

5-1-1993

## Que Ondee Sola- May-June 1993

Nery Mangual

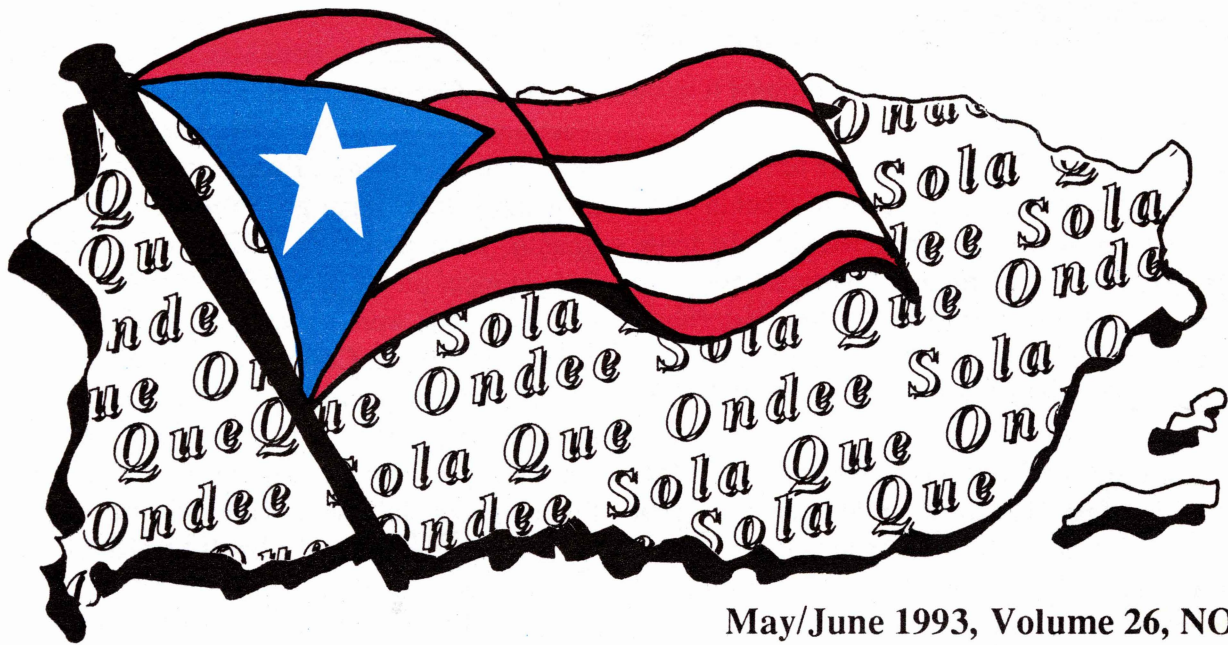
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May/June 1993, Volume 26, NO.5

# Celebrate 5 de Mayo

## CHAOS, ANARCHY, DISMEMBERMENT AND CIVIL WAR, 1821-1860

From the moment Spanish troops left in 1821, Mexico, with no democratic tradition whatsoever, with a political system based on Spanish rule by decree, was at the mercy of would-be dictators.

These people, particularly Iturbide and General Santa Anna, raised armies and caused Mexico to lurch from one war to another. To raise money for their wars,

*Que Ondee Sola is honored to dedicate this May 1993 issue to the Cinco de Mayo. The Cinco de Mayo is one of the most significant events in terms of the history of resistance not only of México, but of the entire Latin American peoples. On May 5, 1862, a people's army composed of peasants defeated the well-organized, highly trained, well-equipped French army. The will to be free and an independent people prevailed over the European imperialists' will to rob México of its wealth and patrimony.*

*This issue celebrates that will and that history.*

## 5 de mayo: La Batalla de Puebla

Como consecuencia de la guerra civil que encaró México del 1858-1861 el empobrecido país no podía pagar sus deudas externas, ni a los comerciantes, banqueros e inversionistas cuyas propiedades habían sido perjudicadas por la guerra. Francia, Inglaterra y España reclamaron al gobierno mejicano y como Juárez

(Continúa en la página 4)

*(Cinco de Mayo...cont. from pg. 1)*

they mortgaged Mexico's future and allowed it to be raped by European financiers.

The United States, lusting for more territory as its Manifest Destiny, encouraged Texas to rebel in 1836 and declare its independence from Mexico. In 1846, President Polk secretly ordered American troops to invade Mexico. When it responded, the US declared war, which resulted in Mexico losing California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, almost half its territory.

After this disaster, Mexico, for the first time, elected a Liberal Government led by President Comonfort, Miguel Lerdo and Benito Juárez. When they promulgated the *Ley Lerdo*, which expropriated church property for sale to private individuals, the Church and its Reactionary supporters rebelled.

Benito Juárez legally assumed the Presidency in January, 1858, when President Comonfort resigned. The Juárez Presidency started with no funds in the Treasury, a total of 350 soldiers, and a well-armed Reactionary army chasing Juárez and his ministers into the Pacific Ocean at Acapulco.

Relocating to Vera Cruz, by way of Panama and New Orleans, Juárez began to rebuild his government.

With no money to arm and feed his army, in the Fall of 1860, the Juárez government liberated a silver convoy owned by British interests worth \$1,127,000. The Reactionaries, also strapped for funds, issued a \$15,000,000 worth of bonds to a Swiss bank for a loan of \$750,000, then robbed the British Legation of \$700,000, money owed British bondholders.

With this liberated money, Juárez was able to equip his army, defeat the Reactionaries and re-enter Mexico City. He later repaid the money.

Mexico, short of money, as always, suspended all foreign debt payments, as help was unavailable from a US in Civil War.

### FOREIGN TROOPS LAND IN MEXICO, 1861-1862

In January, 1862, 2500 French and 750 British troops landed in and occupied Vera Cruz, joining 6000 Spanish troops who landed the month before, to collect debts owed their nations.

These foreigners were joined by 2000 Mexican reactionaries whose leaders were secretly dealing with Napoleon III to bring a European prince to Mexico to displace Juárez' legal government. The British and Spanish were quite civil, while the French demanded full payment on the \$15,000,000 bonds.

The bonds were subterfuge, as Napoleon III had written his French Commander stating three reasons why French troops were in Mexico: to stop the spreading influence of the US; to provide new sources of raw materials for France; and, to provide a market for French goods, in a word, Colonialism.

Shortly thereafter, the British and Spanish negotiated an accommodation and pulled out, leaving the French. On April 16, 1862, the French proclaimed themselves "Liberals and pacifiers" and stated their flag had come to Mexico to stay. With the first fighting, Juárez issued a proclamation which ended with, "we must now prove to France and to the entire world that we are worthy to be free..."

### THE BATTLE OF PUEBLA, THE 5TH OF MAY, 1862

The road to Mexico City from their encampment at Orizaba took the French to the city of Puebla, east of Mexico City, where the Mexican army gathered under the brilliant 32-year old General Ignacio Zaragoza. 4,850 Mexican soldiers prepared to fight off 6,000 professional French soldiers and 2,000 Mexican reactionaries.

*(cont. on pg. 4)*

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congeló por dos años todo pago de deuda o indemnización, los tres países enviaron fuerzas militares que ocuparon Veracruz y otros puertos. Con diplomacia, Juárez llegó a arreglos con Inglaterra y España, las cuales retiraron sus tropas y barcos. Pero Francia, lejos de aceptar tratos, envió más hombres que después de algunas derrotas ocuparon la capital. Juárez tuvo que huir al norte con escasos seguidores (junio de 1863).

El 5 de mayo de 1862 se dio la Batalla de Puebla que cambió la suerte de los mejicanos. El ejército popular mejicano que se componía de cerca de 4,000 hombres encabezados por el general republicano Ignacio Zaragoza y a subalternos como Miguel Negrete, Felipe Berriozábal, Porfirio Díaz, Juan Méndez que vencieron al jefe francés, Conde de Lorencez y a los Jefes Bernardo Mallat y Hérillier. El jefe francés trató de apoderarse de los fuertes de Loreto y Guadalupe. Contaba con cuatro columnas de zuavos, lanzando una ellas, de mil hombres, contra los fuertes. Las primeras tropas mejicanas que chocaron, fueron las del General Méndez, quien quedó herido. Luego Lorencez lanzó tres compañías de cazadores y de infantería. Las tres veces que atacaron fueron rechazados; también fue rechazado un asalto sobre Guadalupe. La Caballería mexicana se lanzó sobre los franceses, pero no pudo romper el cuadro que formaron. Entre los atacantes hubo cerca de 50 bajas, entre muertos y heridos; las bajas mejicanas fueron mucho menos. Gran significado tuvo este triunfo, pues afirmó al Gobierno de Juárez y determinó un cambio importante en la opinión pública europea. En sí, la Batalla de Puebla es un acto de heroísmo sublime; de un pueblo que resistió a un invasor poderoso con pocos recursos y sin poca ayuda.

“ El 5 de mayo de 1862 se dio la Batalla de Puebla que cambió la suerte de los mejicanos ”

Es importante notar que la Batalla de Puebla comprobó que la política moderna de contrainsurgencia, que se inició en México por el emperador Maximiliano, siempre fracasará. La fuerza cruda y la inteligencia de los opresores no puede contra la voluntad de un pueblo en lucha; el ejército popular mexicano venció

a un ejército mejor preparado. La Batalla de Puebla es la antesala de la Batalla de Dien Bien Phu, y tantas otras en la época moderna. La Batalla de Pueblo inicio el proceso de reconquista que llevo a la derrota fatal de los franceses en el 1867.



*(Cinco de Mayo...cont. from pg. 2)*

To the Mexican's surprise, and to the everlasting shame of the French Army, the French commander divided his forces at dawn, the 5th of May, and sent one group to attack two Mexican manned forts north-east of Puebla and one to attack troops commanded by Porfirio Díaz, miles away.

Zaragoza reinforced his troops at the forts and moved men on both sides of the only avenue of attack. When the French attacked, they pounded the Mexican forts with superior fire power, but were repulsed three times by heroic Mexican soldiers. The Mexicans' superior deployment set up a withering crossfire, which resulted in almost a 1,000 French killed and wounded.

The other French forces attacked Díaz' troops who responded with such ferocity, the French quickly withdrew. Díaz, ordered by Zaragoza to break off, disobeyed and pursued the French until nightfall. Díaz took no prisoners. Mexican casualties: 250. The French retreated to the coast and sent for help.

**THE BATTLE'S AFTERMATH**

Eventually, of course, the French sent 30,000 more troops to Mexico and did march into Mexico City, a year later, after besieging Puebla for two months and starving the Mexicans out.

This year delay is the crux of why Cinco de Mayo is so important. Had the French won on Cinco de Mayo, they would have consolidated their power sooner and fulfilled Napoleon III's ambition to place a puppet monarch on a phony Mexican throne.

Moreover, he would have been in a position to recognize the Confederacy with which he was in sympathy and to provide it with munitions and supplies through Mexico, outflanking the Union Navy.

We can agree that the months between May 5th, 1862 and June 10th, 1863, were vital to the eventual defeat of the Confederacy by the Union. Had the Confederates been able to rely on supplies and arms shipped by Great Britain and France through a Royal Mexico, could Lincoln have beaten them?

As French troops approached Mexico City, Juárez packed his government and left for the North, carrying his capitol with him for four years, eventually locating in El Paso Del Norte, on the Texan border.

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Maximilian, an unemployed Hapsburg prince, was brought in by Napoleon III to rule Mexico as his surrogate. A Mexican army was recruited to signify legitimacy of the newly crowned Emperor Maximilian, and troops were brought in from Austria and Belgium to assist French troops. The Confederacy recognized Maximilian.

With Juárez only in control of a small area around what is now Ciudad Juárez, he sent his family to New York. Speculation was rampant he was preparing to cross into Texas. As usual, however, his opponents underrated the tiny Zapotec Indian. He held on.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE END

Almost from the start of the French Invasion, some Americans joined the Army of Juárez. However, with the Union and the Confederacy battling across the Virginia countryside, few Americans paid attention to Mexico. Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward let the French know they were unwelcome, but with an eye towards possible European recognition of the Confederacy, an arms embargo was imposed on both sides of the Mexican conflict.

Nevertheless, millions of dollars worth of arms were purchased in the United States by agents of Juárez' government.

A trickle of Americans grew as the fighting wound down in the US, and turned into a torrent when Juárez issued a decree on August 11, 1864, offering foreign volunteers regular Mexican army pay; land worth a \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$2,000, up to a 1084 acres, depending on rank; and no need to become a Mexican citizen.

Thousands of Americans eventually found their way to Mexico. Whether they went for land, or to fight for the Monroe Doctrine, or for freedom, it didn't matter, they fought. American involvement accelerated with the surrender of Robert E. Lee in April, 1865. Lincoln's assassination caused great sorrow in Mexico, but, President Andrew Johnson following Lincoln's lead, sent General William Sheridan and an army to the Texas border.

Mexican guerrilla's openly operated out of Texas, crossing the Rio Grande, harassing French and reactionary troops and dashing back under the watchful eyes of American soldiers. Sheridan "condemned" rifles, artillery and military supplies, had them left in



wagons along the Rio Grande and made sure Juárez' men knew where they were. Within days, these were used against the French.

Some Confederates, refusing to give up, headed for Mexico to join Maximilian and the French. Americans fought in all major engagements, on both sides, most, however, for Juárez.

One group, the American Legion of Honor, fought with great distinction for Juárez and was present at the final victory in Queretero, where Maximilian, abandoned by the French, was captured and executed.

On July 8, 1867, Juárez led his troops, including the Americans, into Mexico City. The war was over.

### CINCO DE MAYO: WHAT IT MEANS

Militarily, the Battle of Puebla was nothing more than a delay for the French, as they reinforced their expeditionary force and defeated the Mexican Army a year later in the same city.

The year delay, however, effectively doomed the French invasion. As the Mexicans continued to fight, French colonial desire dimmed.

The resolve of Juárez and all loyal Mexicans, moreover, was bolstered by victory at Puebla. Citizen soldiers could defeat what was arguably the finest professional army on earth.

More importantly, it demonstrated to the world that Mexicans could and would unite to protect themselves from foreign intrusion, from imposed monarchy. Freedom, cannot be taken away, by anyone, anytime. *Taken from Wicker Park/West Town Extra, Vol. 306*

# Milagro Bean Field War

—Leslie Murrill

The movie, “Milagro Bean Field War”, takes place in a small town called Milagro, in San Juan County, New Mexico. In Milagro there is a struggle between the Chicanos and the wealthy land developer Mr. Divine who has connections with the State and the Sheriff’s departments.

From the very beginning of the movie, there is an obvious discrepancy between the lives of the Mexican-American citizens of Milagro and the white land developer. The townspeople live in the small adobe houses that have been on their lands for generations. They are hard working, and their lives are without luxuries. This is in great contrast to the way that the land owner lives. He lives in a huge mansion with tennis courts, an indoor swimming pool and every convenience at his fingertips. When Mr. Divine throws a party for the investors in his new development project, the only Latinos at the party were the members of the band.

Jose Madragon is an out of work carpenter who goes to where the all white construction crew is working to put the new Miracle Valley Recreation Area for Mr. Divine, and he asks for a job. All the construction workers just turn and stare at him and the foreman tells him there’s no work for him to do.

Jose has a family to support; a wife and three kids, so when the water that belongs to the development project accidentally leaks onto his land, Jose decides to use it to irrigate the dusty, dry land that was once his father’s bean field. This causes problems for the entire town of Milagro because the citizens side with Jose and his right to farm his land, but the law is on the side of the wealthy land developer. Mr. Divine knows that Jose owns the only small of land piece left that is standing in the way of his development project. He enlists the

help of his friends in the Forest Department, the capital, and even those at the Governor’s office to make sure that Jose is stopped from farming his bean field.

The people of the town call a meeting to talk about the new recreation area that Mr. Divine is putting in their town. Despite the arguments of some who say that it might bring new economic opportunities to their town, the townspeople know, in their hearts, that it won’t. They know that it will be the end of their town, where their families have lived on the land for hundreds of years. They realize that once the development is built with all the golf courses, condos, resort hotels, and tourist stores, that their taxes will be raised and they will be forced off their lands. Mr. Divine doesn’t care about Jose, his bean field, or the people of Milagro, he only cares about making more money.

One citizen says that when the resort is opened he’s going to get work there. The others point out that the only work he would be hired for would-be as a busboy in the kitchen, and this is probably true. The people that Mr. Divine is building the recreational resort for are not people like those of the town of Milagro at all. Instead, it is for other wealthy people like himself to come and enjoy spending their money.

Mr. Divine even tries to have Jose arrested for attempted murder after he accidentally shoots Amante Cordova, Milagro’s oldest citizen who can see and talk to angels. When old Amante recovers and doesn’t press charges then he has to let Jose go. In the end, Jose harvests his bean field with the help of the entire town and they have a big fiesta.



The movie is more than just about the bean field, it's about the struggle of the native people of the town of Milagro against the outside land developer. It is the same kind of struggle that the Native Americans have fought to preserve their lands. There is symbolism in the names of the developer, Mr. Divine, and in the name of the recreation area that he's going to build, "Miracle Valley Recreation Area". It's supposed to be something wonderful that is going to be an asset to the town is named after Mr. Divine, such as the Divine Cattle Ranch. Over the years he has managed to acquire most of the land in the town from the original citizens. The only part not under Mr. Divine's control is where Jose farms his bean field.

One thing that I liked about this movie is that the people of the town who are Mexican are actually played by Latino actors such as Ruben Blades, and Sonia Braga. Usually, ethnic characters in films are played by Caucasians with phony suntans and make-up to make them appear more ethnic. There wasn't a lot of stereotyping of the Latino characters in this movie, either. There wasn't one maid, hot-blooded temptress, drug-dealer, or lazy, wife-beating husband in the whole movie, like we are usually portrayed in films and on T.V. The characters were normal people like people you'd know in real life. This movie was enjoyable because it didn't try to belittle or make fun of the character's Latin heritage. The characters were interesting, quirky, and humorous in their own ways without this reflecting negatively on their ethnicity. I would recommend this movie to others.



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**Que Ondee Sola  
meets every Thursday  
at 1:30 in room E-041  
next to the game room.  
For more information call  
extension 3805.**

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# The State Kills In Our Name

—Renny Golden

Since Rodney King's beating more than ghetto residents repeat the rhetorical question "Who do you call when the cops are beating you up?" There is another hidden brutality that a Super 8 movie camera will never pick up. What if the state is beating you up? Who do you call when you're a Latino on death row for seven years, you're penniless, formerly unemployed, without family in the area, accused of the rape, torture and murder of an angelic ten year old girl from the affluent suburb of Naperville AND another man has confessed to the crime. That's Rolando Cruz's question. But it's not rhetorical.

DuPage County State's Attorney Jim Ryan is convinced Rolando Cruz, and his convicted accomplice Alejandro Hernandez, who is serving 80 years, raped, beat with a tire iron, and murdered ten year old Jeanine Nicarico. In fact, the state tried the two men twice. Guilty. Both times. Who could possibly argue that these two virtually homeless "nobodies" could be innocent?

The staff itself could, or least, those state officials who were willing to quit their jobs protesting the convictions of Cruz and Hernandez. Why this break in the ranks? Because Brian Dugan who plead guilty to the murders and rape of seven year old Melissa Ackerman and nurse Donna Schnorr, also confessed to the murder of Jeanine Nicarico. Dugan's confession, which he refused to make public unless the state agreed to a sentence of natural life, was so detailed, precise and consistent with the evidence that no less than the detective who investigated the case, John Sam, the DuPage County Crime Lab Director Phil Gillman, and Illinois Assistant Attorney General Mary Brigid Kenny, all quit their jobs at various intervals in the

case protesting the state prosecution's refusal to allow evidence corroborating Dugan's confession to be admissible in the trials.

Illinois Assistant Attorney General Mary Brigid Kenny has said, "I have come to the conclusion that Rolando Cruz is not guilty. I do not want to be part of the execution of an innocent man...In recognizing that the wrong men (Cruz and Hernandez) have been convicted of the murder of Jeanine Nicarico, I add my name to a long list of law enforcement officers who have risked their professional careers." The list is impressive.

Fifteen former federal or state prosecutors, including former Attorney General Tyrone C. Fahner and former Illinois Police Director Jeremy Margolis, and the majority (12) of the Law School Deans in Illinois, all support a rehearing of the case.

Nevertheless State Attorney Jim Ryan's DuPage Office discredits Brian Dugan's confession because, prosecutors insist, it is a manipulative attempt on Dugan's

part to gain immunity from the death penalty. Perhaps. But what explains the following corroborations? Dugan correctly led investigators to Jean Nicarico's house, gave an accurate descrip-

tion of the house floor plan, showed authorities the precise place where her body was found, he perfectly described the type (serrated) of adhesive tape used on the victim, including naming the store where the tape was purchased, his boots matched the prints outside the Nicarico house, two witnesses saw a lone **white** male in a car similar to Dugan's in the vicinity where the child's body was found, **AND** the day of the crime Dugan applied for a job at a church near the Nicarico home only minutes before the abduction.



These issues have been dismissed in light of what prosecutors say is the hard evidence of Rolando Cruz's and Alejandro Hernandez's self incrimination. On May 9, 1983, unemployed and homeless Rolando Cruz, who'd learned of the

\$10,000 reward money "assisted" authorities in locating the murderer of Jeanine Nicarico. Cruz told two officers he had a "vision" regarding the crime, vaguely describing the murder event but NEVER confessing involvement. Police officers told Alejandro Hernandez, whose ambition was to be a police officer and whose I.Q. is 77, that they would make him a deputy if he could gather information from a series of suspects regarding the case. In the process of speaking with a police informant in a police station room, Hernandez, both bragging and attempting to draw out information from a supposed suspect, told the plant he was part of an abduction, but that he didn't murder the girl. An officer listening outside the door noted this admission. Hernandez, who fabricated that the murder occurred in a farmhouse, was taken by police to the Nicarico's neighborhood and the place where her body was found but he had no idea of where the crime was committed.

This is where this story becomes bizarre. Not because a couple of impoverished, gullible young Latinos fabricated information in order to receive the advertised reward money. Such behavior is less bizarre than it is stupid. But why would authorities accept the self indictment of a "Deputy" or a "vision" statement incorrectly corroborating evidence, while the confession of convicted murderer Brian Dugan accurately described the interior of the Nicarico house, the weapon and tape used, and the location of the body? Moreover, when the case was appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court, four judges upheld the state's convictions, and three, including Chief Justice Miller, dissented because evidence supporting Dugan's confession was "strikingly dramatic in its corroborative force."

With such prestigious support, with state officials offering up their careers to save Cruz and Hernandez, what explains Jim Ryans's refusal to charge Brian Dugan, or Illinois Attorney General

Roland Burris determination to pursue Rolando Cruz's execution when his own Assistant Attorney General Mary Kenny urged him to admit prosecutorial error in her resignation letter?

It's because we allow the criminal justice system such unfettered legal and moral authority that it requires all but an act of God to challenge its procedural decisions. It's officers internalize a social consensus that allows them invincibility. They interpret admission of error as a loss of power, rather than an indication of humanity—proof text that justice, even for the "nobodies" of our culture, exists. Who controls the State when even its own officers are divided? Who prosecutes the State? If not the people, then who? Who can a Cruz and Hernandez call on when the system is beating them up? The people are answering. Pastors and congregations from the Puerto Rican and Mexican neighborhoods, 23 Jewish and Christian religious leaders, including Cardinal Bernadin, have all petitioned for a rehearing of the case. Cruz's execution, they stated, "would erode the moral force of law and the public's confidence in our criminal justice system." But would it?

Do we fatalistically accept the race and class prejudices of this system? Bob Medina, who represents the Coalition for Justice, a volunteer organization of lawyers and community people, says that Cruz could be executed because "the lives

*(The State Kills ..cont. pg. 10)*

*(The State Kills...cont. from pg. 9)*

of poor Latinos aren't worth the trouble to re-hear the case." A basis for the Coalition's charges of racism is the fact that another man, William Buckley was charged with the Nicarico's murder, along with Cruz and Hernandez. Buckley, however, was released. Buckley is Caucasian.

Burris, Ryan and their respective offices are on the line. Death penalty scholars Hugo Bedau and Michael Radelet have studied the racial pattern of state executions in the United States and they know that even with supportive appeals, clear countermending evidence, once on death row, people of color very rarely receive another trial. They compare Cruz's case to the 2,700 defendants awaiting execution in the United States and conclude that "no other case presents so much exculpatory evidence and so many reasonable doubts as found in the Cruz case."

It's been seven years. Cruz sits on death row. Hernandez's mother, Haydee Hernandez prays that "soon we'll see light for Alex." She has reason to hope. Illinois Representative Ben Martinez filed and passed a non-binding resolution in House Committee that urges the Illinois Supreme Court to grant Cruz and Hernandez new trials. Testifying in support of Resolution 333, Coalition member Diana Eiranova, said, "When the State kills, it kills in our name, and we, the people, have the right to make sure there is no shadow of reasonable doubt...we have seen that there are not only shadows, but concrete evidence that has never been presented in court..."

Perhaps the people will be heard this time. Not the usual people from Naperville, Lake Forest, and the places of power. But the people who've out of a storefront in West Town, a mother from Aurora, a cop, a Crime Lab Director, an Assistant Attorney General who gambled their careers to save lives. The people have the right, because as Bob Media says, the State "kills in our name." Yours and mine.



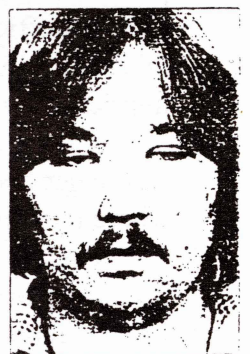
Brian Dugan arriving for a hearing.



Rolando Cruz



Alex Hernandez



Stephen Buckley

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**Happy B-Day!**  
**Elizam Escobar**  
**Puerto Rican POW**

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# True Colors

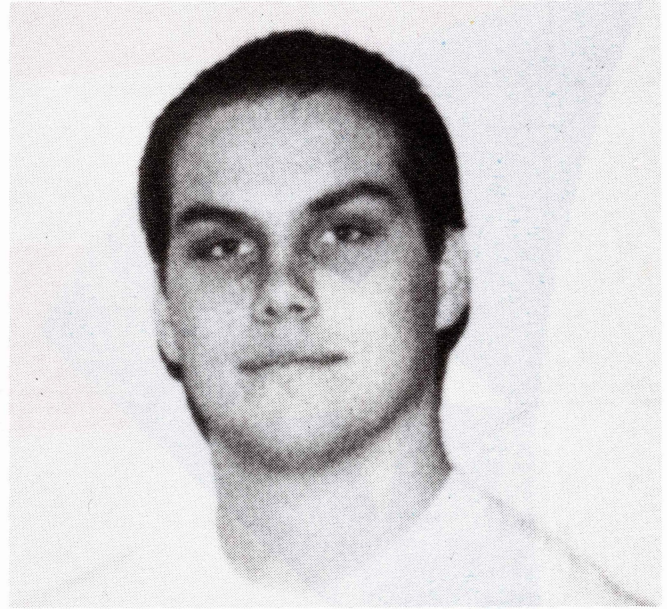
—Lázaro Velásques

During the student organization fair early in the semester, I was sitting at the table of the **Union for Puerto Rican Students (U.P.R.S.)**. During the time that I was sitting there, the two candidates running for President of Student Government were campaigning in the Village Square, passing out their flyers, buttons, etc., to the students. At one point I was paid a visit by Harold Hutchinson (one of the candidates). He told me how his family of a generation ago opposed that Utah become a state of the union or something like that. He said to me "I understand your peoples struggle", At the time I just nodded my head and said nothing, so he left the table, and went on with his respective business, after seemingly trying to win my support with that story.

Now Mr. Hutchinson would like to pass a bill to put an end to funding for student organizations that hold activities around political issues that effect the lives of most us directly or indirectly under the guise that he doesn't want the Democrats and the Republicans to organize on the N.E.I.U. campus.

It's no secret at all that 99.8% of the activities put on by **U.P.R.S.** are political, and we don't try to sugar coat that fact. It just seems a bit of a contradiction that Hutchinson who (after telling me that story) would oppose student organizations doing activities focusing on political issues.

In the case of **U.P.R.S.** we hold activities around(for example) "El Grito de Lares", "El Grito de Jayuya" both very important historical events in Puerto Rican history and part of the history of struggle of Latino America, struggles of liberation from oppression. Couldn't one conclude that only someone who supports in way or another oppression and repression of a people would propose such a bill? The Puerto Rican People are faced with the threat of their homeland possibly becoming the 51st state of the union. Something that doesn't go over well in the minds of many Puerto Ricans in

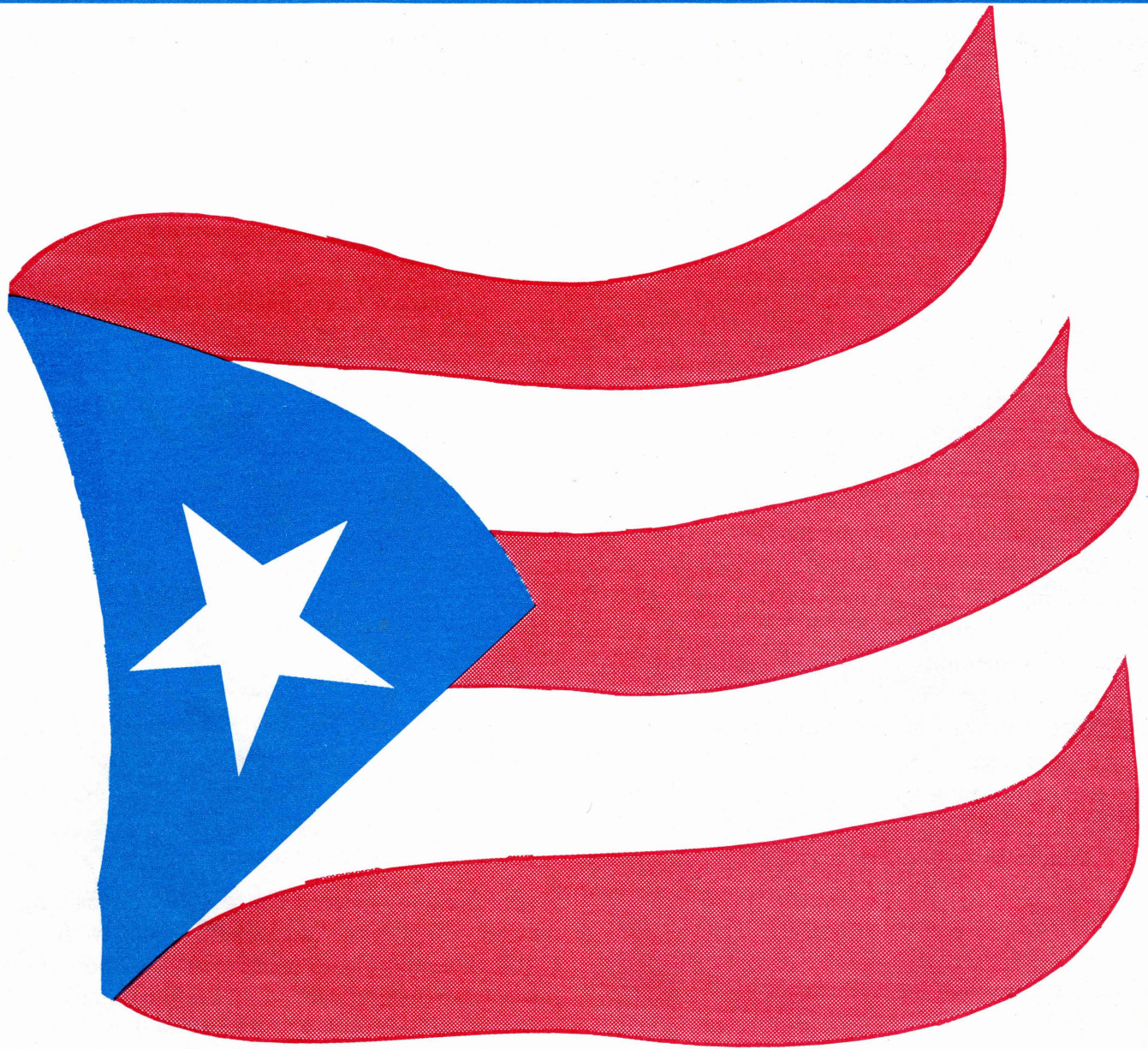


Above: Harold Hutchinson

Puerto Rico and to the close to 4 million residing in the U.S. This is one of the many issues we in **U.P.R.S.** would like to bring to the attention of the Puerto Rican and Latino Students on campus.

Anybody with a spine knows that Hutchinson had us in mind when he thought up this bill, and still has us in his sights. His proposal only goes to demonstrate that he is only working with his interest and under **his** own belief system. In almost every Fees/Allocations that I've sat in he has either opposed our requests for funds, abstained from voting. Now his hypocritical side is fading, and his true colors are becoming clear.

If Hutchinson **really** understood my peoples struggle then we should be getting his vote when we go to the Fees/Allocations Committee to request funds for one of our activities. If he understands our struggle then he should be demonstrating his support for the Puerto Rican Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War. Wouldn't that be some of the many ways to demonstrate support for a struggle by a people that are in struggle for national liberation. Not based on what you say but based on what you do.



*All Out to the  
16<sup>th</sup> Annual  
Puerto Rican  
People's Parade*

*June 5, 1993      12:00 P.M.  
(Corner of Division & Western)*