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Que Ondee Sola- November 1987

Robertico Medina

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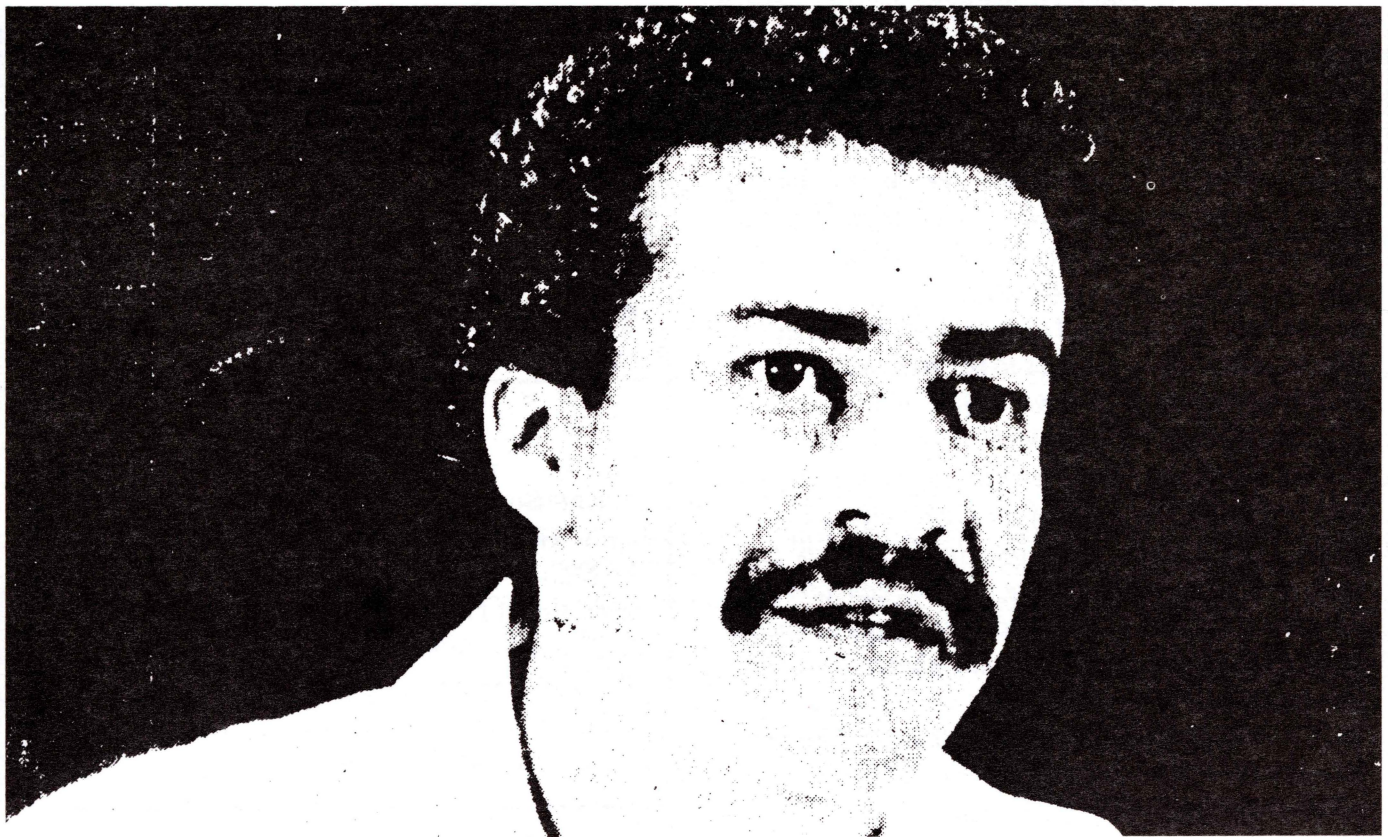
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Que Ondeé Sola

November 1987, Volume 21, No. 5

*15 Years of Service and Struggle—
UNI Supports Jaime Delgado*



UNI Honors Jaime Delgado for 15 Years of Service and Struggle

On October 29, 1987, a reception was held honoring Jaime Delgado for 15 years of service and struggle to the UNI community. Through his work at UNI, Jaime has become one of the most well-respected and admired counselors.

During the reception, many people spoke about Jaime and how he has impacted their lives.

Dr. Pedroso, a professor at the university; Santos Rivera, director of Special Services; Marylene Whitehead who works in Project Success; Max Torres, a bilingual counselor in *Proyecto Pa'lante*; and Lamond Currie the President of Blacks in Law and Criminal Justice, all praised Jaime's work and dedication to all students.

Jaime was presented with a plaque by the students, staff and faculty of UNI.

When Dr. Pedroso spoke, she said *Jaime, I know you don't believe in my church and I know you don't believe in my type of government, but you have won my respect and admiration.* Marylene Whitehead, presented Jaime Delgado with a poem she had written for him, entitled "Hanging In with Style", which was very moving.

Jaime spoke eloquently about his commitment to improve academic conditions at UNI. He spoke briefly about the case he is now facing and thanked the people who attended the activity. Jaime's presentation was very moving as he talked to the crowd of professors, staff, and students.

As he accepted the plaque he said, *This is not my plaque, this plaque belongs to the students and to all staff and faculty who have helped latino students.* Jaime also said *I do believe in independence for Puerto Rico and I believe in a socialist society in which you don't have to pay for higher education, because I don't think that people should pay for a college education, I believe in free education for everyone,* as Jaime continued speaking, he touched upon the case and said *I know that whatever happens, our struggle will continue.*

The whole activity was emceed by Dr. Maximino Torres and student activist Robertico Medina.

The highlight of the program was the perform-

ance of Roy Brown and his group. The activity also celebrated the Jayuya Uprising of October 30, 1950, when the people of Puerto Rico took over the town of Jayuya and proclaimed the 2nd Republic of Puerto Rico. Roy Brown, a well-known Puerto Rican folk



singer of the *Nueva Canción*, just returned from Cuba, where he finished recording a new album entitled ARBOLES. His performance really moved the crowd.

About 100 people attended the activity and over 50 people endorsed it. The **UPRS (Union for Puerto Rican Students)** would like to thank the following people and student organizations: Dr. Stern, Myrta Badillo, Sam Lopez, Dr. Maximino Torres, Julio Cortés, Blacks in Law and Criminal Justice and the Ad-Hoc Committee in support of Jaime Delgado. The **UPRS** would also like to apologize for omitting Dr. Bannister's name on the list of endorsers.

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Luncheon in Support of Jaime Delgado Successful!

On October 8, a successful luncheon was held in support of Jaime Delgado, the interim coordinator of *Proyecto Pa'lante*, currently on trial for conspiracy charges. The luncheon took place in the Special Services mobile. Julio Cortés, Academic Coordinator of Special Services, served as the Master of Ceremonies and spoke about how Jaime has changed the way this university views *latinos*.

Over 60 people attended the luncheon and feasted on sandwiches and fruit punch provided by the Student Senate. The event was endorsed by the *Union for Puerto Rican Students*, *Que Ondée Sola*, the *Black Caucus*, *Black Heritage*, *Blacks in Law* and *Criminal Justice*, and the *Spanish Club*.

The keynote speaker at the luncheon was noted attorney Jan Susler, who delivered a brief update on Jaime's case. The United States government has filed three charges against Jaime, general conspiracy and traveling to and from Dallas, Texas to assist in obtaining weapons for the alleged "Leavenworth federal prison escape". Ms. Susler emphasized that the government has been surveilling Jaime for three years and all they have come up with is 20 minutes of "evidence", which purportedly shows that Jaime was involved in some alleged weapons deal.

Ms. Susler ended her presentation by echoing the sentiments of all of us whose lives have been touched by Mr. Delgado—*Jaime's dedication and love for the students of this university and his community is an example that very few people see.*

Santos Rivera, who is Director of Special Programs and is one of Mr. Delgado's long-time friends, spoke about how he and Jaime had been students involved in intense struggles with the university.

Mr. Delgado then approached the podium and related how the case has affected him and his family, both professionally and personally.

He talked about the government's efforts to discredit him. In response to the more than 60 people from the university who attended the luncheon, Mr. Delgado stated that, "*no matter what the government tries to do to me, I know you will always support me.*" He also spoke of the unity he has helped forge among minority students. Jaime ended by saying that, "*no matter what the government does to me, whether I am imprisoned or found innocent, I will always know that we won the fight. I'm prepared to face any consequences that confront me.*"

The UPRS thanks the staff of the cafeteria for preparing the buffet trays on such short notice.

Students Demonstrate to Show Support for Jaime Delgado

On the cold, rainy morning of October 19, a large demonstration was held in front of the Dirksen Federal Building in downtown Chicago. Over one hundred and fifty people attended the demonstration in support of UNI counselor Jaime Delgado, Dora García, POW Oscar López-Rivera and New Afrikan political prisoner Kojo Bomani-Sababu. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to help free López-Rivera and Bomani-Sababu from Leavenworth federal prison and several related weapons and explosives charges. A number of students from Northeastern Illinois University and the UPRS, QOS and **Black Caucus** expressed their solidarity with the defendants by attending the "conspiracy to escape" case. During the hearing, Judge Hart noted that after March of 1985, Mr. Delgado is not even mentioned in the government's evidence.

While this process was taking place, downstairs a large crowd of people were waiting to be admitted in the courtroom. Some people were waiting for more than two hours to attend the hearing. As the people left the courtroom, those of us still waiting learned that two entire benches were empty. All the while, the federal marshals downstairs were telling us that the courtroom was filled to capacity and we would have just to wait. The government's intention was clear: this was done purposely to intimidate us so we don't show up for court again.

Despite the rain, the endless waiting in line and the extensive security precautions (everyone was searched twice and had to remove even the smallest piece of jewelry before going through two metal detectors) the demonstrators vowed to return the next day and every day until the FBI's "conspiracy to escape" case is exposed for what it is—the US government's latest attempt to destroy the Puerto Rican independence movement. Until the day when Mr. Delgado and his co-defendants are cleared of the trumped-up charges, you can bet UNI students will be on the picket lines and in the courtrooms demanding justice!

Hay Momentos

*Hay momentos en que he deseado desaparecer de aquí
y encontrarme en otro mundo que no sea este.*

*Hay momentos en que quiero encontrar un rincón en el más allá
donde sólo haya amor y no haya maldad.*

*Hay momentos donde he tratado de caminar en busca de la Unión
y en mi camino he escuchado una horrible explosión,
y he escuchado en la radio que casi ha muerto una población,
y esos cuerpos inocentes aparecen en la televisión.*

*¿Dónde ha quedado la doctrina de aquel señor
que nos enseñó amarnos unos a los otros
y por nuestros pecados en la cruz murió?*

*Pero sin embargo eso se olvidó,
y la tecnología de nosotros se apoderó,
y sólo nos ha convertido en seres de la destrucción.*

*Hay momentos que quisiera detenerme en mi caminar
Por que temo que si continúo descubriría algo más.*

*Hay momentos que quisiera al tiempo detener
y hacer por un momento al mundo meditar,
y en vez de inventar una arma bélica, levantar un altar.
Para pedirle al todopoderoso que nos brinde la paz.*

Hay momentos en que esos momentos debemos mejorar.

Por: Hector España

4 de noviembre de 1987

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

—Robertico Medina

*Here's a little rap I want you all to hear,
about the person we call the man of the year.*

*It all began in 1976,
when this person was tired of that and this.
He knew in his heart what he had to do,
to help the students—through and through.*

*For eleven long years he was around,
helping all kinds of students, from all kinds of towns,
Now the time has come for us to do,
to stay together and help him through.*

*People respect him, there's no question about that,
And he never once asked for a pat on the back.*

*So let us say that we all love you
for what you are, and what you're willing to do.*

*So who is this person, who can it be?
It's not superman, it's Jaime D.
I will say it again, so you all will know,
that this great man we honor is Jaime Delgado.*

A Professor's View on International Day

The International Day Festival was begun at UNI by the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures under the direction of Dr. Battista Galassi in 1976. Five foreign language clubs and Ensemble Español participated in the first Festival. Since then, International Day Festival has become an annual event at Northeastern Illinois University. Last year's 11th International Day Festival saw no less than twenty-one ethnic clubs and groups participate: Asian Affairs Club, Black Caucus, Black Heritage, Chimexla Student Union, Comité Colombia, Club Italiano, Ensemble Español, French Club, Hellenic Student Assn., Korean Student Assn., Latin American Student Organization, Muslim Student Assn., Northeastern Black Heritage Gospel Choir, Polish Student Alliance, Russian Students, Spanish American Students, Spanish Club, Students for Israel-Hillel, Union for Palestinian Students, **Union for Puerto Rican Students**, and the Vietnamese Club.

What is this Festival and what is its purpose? International Day Festival is a celebration, a learning experience, a cultural event that brings together a variety of ethnic clubs and groups on campus displaying, through entertainment and food, part of the many foreign cultures at UNI in an atmosphere of cooperation and good will. Its purpose is twofold: the student groups participating and working together toward a common goal develop a sense of responsibility, understanding, tolerance and cooperation. The faculty, staff and students attending the Festival are given the opportunity to come in contact, in a small way, with different cultures. This should foster some understanding and appreciation for foreign cultures and people. Perhaps more than any other event on campus, International Day Festival represents what Northeastern Illinois University is all about, or what it should be, a group of people (multi-ethnic) working and learning together in an atmosphere of cooperation, mutual respect and good will.

This year the 12th Annual International Day Festival will take place on Thursday, November 5 from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. in Alumni Hall. Admission is free, the food is good and the entertainment is fun! Everyone is welcome!

Dr. Battista Gallassi
Chairperson
Department of Foreign
Languages and Literatures

***NEXT ISSUE:
International Day***

Que Ondeé Sola
is published at Northeastern Illinois University. The opinions expressed in **Que Ondeé 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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The Anniversary of the Mexican Revolution

November 20th, 1987 marks the 77th anniversary of the Mexican Revolution. On this date Francisco I. Madero initiated the revolution which many Mexicans feel has not yet ended. Questions about the revolution's end arise from the fact that the majority of the goals and ideas, fought for so violently, have not been fulfilled. When the military dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz was overthrown, there existed a small privileged class in whose hands the majority of the nation's wealth was concentrated. The laboring masses, mostly agrarian, suffered and struggled to survive the poverty of a slave-like existence. Today, there is no military dictatorship, but Mexico is well on its way to becoming a fascist state.

Failing to create true revolutionary change in Mexico's socioeconomic and political structures, the mass social movement, ended demoralized and crushed after ten years of civil war and an estimated one million dead. The contradiction of reform, instead of revolutionary change, was first manifested in the administration of Alvaro Obregon which began in 1920.

Obregon, like Madero, Carranza and the other *caudillos* who took military and political command of the revolution, came from the bourgeois and petit-bourgeois classes. With the exception of leaders like Francisco Villa and Emiliano Zapata, the leadership of

the revolution was largely made up of landowners, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and professional soldiers. At the front of the struggle, only Villa and Zapata represented the masses of the poor, workers, and peasants which were the armies who fought and died under the various generals of the revolution. But this is only one factor which added to the reformist tendency instead of fundamental change in Mexican society at the time.

...land is only loaned to the farmers who keep a small part of their products, while the government reaps the real fruit of their labor...

Another factor which stands out much clearer is the fact that revolutionary ideals became twisted and corrupted to serve the specific needs of the national and foreign bourgeoisies. An example of this is the demand for land by the peasant revolutionaries led by Emiliano Zapata. This was treated in typical reformist manner by distributing a limited number of small lots to peasant farmers who worked and cultivated this land for the benefit of the government. The land is only loaned to the farmers who keep a small part of their products, while the government reaps the real fruit of their labor.

The same was done with the demand for popular education. Providing widespread public education appeared to be a very charitable act on the part of the ruling class. But the only reason education for the masses was supported was to provide Mexico with a more educated working class which was needed as Mexico became increasingly industrialized after the revolution. The control and easy manipulation of the workers can be seen in the current celebrations of national holidays (such as September 16th) when the workers are forced to wear uniforms and march with their co-workers who must take orders from union officials who have sold out. In both cases, the revolutionary ideals of 1910 have become the goals used to continue the exploitation and oppression of the rural and urban working class in 1986. The hypocrisy which exists in Mexico is best seen in the political party which dominates all government offices and controls all the elections. This party is called the Institutionalized Revolutionary Party (PRI) and it has done just that—it has made the promise of revolutionary change a static institution. Clearly, this party does not represent the poor, but rather the rich and powerful. As such, it is insensitive, bureaucratic and above all—repressive.

In 1968, on the afternoon of October 2nd, an estimated 400 to 500 men, women and children were brutally massacred in the *Plaza de las Tres Culturas* by the Mexican army, acting under orders from the government. At the time of this savage attack on un-

(See pg. 8)

Condolences

*The Staff of
Que Ondeé Sola
extends its
deepest sympathies
to Flora Llacuna
on the death
of her beloved father*

The Anniversary of the Mexican Revolution...

armed citizens, Luis Echeverria held the post of Secretary of the Interior—the decision to assassinate the protestors had to come from his office. The *Massacre de Tlatelolco* as it came to be known, marked a turning point in the history of repression in Mexico. It was the destruction of the mass movement. At that point, many revolutionary groups went underground and some chose to begin urban guerrilla warfare. Other groups began to expropriate land outside the cities and form *colonias*, where a popular form of government has been established to defend the people against continuous repression. The **Comité de Defensa Popular**, one of these groups, has over 350,000 members and along with other mass revolutionary organizations, fights for the destruction of Mexico's neo-colonial system and reunification with the northwest occupied territories.

**POR LA REUNIFICACION
DE LA PATRIA MEXICANA**

Dr. Ben Coleman Scholarship

The **Puerto Rican Cultural Center**, a community based institution, has announced the creation of the Dr. Ben Coleman scholarship for a Northeastern Illinois University graduate pursuing any field of study at the graduate level in Afro-Caribbean Studies.

The scholarship will be for \$250.00 to be used during the 1987-88 year. Selection of the scholarship recipient will be made by a committee to be established by the **Union for Puerto Rican Students (UPRS)**. Any student who is interested in being considered for this scholarship should fill out the following coupon or contact QOS, ext. 3805.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Social Security #: _____

Telephone: _____

Year Graduated: _____

Major: _____

Who Was Angel Rodríguez Cristobal?



Angel Rodríguez-Cristóbal, a member of the Central Committee of the **Puerto Rican Socialist League** who hailed from the central region of Puerto Rico, was assassinated by the US government on November 11, 1979,

at the federal prison in Tallahassee, Florida. Prison officials tortured him for more than two weeks, in a dark, damp cell and injected him with drugs.

Angel Rodríguez Cristobal, the father of two children, was one of 21 people arrested in Vieques, Puerto Rico in May of 1979 for protesting the US Navy's use of Vieques for target practice. This young farmer refused to recognize the right of the US court to judge him because the US government illegally invaded Puerto Rico in 1898.

Together with dozens of other Puerto Ricans, Rodríguez-Cristóbal maintained that this act of protest on the beach of Vieques, was organized because his people were being subjected to a war full of terror and mental illness caused by the constant noise caused by the navy war practice, poverty caused by the expropriation of three fourths of the fertile land of the island, the danger posed to the Puerto Rican people by the explosive mines found in the coastal waters and the Navys' constant abuse of Puerto Rican women. "What they are doing today in Vieques is what they plan to do tomorrow throughout the island of Puerto Rico."

For this "crime" of protesting the abuse of his homeland, Rodríguez-Cristóbal was found guilty of illegally trespassing on "land owned by the Marines." He was sentenced to six months in jail. He then declared himself a Prisoner of War and proclaimed the legitimate right of the Puerto Rican people to engage in armed struggle against American colonialism. He committed himself to the growth of a massive movement in support of this struggle.

With this position, Rodríguez-Cristóbal became an example of valor and sacrifice for his co-defendants, especially those still to be sentenced. He was the first of many to take this position and the yankee government decided to set an example for all those

who dared to challenge the system.

He had barely been sentenced when they transferred him to the federal prison in Tallahassee, Florida. This is where his torture began. They put him to work in the kitchen, where he soon contracted an infection on his hands. They refused to give him medical treatment and he refused to continue to work. They punished him and the guards continually threatened his life.

Angel managed to send a letter to his compañeros and when they visited, they found him to be in very bad health, but in very good spirits. After that visit, the guards began to harass him even more, telling him his life would soon be over. They threatened to poison his food, and to kill his lawyer. They didn't give him food for days at a time. They injected him with drugs until he was almost in a coma.

On November 10, 1979, he received a visit from Juan Antonio Corretjer, Secretary General of the **Puerto Rican Socialist League**, who found him very emaciated and weak, but still strong in his ideas and committed to his political positions. Nine hours later, US government agents assassinated him. He was found hanged in his cell.

Our tribute to this patriot will be shown by our continued fight until Puerto Rico is free and socialist.

All Out To Support Jaime Delgado!

*Attend the
"Conspiracy to Escape"
Trial*

*Monday-Thursdays
10:00 am-4:00 pm*

*Dirksen Federal Building
(JACKSON & DEARBORN)*

*Judge Hart's Courtroom 23rd Flr.
Lunch break from 12:30-2:00 pm*

Is Public Safety Working at UNI?

Listing of Reported Incidents

Que Ondée Sola is publishing the following report provided by Public Safety. QOS staff points out that it does not agree with the inclusion of a student demonstration among the list of incidents with a criminal connotation. The students have a right to free expression according to the first amendment of the US constitution. Also QOS does not agree with becoming a watchdog for Public Safety.

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY/UNIVERSITY POLICE

TO: The University Community

RE: Monthly Summary; September 1987

This is the September, 1987 Public Safety Monthly Summary, which will be provided on a monthly basis to keep you aware of incidents which occur on or near campus. It is a two-sided report. Please read it and either post it or pass it around among co-workers. For further information on this summary, please contact the Public Safety Department.

MONTHLY SUMMARY - INCIDENT REPORTS

MONTH OF September 1987

	1987	1986	% Change
Battery	2	1	+100%
Assault	0	0	0%
Burglary	0	0	0%
Theft of University Property	5	2	+150%
Theft of Non-University Property	3	8	-167%
Theft of/from Auto	0	1	-100%
Disorderly Conduct	4	2	+100%
Sex Offenses	1	0	+100%
Damage/Trespass to State Supported Property	1	3	-200%
Miscellaneous	2	2	0%
TOTAL CRIME REPORTS	18	19	-6%
Medical Assists	9	2	+350%
Traffic Accidents	1	1	0%
Lost Property	6	7	-17%
Found Property	10	4	+150%
Other Departmental Service (UCR)	12	15	-25%
Other Departmental Service (Dispatch)	1021	1027	-1%
Other Departmental Service (Off.Init.)	1363	1524	-12%
TOTAL SERVICE REPORTS	2422	2580	-7%
TOTAL REPORTS	2440	2599	-7%

QUE ONDEE SOLA

Included among the incidents on the reverse side are the following:

- * On September 2, 1987, a UNI staff employee reported that someone had attempted to gain entry to a audio/visual storage equipment room, causing \$300.00 in damage to the door. No equipment was reported missing.
- * On September 11, 1987, UNI police responded to a reported bomb threat in the Book Nook. After evacuating the bookstore, a search was conducted which revealed no bomb. The store remained closed the remainder of the day.
- * On September 11, 1987, two females reported that they were abducted & robbed at knifepoint after departing the Library. They were released the next evening in a suburb. The victims car is still missing. Both declined to pursue the matter.
- * On September 15, 1987, three fire alarms were pulled in the Science Building. UNI Police and the Chicago Fire Department responded. All alarms were determined false.
- * On September 17, 1987, UNI nurses and police responded to a medical assist call in the C-Building. The victim, a UNI staff employee, was transported to Swedish Covenant Hospital by Fire Department ambulance but died later that day.
- * On September 17, 1987, a UNI staff employee reported that she was the victim of an attempted strong-arm robbery on September 10, 1987. While walking on a nearby street, a man approached her from behind and knocked her to the ground. While struggling over the victim's purse, the offender was scared away by several bystanders. The victim was transported to Ravenswood Hospital by Chicago Police.
- * On September 23, 1987, a UNI staff employee reported that she was sexually abused at the UNI Art Center. UNI police responded and were informed by the victim that a man approached her and grabbed her and attempted to kiss her. The victim declined to pursue the matter criminally.
- * On September 24, 1987, an electrical fire broke out in the Public Safety Office. The fire was extinguished and attributed to a faulty wall heater.
- * On September 29, 1987, a public demonstration was held near the Auditorium while UNI President Gordon Lamb was addressing the faculty. UNI police reported the 50 demonstrators were orderly.

* * * * *

The Department of Public Safety would like to remind you that the department is a fully authorized police department whose purpose is to assist you. Please watch for planned upcoming awareness/safety and crime prevention presentations. Prevent a crime by protecting your property. Safeguard valuables and lock office doors when stepping away. Don't leave valuables in plain sight in automobiles. Report thefts promptly.

The Public Safety Department provides an on-campus escort service. You may request one by calling extension 200.

Please help us by reporting any suspicious persons, vehicles activities IMMEDIATELY by calling on-campus extension 200.

EMERGENCY EXTENSION 203

Register for
Professor José Lopez'
Class!
Revolutionary Movements

Room:
2102

Time
9:40-10:50 am

Ref.#
23619

Instructor:
J. López

Credit Hours:
3.0

Day
T.R.

Dept.
ICSE

Info TBA
Gangs in Chicago

Christmas Party
Coming Soon!

