 1973; *Aguinardo Escarlata*, 1974.

No cabe duda de que la contribución teórica y práctica que ha hecho y está haciendo Juan Antonio Corretjer al Movimiento Independentista y el Socialismo en Puerto Rico es de gran importancia y calidad máxima; Como lo deja demostrado en su libro, *El Líder de La Desesperación*, obra que en su gran parte dedicó a su gran amigo y camarada en la lucha don Albizu Campos. Cita en una última estrofa de los tres trabajos publicados en este libro: "Callo. Mas seguire viviendo, con fe mayor y candor más doloroso, las dos grandes enseñanzas que me dieron los dos grandes maestros de mi juventud: la que me enseñó Sandino, de jamás andar en tratos con políticos; y la que me enseñó Albizu que no espere Puerto Rico su Independencia mas que del valor con que sus armas la conquistaran."

Su singular lealtad inquebrante fe en esta nueva etapa de lucha que lo llevan a publicar en el 1949 *La Lucha por la Independencia de Puerto Rico*, donde presenta los problemas con que encara su país. La labor que Juan Antonio Corretjer está realizando como Secretario General de la Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña. Tarea que desempeña muy a gusto pues la recompensa estriba en el entendimiento y concientización del puertorriqueño, en su clase.

Es de gran magnitud su fervor revolucionario y en la fe que merece nuestro pueblo que en un artículo publicado ante el Comité de Descolonización de las Naciones Unidas, cita el literato: Ilustres delegados: si nuestra legítima intervención evita, como seguramente evitara, si se le permite, muchos y cuantos dolores a mi pueblo, tengan también la conciencia de cuantos muchos y cruentos dolores le van a evitar a este pobre pueblo yanqui, arrogantemente engreído, tragicamente contagiado con el imperialismo brutal de sus dirigentes.

Saca La Lucha De Las Cortes, Atacar Por Mar y Tierra

La LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENA convoca urgentemente a estudiantes y obreros a unirse al pueblo de Vieques en su lucha por detener el criminal bombardeo y practicas de tiro, que realiza la Marina de Guerra yanqui contra dicha parte de nuestra patria.

Durante los proximos 30 dias este cuerpo militar imperialista estara realizando maniobras militares en Vieques, denominadas "READEX-179", consistentes en bombardeos de aire a tierra, mar a tierra y desembarcos por via aerea y anfibia de tropas con la participacion de varios de sus paises aliados.

Justo en el centro de los ejercicios y fuego naval estan los 8,000 habitantes de Vieques. Ademas del permanente estado de intranquilidad, incertidumbre y presion psicologica que tiene que soportar la poblacion a manos de los militaristas yanquis, esta sobre todo la destruccion fisica de las bases de su sustento; la pesca y la agricultura.

Los abusos cometidos por las fuerzas militares de Estados Unidos en contra de nuestro pueblo son mas visibles en Vieques por mas director-bombardeos que han ocasionado muerte y heridas, los vuelos de los jets al ras, el uso de mas del 70% de la Isla para propositos militares, el hostigamiento de los pescadores y ganaderos, las incursiones de la soldadesca borracha e insolente al pueblo, etc. Sin embargo, no perderemos de vista nunca que no se puede defender a Vieques sino como parte de la defensa que se lleva a cabo en contra de la agresion militar yanqui que sufre todo nuestro pueblo. Estamos alerta al incremento en la actividad de la Guardia "Nacional" en la Zona Minera en el interior, por ejemplo.

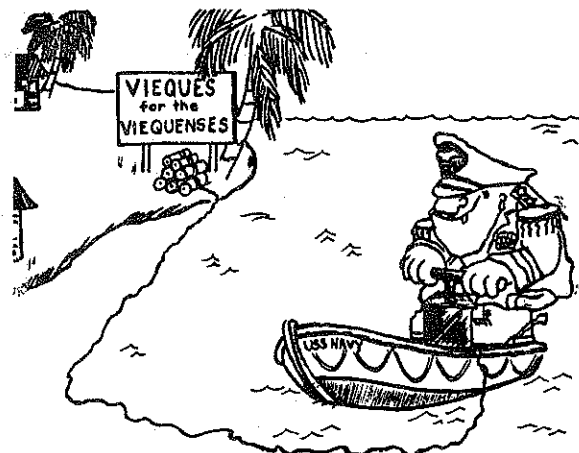
Estrategicamente Vieques es parte importante de la presencia militar yanqui en el Caribe y en America Latina; ademas de parte esencial de la ocupacion militar de Puerto Rico. La importancia geografica del Caribe y toda la America Latina para el desarrollo militar como base de apoyo a este desarrollo, permite apreciar, dentro del contexto de la estrategia militar global del imperialismo, el significativo lugar que ocupan Vieques y las demas instalaciones militares yanquis en Puerto Rico. Hecho repetidamente confirmado por el mismo Knoizen, actual jefe de la "Frontera del Caribe," termino con el cual la Marina de Guerra designa a Puerto Rico.

Hasta ahora, han sido los pescadores viequenses el principal obstaculo en los planes de la marina yanqui para llevar a cabo "READEX-179". En su arrongancia militarista, rabioso debe estar el invasor yanqui al tener que explicarles a los paises invitados a las maniobras la embarazosa situacion en la que ha sido colocado por la flotilla viequense, pues esta ha obligado a los barcos de la marina yanqui a suspender el tiro en varias ocasiones este ano.

La Marina ha respondido con las armas del soborno, destruccion fisica de la propiedad de los pescadores, la prop aganda de miedo e intimidacion al pueblo puertorriqueno en general y el uso de su rama judicial, la llamada "Corte Federal". El juez Torruella (Carcelero

cipayo de Pablo Marcano y Nydia Cuevas) le ha confirmado el derecho "legal" de la marina yanqui a seguir bombardeando a la isla puertorriquena de Vieques. Nada mas se podria esperar de un tribunal propiedad del invasor yanqui. Nunca ha servido para proteger al pueblo puertorriqueno y nunca servira.

Es importante senalar que en Vieques es la poblacion, por encima de los partidos electorales, la que se ha planteado recobrar su derecho a la tranquilidad. Por eso la LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENA plantea que solo la lucha del pueblo, apoyado por su elemento clandestino armado podra liberar a Vieques y todo Puerto Rico de la intromision militarista yanqui. Vieques apunta hacia lo que sera nuestra futura guerra popular antimperialista. Reiteramos nuestro llamado a todo el pueblo puertorriqueno a prestar su apoyo solido y militante a nuestros hermanos viequenses. La consigna debe ser: SACAR LA LUCHA DE LAS CORTES, ATACAR POR MAR Y TIERRA!



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Details on Illegal F.B.I. Break-ins Provided to Justice Dept. The N.Y Times, Sat., January 27, 1979

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 -- A retired agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who says he spent "20 percent of my career" conducting illegal burglaries for the bureau has provided the Justice Department with detailed information about some of the most sensitive of the bureau's operations.

The allegations include firsthand accounts of burglaries in which the agent, M. Wesley Swearingen, says he participated and what he contends were efforts by other F.B.I. agents to cover up the extent to which the burglaries occurred. The allegations have been passed on to Justice Department prosecutors who are preparing to try three former top F.B.I. officials accused of approving similar illegal break-ins in the New York area.

Nearly all the known burglaries were carried out by bureau agents seeking information, and over the years they have been directed mainly at left-wing political organizations such as the Communist and Socialist Workers parties and, more recently, the Weather Underground organization.

Some of the Allegations

Among the allegations that Mr. Swearingen has passed on to the Justice Department was that in the early 1970's he and other F.B.I. agents assigned to crack down fugitive members of the Weather Underground broke into private residences in Los Angeles on at least four occasions without search warrants and that one of the agents involved in the break-ins later denied under oath before a Federal grand jury that the burglaries had taken place.

He also alleged that subsequent efforts by F.B.I. officials to justify the break-ins on the basis of suggested links between the Weathermen and hostile foreign governments or by asserting that they were countenanced by Presidential authority were without foundation.

In a letter written last Nov. 16 to Michael E. Shaheen, who heads the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility, Mr. Swearingen also alleged that "certain present and former F.B.I. officials are continuing a conspiracy to cover up the illegal break-ins against the Weathermen and others."

That letter, along with the information provided to Mr. Shaheen's office in interviews, has been sent to the group in the department's criminal division that is in charge of the upcoming prosecutions.

In his interviews and written communications, Mr. Swearingen has made no effort to downgrade his own involvement, conceding that over the years he took part in hundreds of illegal break-ins, known within the F.B.I. as "bag jobs," most of them in Chicago, where he was first assigned as a young agent in the 1950's.

All the burglaries about which Mr. Swearingen has told the prosecutors are now beyond the five-year statute of limitations that applies to most Federal crimes, though some of his other charges are not.

The possibility of administrative action against those

involved in the break-ins still exists, however. Several present and former agents who took part in the New York City break-ins were recently disciplined, and some of them were dismissed.

Agents Took the Risks

It was made explicit by his superiors, Mr. Swearingen said, that such risky assignments were illegal and that the agents who carried them out were "on their own" in the event they were discovered and arrested by local policemen.

As a result, he said, the agent-burglars were largely unhappy men who were prone to ulcers, alcoholism and other tension-induced disabilities, even though they were rewarded with frequent commendations and even cash bonuses.

After leaving Chicago, Mr. Swearingen served in F.B.I. offices in Kentucky and New York City. In 1970, he was transferred to Los Angeles, where he spent most of the next seven years searching for members of the Weathermen, the group that has assumed responsibility for a number of bombings in this country over the last decade.

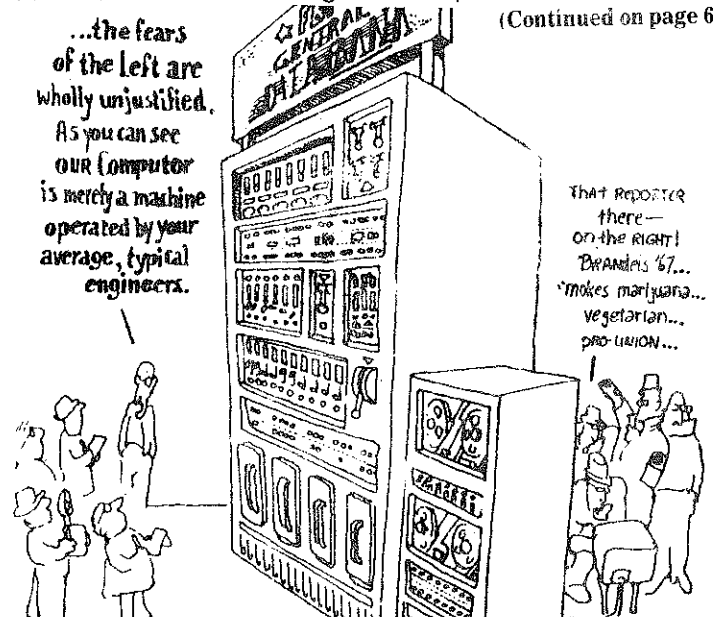
Three former F.B.I. officials, including L. Patrick Gray 3d, the bureau's onetime Acting Director, are currently facing criminal charges stemming from their alleged approval for the New York break-ins. Their trial is scheduled to begin on March 5.

No Knowledge of Break-ins

Sources familiar with the Justice Department's investigation of that case said that until Mr. Swearingen came forward the prosecutors had not known that similar activities were also under way in Los Angeles.

The prosecutors did search for evidence of break-ins in cities outside New York, and Mr. Swearingen said that at one point an F.B.I. agent from Los Angeles who had taken part in some of the break-ins there was summoned before a Federal grand jury in Washington and asked about his knowledge of such practices.

(Continued on page 6)



Commentary-Part 1 of 2

Proyecto Pa'lante & Bakke

All of us concerned students here at UNI have not been aware of the current situation in Proyecto Palante, and generally speaking, do not see imperialism's strategy and how it manifests itself on campus. This 2 part commentary will attempt to put the problem of educational right-wing backlash within the context of the ruling classes strategy.

In 1973 the Trilateral Commission was convoked on orders by David Rockefeller, it is one of two projects which the Council on Foreign Relations drew up in light of the inevitable victory of the Indochinese people.

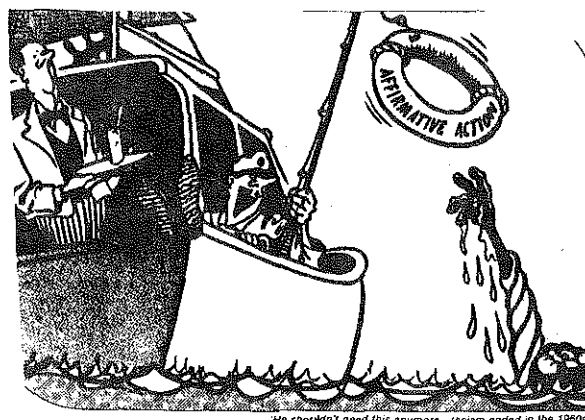
Even though the members of the Trilateral Commission characterize themselves as a group of "private citizens of Western Europe, Japan, and North America" who have as their primary objective the promotion of closer cooperation among these regions, the real motive for the commission and of the 1980 project (the other CFR project) is "to develop new ideas and institutions which can channel and control change in the international system." Thus, the authors of the 1980 project state it "must therefore come to grips with strategies for modifying the behavior of all relevant factors in the international community -- individuals, governments, agencies within government, elite groups, industrial arms, interest groups, mass societies, and other groups and organizations at the subnational and transnational levels."

Both plans are aimed at maintaining the decisive role of the U.S. in the "Free World."

How does this new imperialist international design relate to the ever increasing crescendo of domestic repression in the U.S.? First, it is important to realize that these plans are primarily concerned with the question of "Governability", or as they refer to it, the problem of the "excess of democracy." The question of governability and its solution are best analyzed in one of the trilateral commission's most important reports. The Crisis of Democracy. Authored by three individuals each from one of the regions (U.S., Western Europe, Japan), this particular report is centered around the "problems" of democracy.

Samuel Huntington, the American author, sustains that while all three areas confront similar "problems" of democracy, none so acutely as the U.S. For him, during the sixties, the U.S. saw an excessive shift to society and against government. Such an occurrence posed a major problem since there was too little authority and Huntington's thesis contends that true governability can exist only where there is a balance between "power and liberty; authority and democracy, government and society." Huntington outlines the three major threats to governability in the U.S. -- the media, the intellectuals, and the "previously passive or unorganized groups in the population." These include the Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Indians, students and women.

The solution to this problem of governability is to restore order, to restore the authority and prestige of central government. In order to achieve this, however,



He shouldn't need this anymore--racism ended in the 1960s!

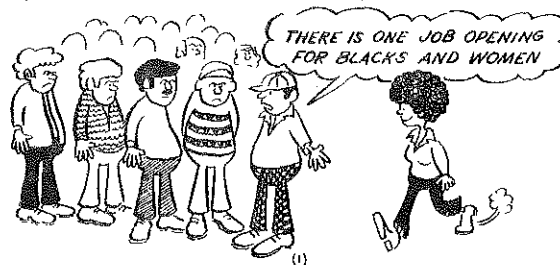
it is necessary to maintain a "measure of apathy and non-involvement of certain individuals and groups."

Thus the preservation of an orderly governmental process is contingent upon the ability of forcing the "newly mobilize stratagem (Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans) to return to a measure of passivity and defeatism."

Each day the true motives of the Trilateral Commission and the 1980's project reveal themselves as far away as Iran and Nicaragua, and as near as Chicago's plan 21. It should not be surprising that as the U.S. downplays its direct military role abroad, it increases its repression at home.

End of Part I

Part II "The problems of democracy for the Third World student at UNI."



Bullhorns 15 LNS

Semana Cultural puertorriquena

En el mes de Marzo habra una semana dedicada a la cultura Puertorriquena. See llevara acabo desde el 26 al 30 de Marzo 1979.

El proposito de esta actividad sera presentar los diferentes aspectos de la cultura Puertorriquena desde lo Cultural, Social, y Politico. Habra una discusion que cubrira los aspectos politicos asi como el desarrollo social y economico de la isla. Tambien habran bailes tipicos, como la danza, Plena, y danza africana en la cual presentamos la herencia del Puertorriqueno.

Puerto Rican Culture Week

Monday March 26, 1979

- 10:50-11:45 a.m. Official Opening of the Puerto Rican Culture Week -- National Anthem by the Tuna of Roberto Clemente High School -- C-217
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Movie "El Pueblo Se Levanta" (Bilingual) Unicorn
- 11:30-3:30 p.m. Play (English) Auditorium

Tuesday March 27

- 10:00-Noon Folk Music -- Alumni Hall
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Movie "Puerto Rico: Paradise Invaded" (Bi-lingual) Unicorn
- 1:00-2:30 p.m. Guest Speaker -- Flavia Rivera CC-217
- 3:00-4:50 p.m. Dinner for Guest Speaker (by Invitation only) Heritage Room

Wednesday, March 28

- 10:00-Noon Puerto Rican Folk Dances -- Auditorium
- 12:00-2:00 p.m. Movie - "Puerto Rico" (Bi-lingual) Unicorn
- 2:00-3:30 p.m. Salsa Music -- Auditorium

Thursday, March 29

- 10:00-Noon Movie "The Nationalist: Courage and Sacrifice" (Bi-lingual) Unicorn
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Poetry Readings -- Unicorn
- Dinner for Guest Speaker (by Invitation only) -- Alumni Hall

Friday, March 30, 1979

- 10:00-Noon Folk Music -- Alumni Hall
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Village Square Conjunto Jibaro
- 1:30-3:30 p.m. Play (Spanish) Auditorium

The Latin Connection, a new intermural basketball team at UNI, played their first game on Thursday February 1 against the rightfully named 'Hard Ups'. The game began at a fast pace with both teams battling to gain a lead over the other. In the first half, the Latin Connection stayed on top by two baskets. In the ensuing second half the Latin Connection, taking advantage of every opportunity broke the game open and carried off an impressive 76-69 victory over the 'Hard Ups'. Last week the Latin Connection scored its second consecutive triumph by defeating the No Names by a score of 54-43.

Latin Connection Roster

- Jose Laboy
- Jim Estrada
- Robert Gonzales
- Orlando Corredero
- Fabian Paoan
- Freddy Calixto
- Sergio Vega
- Lorenzo Sanchez
- Ray Ramos

Eric (Diaz) Varela, 1st Puerto Rican to share Northeastern Illinois University Chess Tourney Championship. This great victory is dedicated to a lovely Senorita in Spanish II, and my beloved homeland Puerto Rico and its people.

Paz



MARCH 1, 1954: PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS LED BY LOLITA LEBRON ATTACK CONGRESS IN AN EFFORT TO CALL ATTENTION TO PUERTO RICO'S COLONIAL STATUS.

FBI

(continued from p. 3)

Mr. Swearingen, who retired from the F.B.I. in May 1977, did not make contact with the Justice Department until about a year ago.

Communists in Chicago

In Chicago, Mr. Swearingen said, most of the burglaries in which he took part were directed at the homes of members of the Communist Party. At one point, he said, he was one of two dozen agents in Chicago assigned full-time to carrying out such break-ins.

Mr. Swearingen laughed as he recalled the assertion a few years ago by William A. Sullivan, then the head of the F.B.I.'s Los Angeles office, that the bureau had committed only 238 warrantless break-ins from 1942 to 1966.

Not only did the break-ins continue well beyond 1966, he said, but "I myself actively participated in more than 238 while assigned to the Chicago office." He placed the total number of F.B.I. break-ins over the years at "several thousands."

Chicago, Mr. Swearingen said, was by no means the only city where illegal break-ins, buggings, wiretaps and thefts of mail by the F.B.I. were taking place. Until a few years ago, he said, such activity was widespread in New York, Newark, San Francisco, Portland, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles.

The agent, he said, returned to Los Angeles and told him "not to worry," that he had denied all knowledge of such activities. The agent's name was included in Mr. Swearingen's letter to Mr. Shaheen.

In his letter to Mr. Shaheen, Mr. Swearingen also attacked assertions by F.B.I. officials that search warrants were unnecessary where the Weathermen were concerned because the group had had "contacts" with the Cuban Government and was therefore covered by regulations that then exempted agents of foreign powers from certain constitutional guarantees.

Proof From Cane Cutters

"There is no such documentary proof," Mr. Swearingen added, "unless you call statements by people who went to Cuba to cut sugar cane 'documentary proof.'"

Mr. Swearingen also dismissed as unfounded statements by W. Mark Felt, one of the three former bureau officials to be tried in March, that "certain recommendations" contained in the Nixon Administration's abortive plan for expanded domestic security operations, known as the Huston Plan, provided some authority for the break-ins.

"I worked Weatherman matters from March 1970 until May 1977," Mr. Swearingen said in his letter, "and Felt's claim is absolute nonsense. As coordinator of the investigation in Los Angeles, I would have known of any authority outside the F.B.I. for any 'black bag' jobs."

"If the F.B.I. had Presidential authority to conduct break-ins," he added, "there would be no reason to commit perjury."

THE COMMONALITY IN THE HISTORY OF SOCIAL STRUGGLE OF AFRO-AMERICANS, ASIAN AMERICANS, CHICANOS, NATIVE AMERICANS AND PUERTO RICANS

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 600 S. MICHIGAN AVE., 3rd FLR. - Sat., Feb. 24, 1979. Free to Public.

Co-Sponsors:

Columbia College of Chicago, The DuSable Museum of African American History, National Association of Interdisciplinary Ethnic Studies.

Endorsers:

Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, American Indian Center, Japanese American Citizen's League, The Latino Institute, Movimiento Artístico Chicano, Native Defense Council, Pro and Con Screening Board and Puerto Rican Cultural Center.

Program Schedule:

9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. - Registration

10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. - History of Resistance to Oppression: Genocide and Ethnocide U.S. Style, Land and Redress Issues, Current Legal Struggles.

Introduction and Moderator: Erwin A. Salk, Professor of History, Columbia College; Vice President, DuSable Museum.

Afro-American Perspective: Cathern Flory, Assistant Professor of History, Malcolm X College; Chair of Humanities Department.

Asian American Perspective: Mike Yasutakee, Counselor, YMCA College.

Chicano Perspective: Dr. Jorge Prieto, Chairman of Family Practices, Cook County Hospital; Medical Advisor, United Farmworkers of America.

Native American Perspective: Paul Skyhorse and Julie Evening Lily, Political Prisoners and Organizers of the Native Defense Council.

Puerto Rican Perspective: Jose Lopez, Professor of History, Northeastern Illinois University; Director, Puerto Rican Cultural Center.

12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. - Film and Slide Shows - Lunch

Divided Trails: An American Indian Odyssey - 35 min.

Japanese in America - Slide Program - 20 min.

Yo Soy Joaquin - 20 min.

Puerto Rico: Paradise Invaded - 30 min.

2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. - The Image of Minorities: A Look at Racism and Stereotyping in Motion Pictures-TV, Literature, Print Media and Classrooms.

Chair and Moderator: Anne Blair, Executive Director, Pro and Con Screening Board.

Indian Stereotyping: Joy Caniglia, American Indian Center and Matt Pilcher, Native American Committee.

Latino Stereotyping: Julio Naboia, Latino Institute and Carlos Cumpian, Movimiento Artístico Chicano.

Asian Stereotype Slide Show from Japanese American Citizen's League, with John Tani

4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. - Cultural Presentations.

Participants: Margaret Burroughs, Director, The DuSable Museum of African American History; Flor Y Canto, Chicano Poetry and Song; Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company Afro-American Art Slide Program, narrated by Charles White; Puerto Rican Poetry and Music by Luis Rosa and Friends. (Telephone: 236-0825)

Dear Family

Never realized the sensitivity
of the word
Family
until now.

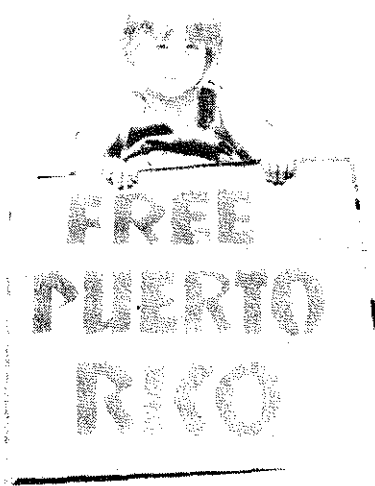
As I experience the pain of separation
My thoughts revolutionize
The Love is active
I feel and I miss

I visualize faces
Faces of pain,
love,
Struggle,
and despair.
Recognizing the need
For Change
Change through roads of Reality,
and STRUGGLE.

As I crave your peace
It becomes the peace
of a people
But not in peace
Will we attain that peace
Again that need for change

Change
Dreams that will materialize
And you
Father,
Mother,
Sisters and Brothers
Rise and survive
It's time to revive
Change is awaiting
Through the horizons of struggle

Revolution
Has become our time.
Maria Fuentes



**They
Are
"Nuestra
Cultura"**



ABUELA QUE NO ME CONOCES
SOY NOMAS UNA MEMORIA NUBLADA
UN RETRATO BORRADO
UN RECUERDO
DE LOS ESTADOS UNDISO

TU MUERTE PASO POR CUERPO
COMO UN RAYO
TODIVIA SIENTIEN SUS EFECTOS
TODOS QUE
TE CONOCIAN

"ESTAS COSAS PASAN, HIJITO"
ME DIJO MI MAMA
TRISTE ES LA ESFUERZA
PARA RECORDARNOS
LO QUE TOMA
LA SONRISA

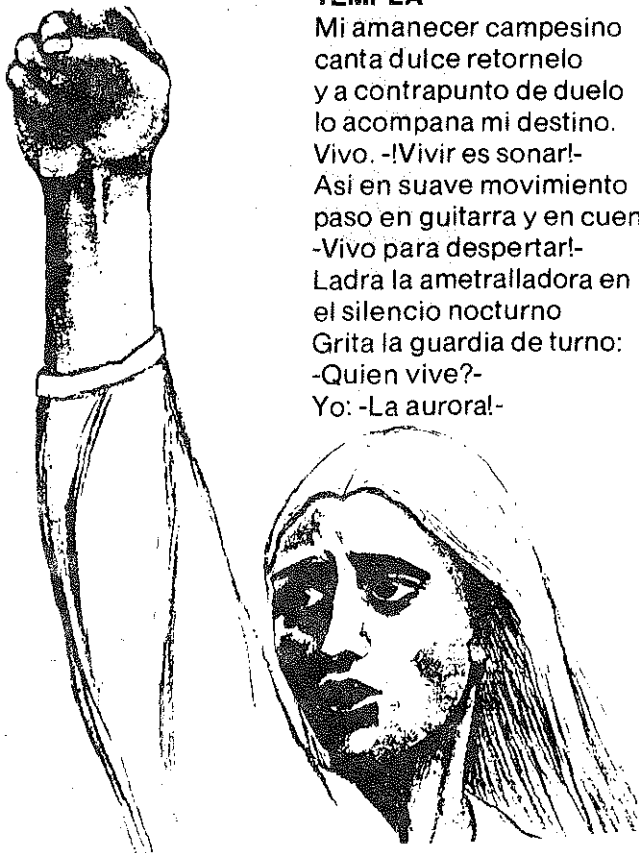
BAJA, ABUELITA
FALTA
EL ULTIMO ABROZO
QUE NUNCA SE ACABARA
EL ULTIMO BESO
QUE NUNCA SE
OLVIDARA

Oubao-Moin

El rio de Corozal, el de la leyenda dorada.
La corriente arrasta oro. La corriente esta ensangrentada.
El rio Manatuabon tiene la leyenda dorada.
La corriente arrasta oro. La corriente esta ensangrentada.
El rio Cibuco escribe su nombre con letra dorada.
La corriente arrasta oro. La corriente esta ensangrentada.
Alli se invento un criadero. Alli el quinto se pagaba.
La tierra era de oro. La tierra esta ensangrentada.
En donde hundio la arboleda su raiz en tierra dorada
alli las ramas chorrean sangre. La arboleda esta ensangrentada.
Donde el negro quebro sus hombros, bien sea tierra o bien sea agua,
y su cuerpo marco el carimbo y abrio el latigo su espalda
alli la tierra hiede a sangre y el agua esta ensangrentada.
Donde el blanco pobre ha sufrido los horrores de la peonada,
baja el machete del mayoral y la libreta de jornada
y el abuso del seniorito, alli sea tierra o alli sea agua,
alli la tierra esta maldita y corre el agua envenenada.

TEMPLA

Mi amanecer campesino
canta dulce retornado
y a contrapunto de duelo
lo acompaña mi destino.
Vivo. -¡Vivir es sonar!-
Asi en suave movimiento
paso en guitarra y en cuento.
-Vivo para despertar!-
Ladra la ametralladora en
el silencio nocturno
Grita la guardia de turno:
-Quien vive?-
Yo: -La aurora!-



Gloria a esas manos aborígenas 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.
Gloria a las manos que la mina excavaron.
Gloria a las manos que el ganado cuidaron.
Gloria a las manos que el tabaco, que la cana y el café sembraron.
Gloria a las manos que los pastos talaron.
Gloria a las manos que los bosques clarearon.
Gloria a las manos que los ríos y los caños y los mares bogaron.
Gloria a las manos que los caminos trabajaron.
Gloria a las manos que las casas levantaron.
Gloria a las manos que las ruedas giraron.
Gloria a las manos que las carretas y los coches llevaron.
Gloria a las manos que a mulas y caballos ensillaron y desenillaron.
Gloria a las manos que los hatos de cabras pastaron.
Gloria a las manos que cuidaron de las pías.
Gloria a las manos que las gallinas, los pavos y los patos criaron.
Gloria a todas las manos de todos los hombres u mujeres que trabajaron,
porque ellas la patria amasaron.
Y gloria a las manos, a todas las manos que hoy trabajan
porque ellas construyen y saldrá ellas la nueva patria liberada.
La patria de todas las manos que trabajan!
Para ellas y para su patria, alabanza! alabanza!