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Que Ondee Sola- April 1991

Jeanette Santana

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Que Ondee Sola

APRIL 1991, VOLUME 24, NO. 4

THE SEMESTER THAT 'NOTHING' HAPPENED

As we approach the end of yet another semester here at Northeastern, many of the things our staff warned would be happening as the result of policy changes by President Lamb's administration, are becoming a reality. This should not come as a surprise for that's exactly what was behind the changes.

One very noticeable result of the policies implemented by Lamb is the apparent decline in student activities this semester. It is common to hear students say: "You know?, nothing happened this semester!" Even though this may in fact not be true, there is a general understanding that nothing has happened.

Even Clubs like CCAB, (which enjoys the largest student funds allocation and provides a wide variety of mainstream programming) in contrast to their recent history, has had serious problems getting students to attend their activities.

It seems obvious that the change in student activity hour has been the deadly blow to student activities that the administration intended it to be. It is Lamb's latest step towards making Northeastern

the stale, uneventful, fast food style, educational institution of his dreams. Soon Northeastern will be the place where you come take your classes and leave. Except, of course, now that we are in NCAA Division I, we can come back at night and watch the Golden Eagles get massacred. Seems like a fair trade, doesn't it?

But who said nothing happened this semester? Just a few weeks ago, the Student Senate voted 'No Confidence' in President Lamb. That's the second vote of no confidence against the President this year, the first being the overwhelming faculty vote against the president back in December. It is good that the Student Senate take a stand against Lamb because in many ways he represents the total opposite of what the Senate stands for. Much of the faculty fuss over Lamb was concerning shared governance. Students should analyze what this notion is all about. Interestingly, the faculty debate never included anything about sharing governance with students. But it is us, the students, who this institution is set up to serve (at least that's the way it's supposed to be). So the challenge for the
(continued on next page)

This Issue is Dedicated to the Puerto Rican Prisoners of War

(nothing happened cont...)

Student Senate and for all students is to get our share of the governance of this institution.

The 'No Confidence' vote is good for the students and it is good for the faculty, but unless we can come up with some more concrete action on specific issues (such as, the student activity hour,

NCAA Division I status, the change in our logo, tuition policy changes, the change from trimester to semester, etc...), the vote may well become an empty threat, an exercise of futility on the part of the faculty and student senates.

Up to now student initiative has been reactive (on the defensive against an aggressive anti-student and racist administration). Unless students are involved in a massive educational process concerning our situation in general, we will not get involved in large numbers. The Student senate has the power to set up general student meetings or conferences where students can debate and learn about what the administration is doing to this school. From such a forum resolutions can be drawn up and action plans can materialize. If this were to accompany a vote of no confidence, it would certainly be a deadly blow to the administration. It is time to go on the offensive.

Things are happening. It is up to us whether Lamb (or anyone else) will be allowed to continue building the authoritarian infrastructure needed for total administrative control of this institution. Let's face it, that is their goal. Remember, even if Lamb were removed, to a great extent his administration has been successful in consolidating administrative power. That is a luxury that neither faculty or students can afford. Think about it. Student Power! This is our university, not Lamb's! We must get it back.

Dear reader:

On April 4, 1991, our Puerto Rican patriots, glorious example of sacrifice and struggle, the POWs, will complete 11 full years of captivity in the hands of the U.S. "justice" system. As we commemorate this the eleventh anniversary of their capture, *Que Ondée Sola* dedicates this issue to them, and to other political prisoners throughout our history. It is they who symbolize the free spirit of our nation, and our resistance against the imperialist U.S. occupation of our island.

Eleven years are too many. So as we dedicate this issue to our freedom-fighters we redouble our commitment to the campaign for their excarceration. Towards a 1992 without POWs or political prisoners!

We also urge you, our reader, to help in whatever way you can towards this goal. Our community cannot afford to have these important leaders remain one more day behind bars. If you want to know more about the Puerto Rican POWs and political prisoners or about the campaign for their freedom, contact the *National Committee to Free Puerto Rican POWs*, P.O. Box 476698, Chicago, Illinois, 60647.

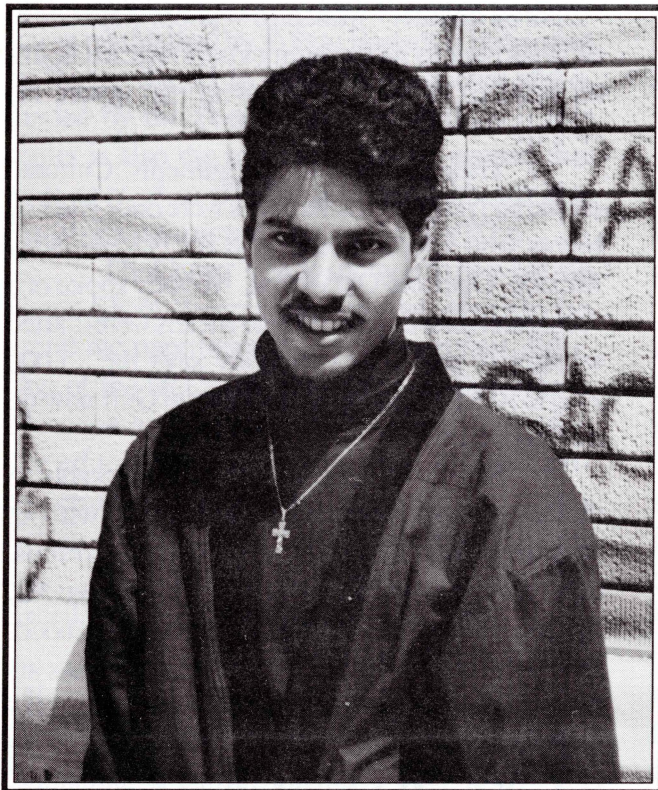
Que Ondee Sola

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 within the staff. We appreciate and encourage any and all suggestions or contributions.

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UPRS STUDENT PROFILE

Ivan Guzman is a 19 year old freshman at Northeastern. This semester Ivan was selected as the treasurer of Que Ondée Sola, and he is an active member of UPRS. He was born in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and his family migrated to the United States when he was 2 years old. Ivan is a graduate of Roberto Clemente Community Academy, located in the Humbolt Park area of Chicago.



QOS: What are some of your interests?

Ivan: Being a Northeastern student is so time consuming that it is hard to find time to do anything else; but some of my interests are karate, cars and clothes. My particular interest, however, is working in the Puerto Rican community.

QOS: What sort of things do you like to work on in the Puerto Rican community?

Ivan: I like to help out with the kids or do block clean-ups to take off the gang graffiti in the neighborhood.

It really doesn't matter. I'll do whatever in order to help out.

QOS: What are some of the problems facing the Puerto Rican community?

Ivan: I have lived in the Puerto Rican community since I was two and I have seen the neighborhood go from bad to worse even though it has gotten better in some ways. I think the worst thing though is the violence. We have people killing each other for no valid reason. It's terrible and it doesn't seem to stop. I hate seeing kids turn to gang violence and drugs as a way out.

QOS: With all the problems that Puerto Ricans face, how do you feel about being Puerto Rican?

Ivan: I am very proud. I feel we are special. We have a wonderful language and culture. I love my people and I love my country: I would do anything for them.

QOS: How do you feel about the situation at home, back in Puerto Rico?

Ivan: The economy is bad and it is hard to find jobs. I think Puerto Ricans need to run their businesses better in order to be better off in the long run. They need to take more control of what is happening and not let the U.S. run everything.

QOS: What are your future goals?

Ivan: My dream is to become a stunt man. The lights, glitter and glamour of Hollywood are calling my name. But first I want to finish my B.A. in Business and Management. I also want to know more about my history and my culture which I'm very proud of. Most of all, I want to be successful and when I get there you can be sure that I won't forget where I came from.

QOS: Is there anything you would like to share with your friends at Northeastern about your involvement in Que Ondee Sola and the Union for Puerto Rican Students?

Ivan: I'm glad to be involved with QOS and UPRS. Some friends of mine were in UPRS and

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New York Times declares Puerto Rico a Colony!

We've said it for twenty years, now that the New York Times states it, will you believe it? The following editorial appeared in the New York Times, Friday, February 22, 1991.

America's Captive Nation

How perverse it would be if American politicians who upbraid Mikhail Gorbachev for ignoring Lithuania's independence plebiscite were to refuse Puerto Rico the same right to expression. But that's exactly what seems to be happening in the U.S. Senate.

Discovered by Columbus, colonized by Spain, seized as war booty by the United States, Puerto Rico qualifies as the oldest colony in this Hemisphere. Like the Baltics, most Puerto Ricans favor continued association with their distant overlords, as 51st state or as a partly autonomous commonwealth.

In a world boiling with ethnic discord, Puerto Rico is enviably free of rage and persistent violence. Yet Puerto Ricans are justly furious at Washington's unwillingness to provide a free and fair referendum this year in which Puerto Ricans could finally determine whether to seek statehood, choose continued commonwealth autonomy or, or as a minority wishes, become independent.

If there is to be a plebiscite in 1991, Congress must act by early July. Chairman J. Bennett Johnston of the Senate Energy Committee, vowing to meet that deadline, has already held hearings on legislation that would carefully define the choices. This is very different from a house bill that simply lists the options, without elaborating, inviting angry misunderstandings.

But Mr. Johnston's draft bill may well be killed by law makers who like self-determination in the Baltics. After all, says Don Nickels, an Oklahoma Republican, Puerto Ricans might not "blend" with the U.S. if they choose statehood.

Exactly, says Wendel Ford, a Kentucky Democrat, who describes Puerto Rico as a sinister thing, a "separate culture." Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, is all for letting Puerto Ricans hold a referendum as long as Congress can ignore the results.

These are wounding arguments. Cultural, ethnic and religious differences were once cited by bigots who opposed statehood for Hawaii, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma. Nobody spoke of a "separate culture" when Puerto Ricans were drafted to fight in past wars. Nobody says the 15,000 Puerto Ricans fighting in the Persian Gulf now do not "blend in."

Finally, it verges on the dishonorable to invite Puerto Ricans to hold a referendum without assurance that Congress will heed the results, especially so when the invitation comes from Mr. Wallop, whose President and Party favor statehood. Every President starting with Eisenhower has affirmed Puerto Rico's right to choose. That commitment was repeated time and time again in the U.N. New York's Senator Daniel P. Moynihan recalls that it was once his job as a U.S. envoy to ridicule Fidel Castro's claim that Americans would never allow Puerto Ricans freedom of choice.

Charting Puerto Rico's future will require hard legislative work and much good will. But Puerto Ricans did not ask to be annexed. They were compelled to become part of the U.S. by a process far less brutal but very like the Soviet absorption of the Baltics. It is both honorable and politically wise to permit this captive nation to decide its status freely, fairly—and promptly.

Alternatives...

Working in our Community

by *Auria Soto*

Alternatives, resources, assistance and support are the efforts the Puerto Rican Cultural Center, Juan Antonio Corretjer, provide for its community through its various programs. The center has been an integral part of the Puerto Rican community since 1978 and has been flexible in the changing needs of the people which it serves. It was established by Puerto Ricans, it is directed by Puerto Ricans to serve Puerto Ricans and is funded by the Puerto Rican community. This center is also the model for similar centers that have opened in other U.S. cities with sizeable Puerto Rican communities in the late 80's.

The Center's philosophy is to provide the Puerto Rican community with alternatives to the economic oppression many of them face daily. One of the factors of oppression it addresses is education and high school dropouts. Believing that education is a key to the road of self-empowerment, the alternative high school, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, was founded nearly 20 years ago. The high school received the National Excellence In Education Award in 1985.

This high school is located at the Cultural Center at 1671 North Claremont Avenue in Chicago. It offers students between the ages of 14 and 20 who have dropped out of high school the opportunity to complete their education and prepare for the G.E.D. exam. The school is bilingual and bi-cultural and looks at the students as "dynamic subjects in the transformation of their reality".

Another of the center's programs is the Centro Infantil. In addition to being a child care center, it is also concerned with the development of the child. These children (ages 2.5 to 5) are exposed to learning materials and nurturing child care. The center involves the child's parents and

siblings in the process of the child's development so that they may become an integral part of the child's growth. The child care center's hours of operation are 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and is staffed by 6 workers and 4 volunteers.

Proyecto Vida/Sida, another of the Center's programs, is concerned with the health care of community members who have AIDS or are HIV positive. Though screening is not provided through this off-site program, assistance and support for the AIDS patient is its primary concern. The growing number of Puerto Ricans with this illness has caused a great acceptance of this program within the community.

El Café Teatro Batey is also located at the Cultural Center and provides cultural exchange and contacts for the community through its plays, music and guest speakers.

La Biblioteca Andrés Figueroa Cordero, also located at the Center, provides the students of the resident high school the learning resources necessary for their educational experience and knowledge. The library is open to all members of the community, as well, and is open Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Unfortunately, the library is under-staffed and is not as well known or utilized as the Center's other programs. Nonetheless, its topics range from economics, literature, sciences and history in addition to with one of the largest collections of books and research resources on Puerto Rico. The library doubles as a cultural museum.

The museum houses original writings on the colonization of the island by Spain and the United States invasion of Puerto Rico. A replica of the flag at the time Puerto Ricans attempted to free themselves from Spanish rule is displayed next to the modern flag.

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Conference Highlights Puerto Rican Colonial Reality at Home and in the Diaspora

On April 6, 1991, more than 200 Puerto Ricans from various parts of the Midwest, including more than twenty students from North-eastern, *members of the Union for Puerto Rican Students*, had a date with history when they came together for the first **Conference on the Puerto Rican Colonial Reality: The Colony Within, The Colony Without**, celebrated in the United States.

This activity, the first of its kind in the annals of Puerto Rico's struggle for liberation, took place at the First Congregational Church of Chicago.

The Reverend Jorge Morales, Pastor of the church, welcomed those present to this church so full of the traditional struggle for justice and liberty which dates back to the days when the pulpit spoke out against slavery.

José López, from the **Movimiento de Liberación Nacional**, opened the conference by presenting a historical background and stating the objectives for the conference.

The morning panel, composed of distinguished men and women, each an expert in his/her field and aware of the Puerto Rican colonial situation, was introduced.

Margarita Mergal, professor at the University of Puerto Rico and author, spoke on *The woman's struggle within the Puerto Rican colonial context*.

Roy Brown, well-known singer and songwriter spoke on *Puerto Rican culture as an expression of national resistance*.

Raquel Cruz, community activist and member of the Unitary Committee against Repression (CUCRE) spoke on *Repression within the colonial context*.

Alexis Massol, engineer and director of the Taller de Arte y Cultura de Adjuntas spoke on *Colonialism and environmental destruction*.

The last speaker, Luis Angel Torres, Secretary General of the Movimiento Socialista de Trabajadores and a member of the Teachers' Federation of Puerto Rico spoke on *Class struggle and the struggle for independence*.

All these presentations reflected a profound analysis of the experiences which our people have accumulated throughout the long years of anti-colonial struggle.

Afterwards, people were divided into the various workshops where more in-depth discussions took place regarding the situations presented by each panelist. These discussions were rich and full of excitement involving the majority of the participants. Unfortunately, the majority of the participants in the workshop on the issue of the woman were men, which indicates that there is much to be learned regarding men's involvement in the process of woman's liberation.

Luis Nieves Falcón, noted sociologist and Puerto Rican lawyer, gave an overview of the colonial reality in Puerto Rico.

Of particular interest, as noted by Nieves Falcón, is the fact that Puerto Ricans "here and there" have much in common, in contrast to what we have been told.

After lunch, the afternoon panel continued focusing on the colonial situation of Puerto Ricans in the diaspora.

Reverend Annie González, a United Methodist pastor, spoke on *A committed church and the national liberation struggle*.

Marta Mendoza, community health advocate, spoke on *The public health crisis and the Puerto Rican woman: the case of Chicago*.

Daniel Pimentel, Aids activist, spoke on *AIDS and the Puerto Rican community*.

Dr. Marisa Alicea, professor at DePaul University, presented her thesis on *The Puerto Rican migration and the colonial problem*.

Carlos Ortíz, coordinator of the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War spoke on *The Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War and the campaign to free them*.

The last speaker of the day was Billy Ocasio, a youth community activist who spoke on *The Puerto Rican youths: their problems and promises*.

(continued on next page)



art by Puerto Rican POW Elizam Escobar

(conference continued...)

It is difficult to describe, for those who were not able to be present on this day, the pride felt by all upon seeing and hearing our brothers and sisters who struggle on a daily basis present so eloquently the problems, emotions and dreams of all Puerto Ricans.

Some of the panelists who were raised here in the U.S. exhibited great strength and determination speaking publicly (some of them for the first time) in Spanish, instead of the everyday English. This act of courage was an example to the youth present and was acknowledged by the loud applause of the participants.

The speaker who most captured the hearts of everyone present and who deserves a special recognition is Billy Ocasio. Billy gave a presentation on the situation from a truly Puerto Rican, Afro-Caribbean and Third World perspective. Billy spoke, sang, narrated, acted and recited, making use of our diverse and rich culture to carry us through that process of transformation which the Puerto Rican undergoes in the migratory experience. Bravo Billy, and bravo to all the panelists here in Chicago for a difficult task well done.

Again, the people were divided into the various workshops for a more profound discussion on the topics previously presented. Afterwards, Reverend Morales gave an overview of the colo-

nial situation of Puerto Ricans in the diaspora.

José López outlined the benefits of the conference, and explained the objectives towards the first steps of a mobilization to Washington, DC on October 12 to denounce colonialism.

Considering the length of the conference, which lasted almost all day, it ended with great enthusiasm and spirit to continue struggling for our liberation.

This conference overcame many problems and obstacles, and demonstrated that it is possible that we Puerto Ricans can participate in such profound and serious discussions regarding our colonial reality. Of particular interest was the integration of many important components of our reality within the same process of discussions around the issues of AIDS, women, the environment, culture and youth.

Another important aspect of the conference was the high level of participation by Puerto Ricans residing outside Chicago.

Finally, this conference, perhaps for the first time, put directly in contact veteran leaders of our community with youths of our community who have barely begun to take their first steps to struggle together for our rights as a people, within an activity that exemplifies the link that can always exist between study, theory and discussion to understand on one hand and the practice and work to transform on the other.

(alternatives continued...)

Sketches and drawings of and by political prisoners and prisoners of war are exhibited throughout the entire Center. They serve as a tribute and reminder of the liberation movement against the United States that Puerto Ricans are fighting both here and on the island. These revolutionaries and their stories stand vigil over the museum, the library and their presence can be felt throughout the Center. It is not surprising that **El Comité Nacional Pro Libertad de Prisioneros de Guerra y Prisioneros Políticos** operates out of the Center.

In the interest of fair housing and its related issues, La Cooperativa de Vivienda BOHIO is a program that helps community members have access to resolving any conflicts or situations involving fair housing.

The Center is politically independent of any city government officials' sponsorship, backing or support. Monies are received through fund-raising efforts and donations from within the community. The Center occasionally receives funds from independent foundations, organizations or businesses.

The exception to this operating procedure is the Centro Infantil's acceptance of Title XX monies which are given to those families who qualify for city funded child care assistance.

The Center is open to all Puerto Ricans and Latinos in the Humboldt Park and West



Students and teachers of Don Pedro Albizu Campos H.S. outside the Cultural Center

Town areas. It is also available to anyone interested in learning more about Puerto Rican culture, the Center's resources and mission and, its political stance of independence for Puerto Rico.



Andres Figueroa Cordero Library, located on the first floor of the Cultural Center

(student profile continued..)

told me to join. I came and checked it out and became a member ever since. I'm not involved in any other clubs because working with QOS and UPRS is enough. In QOS we discuss important issues, sponsor speakers and groups and put out an awesome newspaper. The best thing is the people though; everyone is great and we help one another in anyway we can. It's like a second family. I hope more people will come and join us, come to the UPRS meetings or write an article.

UPRS *Briefs...*

PROYECTO PA'LANTE AWARDS STUDENTS

by Sandra Mantilla

On March 7, 1991 at 1:40pm, Proyecto Pa'lante held an awards ceremony to honor and recognize students averaging a gradepoint average of 3.0-4.0 during the Fall 1990 term. The awards ceremony was sponsored by Pa'lante's program coordinator, Miriam Ocasio and program associates Erica Gonzalez and Carlos Lebrón. Special invited speakers included Vice-principal of Pulaski Community Academy Norma Lopez and from our very own, Acting provost Salme H. Steinberg and Dr. Angelina Pedroso. Several Faculty members were also acknowledged for their merits among them John Ayala and Miriam Rivera from Admissions and Records.

UPRS Bake Sale

UPRS held a bake sale on March 21, 1991 in Village Square. The bake sale was deliciously supplied with a wide variety of baked goods. Thanks to everyone who participated. Our total earnings were \$92.01.

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES AWARDS STUDENTS

Student Support Services held their Fourth Annual Special Recognition Awards Ceremony, April 18, 1991. Among the students that received awards for **academic excellence** were **Ulysses Albarrán, Nydia Rivera, and Jesus Rodríguez**, all members of the **Union for Puerto Rican Students**. On behalf of the QOS staff we extend our recognition to you and to all other students who are achieving their goals and academic careers.

ROY BROWN PERFORMS AT UNI

Acompanied by three of Puerto Rico's premier musicians, Roy Brown, performed to an audience of more than 150 students and faculty on April 5, 1991. The group combined four keyboards, a violin and guitar with the traditional percussion instruments of the Puerto Rican music, the conga, a variety of minor percussion instruments and the bongos. The concert was part of the Union for Puerto Rican Students' annual College Day activity where students from area High Schools visit Northeastern and are lightly exposed to collegiate life. Students attended from Roberto Clemente High School and Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos High School.

Puerto Rican POWs Birthdays

April 3: Ricardo Jimenez

April 14: Alberto Rodríguez

On behalf of the QOS staff and UPRS we would like to send our most warmest greetings to Ricardo and Alberto.



April in Our History

On *April 6, 1951*, **Oscar Collazo** was sentenced to die in the electric chair. Collazo was a Puerto Rican Nationalist who participated in the historic attack on President Truman's residence, the Blair House, on November 1, 1950. Nationalist, Griselio Torresola, who was Collazo's partner died during the attack, which was intended to show that contrary to the claims of the US government, Commonwealth status did not solve the problem of colonialism for the Puerto Rican people. Collazo was not executed thanks to massive popular campaigns led by the Puerto Rican people but he did serve 27 years in prison. He lives in Puerto Rico today, where he is regarded with the highest respect and honor by his people.

On *April 8, 1827*, **Ramón Emeterio Betances** was born in the town of Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. Betances was a revolutionary leader, a doctor and is known today as the "Father of Our Country". Betances was forced to live in exile because of his strong convictions and unrelentless leadership in the abolition of slavery and in the struggle for Puerto Rican independence from Spain.

The **Foraker Act**, was passed in U.S. Congress on April 12, 1900. It was the first organic act and it established the first "civil"

government for Puerto Rico, thus ending the two years of martial law which followed the U.S. invasion of our country in 1898. This legislation provided that the governor would be appointed to our Island by the president of the U.S. and a local legislative body composed of six North Americans and five Puerto Ricans would be created. In this way the U.S. pretended that the process of taking over our island



was a democratic one. Under the Foraker Act, Puerto Ricans were neither U.S. citizens, nor citizens of an independent nation, but were complete subjects of the North American Empire.

On *April 18, 1853*, **Ana Roque Duprey** was born. She is one of Puerto Rico's best remembered suffragists, teachers, novelists and feminists.

On *April 21, 1965*, **Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos** died.

Albizu Campos is considered to be one of the greatest leaders in Puerto Rican history. A graduate of Harvard, he was a life long champion of our independence and led the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party in its most glorious period. He spent most of his later years in U.S. prisons as a result of his party's militant position on independence. He left behind his example and legacy of struggle for future generations of Latin American revolutionaries.

Student Voices...

... On the Puerto Rican POWs

***Jeanette Santana**

No existen palabras para describir el gran significado que tienen estos luchadores puertorriqueños contra el imperialismo norteamericano para mí. Sus actos son heroicos y su sacrificio ha sido mayor. Todos ejemplifican las palabras del maestro Albizu Campos: "la patria es valor y sacrificio". Por esto siento el más grande orgullo de ser puertorriqueña al igual que los combatientes. No hay sacrificio mayor que el de estar encarcelado. Nuestros presos aún en cautiverio siguen luchando, porque su espíritu de lucha nunca se lo quitarán. Las prisioneras y los prisioneros de guerra son el mejor modelo de lo que es la lucha por la independencia de Puerto Rico. Los prisioneros vencerán al opresor porque ellos sí tienen una sabiduría que no compara con la gente anglosajona de este país: tienen la sabiduría que solo se puede adquirir al ser un revolucionario.

***Cristina Garza**

United States, a country that esteems the freedom of speech and professes the belief in a democratic society with the right to self-government, is no better than the British oppressors they broke free from. Our leaders speak of liberty, justice, equality, democracy, and freedom. Haven't they lost sight of what these words really mean? It's disheartening to know that prominent community leaders are being imprisoned for their political beliefs. I think everyone should study the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in order to see how the founding "beliefs" of this country are being contradicted. If one were to look at political imprisonment from an intellectual or historical (in other words, objective) perspective one would find it to

be unjust and inhumane. There has to be a better way; a solution other than locking away good people with vague, invalid convictions. These people aren't tyrants, terrorists or killers; they are people like you and me. They are human beings with thoughts, ideas and feelings. I am proud of our prisoners of war and political prisoners who continue to fight for what they believe in. My message to them is: Keep the faith, never give up and never submit. They can imprison your body, isolate your heart, and confine your mind, but *they can never never jail your spirit! VIVA LA CAUSA !*

***Felix Cardona**

Last December I had the privilege of visiting New York City and there I attended the International Tribunal on Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War in the United States with the Union for Puerto Rican Students. I had the opportunity to hear the cases against political prisoners. I even met some of the Puerto Ricans who attended the tribunal who had been political prisoners in the past.

I understand because my brother is locked up. I understand what prison is, by having my brother in jail. I feel what it is to be separated, isolated not knowing what is going to happen to him everyday that passes I think more and more about the different misfortunes that befall upon him.

I think it is important for us who are outside to understand that prisons are not intended to rehabilitate the prisoners but to destroy them. It's also important for us on the outside not to forget those who are victims of the prison system, and that we struggle to make things better.

Join The Union For Puerto Rican Students in the
14to Desfile del Pueblo
(Puerto Rican Parade
Dia de Reafirmación Nacional

*"Desde Las Entrañas, Un Saludo Al Maestro
Don Pedro Albizu Campos En Su Centenario"*



Saturday, June 8, at Division and Western

Este año nuestro desfile será dedicado al gran patriota y líder puertorriqueño, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, en celebración del centenario de su natalicio.

This year we dedicate the parade to our great leader and patriot, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.