

3-1-1988

Que Ondee Sola- March 1988

Robertico Medina

Follow this and additional works at: <https://neiudc.neiu.edu/qos>

Recommended Citation

Medina, Robertico, "Que Ondee Sola- March 1988" (1988). *Que Ondee Sola*. 134.
<https://neiudc.neiu.edu/qos/134>

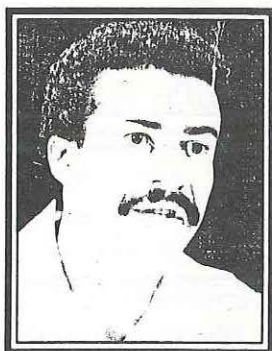
This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the NEIU Archives at NEIU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Que Ondee Sola by an authorized administrator of NEIU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact neiudc@neiu.edu.

Que Ondeé Sola

March 1988, Volume 21, No. 9

Justice Denied!

Jaime Delgado Sentenced



Jaime Delgado, a well-respected counselor at Northeastern Illinois University was sentenced to 4 years in prison, followed by 5 years probation on February 26, 1988.

Also sentenced were Jaime's co-defendants, independence activist Dora García, who was sentenced to 3 years in prison to be followed by 5 years probation; Puerto Rican Prisoner of War Oscar López-Rivera, who was sentenced to 15 years and New Afrikan Political Prisoner Kojo Boman-Sababu, received 5 years.

Community people, friends, family members and co-workers of the defendants came to show their support. The courtroom was filled with spectators. Two full rows were ordered empty for security reasons, despite the fact that more than 50 people waited outside throughout the proceeding. The courtroom audience was pleasantly surprised to hear that Jaime received a sentence of only 4 years, since the US attorneys

(cont. on pg. 2)

"Thank You" UNI Community

Dear UNI Community,

This letter is to extend my deepest gratitude to all those students, staff and faculty members at UNI who supported me during my case before the federal court. Since my arrest on July 3, 1987, many of my friends, here at UNI, came together to provide both political and moral support through a series of activities and individual expressions of solidarity. The outpour of support from members of the UNI community crossed ethnic, political, and social lines. I have never hidden my political views, everyone

The outpour of support from members of the UNI community crossed ethnic, political, and social lines . . .

knew very well of my commitment to independence and socialism for Puerto Rico and my work on behalf of the Puerto Rican Prisoners of War and Political Prisoners.

The *UPRS*, *QOS* and *Black Caucus*, who historically have defended the rights of oppressed people, mobilized support to the pre-trial hearings and to the trial itself. I am also

(cont. on pg. 4)

Justiced Denied cont.

insisted that he be given the maximum sentence of 15 years.

Three of the defendants presented a brief message to the public about how they felt about the case and what they had learned. Many people

The "conspiracy to escape case" has proven once again that American justice is a lie, and that innocent people can be imprisoned on flimsy evidence.

were visibly impacted by the speeches.

Oscar Lopez-Rivera began by stating that "I was not a free man. As a colonial subject, I am not a free man. I will fight for freedom". He also stated that "the court plays an important role in the counter-insurgency program organized by the FBI and according to that strategy, the court must help to bury us alive".

New Afrikan Political Prisoner Kojo Bomani-Sababu began by greeting the people. He discussed the role of prisons in the United States. He started by asking the question "What is Prison? Nothing but a 20th century slave farm . . . A human warehouse of flesh. Who is there? People of color, was his response. He added that the FBI offered to negotiate his life sentence if he turned in "those Puerto Ricans".

Jaime Delgado was the last person to address the court. He began by saying ". . . I accept full responsibility." He also said that his trip to Dallas was a mistake because "it gave the FBI a reason to attack someone who has done public political work for 15 years . . . Now they want to silence me and exploit this to the maximum."

He also stated that "to love my people and my country does not mean that I must hate the American people".

Jaime talked about his work with students at Northeastern Illinois University and the fact that he had to contend with a 77% high school drop-out rate as well as those students who were determined to continue their education.

Before and during the sentencing, demonstrations were held in support of the defendants.

At the end of the hearing, as the prisoners were ready to leave the courtroom, the supporters stood up and sang the Puerto Rican national anthem the Borinquena, while US Attorneys slipped out through the back door.

Outside of the federal building, a mass of supporters waited until the van transporting the patriots left for the Metropolitan Correctional Center.

The "conspiracy to escape" case has proven once again that American justice is a lie and that people who pose a threat to the system, can be imprisoned on flimsy evidence. The case taught us that the testimony of government paid-informants, who together with the FBI, invented this whole conspiracy case, can entrap respected community leaders; who support Puerto Rican independence. But, despite the vast economic and man-power resources invested in this case, the government could not discredit these patriots. The US' plan to destroy the Puerto Rican independence movement has failed miserably.

It is also important to note what the government had to do to further their conspiracy
(Cont. on pg. 4)

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.

Editor.....Robertico Medina
Co-Editor.....Yvonne Díaz
Staff.....Julia Salgado, Martin Nieves,
Teresa López, Félix Rosa, Axel Massol,
Evelyn Lamboy, Aurelio Huertas Jr., María
Reyes, Héctor Rodríguez.

International Women's Day 77 Years of Struggle!

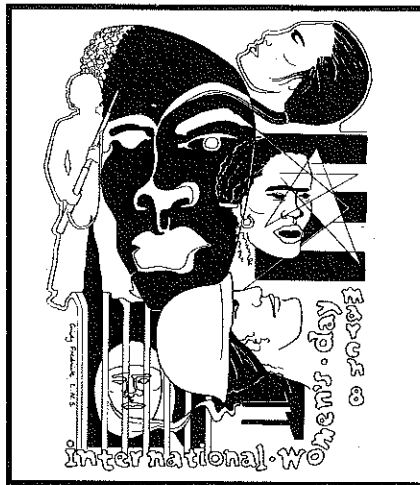
March 8, 1988 marked the 77th anniversary of International Women's Day, a day set aside to reflect on the contributions of women, to share experiences of other women who are struggling and to encourage women to continue to fight against oppression. The origin of International Women's Day can be traced back to March 8, 1857, when oppressed women workers decided to protest the inhuman conditions at the garment factories on the lower east side of Manhattan in New York.

The first International Women's Day was celebrated on March 11, 1911 in honor of the 1857 uprising of women workers. To some, this day is just a day to honor women. But the real meaning of International Women's Day goes far beyond that. It is a day to remind people of the contributions women have made to society. Women should not only be honored on that day of the year, but every day we should recognize the important role played by women. It is not enough to honor women one day a year, while they are oppressed the other 364 days of the year. We must struggle to end the double oppression women have endured since the rise of capitalism.

Throughout history, women have played very important roles in the development of civilization. To cite just a few examples, in Africa the first people to cultivate the land were women, the first practitioners of herbal medicine were also women. As civilization flourished in Africa, women dominated the markets in both buying and selling.

To understand the need for an International Women's Day, one must study the oppression that women have experienced, both as an exploited worker and in the form of sexism (even worse for minority women, who have to deal with all that and racism too). Even in this country, the supposed "land of the free" women are treated as second class citizens in many ways. Laws passed to protect the rights of women have very little impact on their daily lives.

In capitalist societies, both men and women are taught that men are superior, stronger and smarter, that women are only good for staying at home and that nothing should be more important than



cooking, washing dishes and keeping house for their "precious" husband. In fact, an unmarried woman in this society is not considered a "whole" person and people wonder what is "wrong" with her. A woman "needs" a man to guide her, to help her make decisions. One example of this is the abortion question—although abortion has been legal for many years now, some men want to overturn that decision, ignoring the fact that it is not their lives that are forever changed by an unwanted pregnancy, not their bodies that are affected. This situation is even worse for poor Third World women are denied the right to safe abortions on demands. By taking away a woman's right to choose, they are saying that she is not "intelligent" enough to make that decision. Women are "good" for

(cont on pg. 10)

Justice Denied cont.

and bring this case to trial. The many laws broken by the US government/FBI, the tampered evidence, the violations of the defendants' civil and human rights, all the prosecution of the case.

As Oscar Lopez-Rivera stated "the judge does play an important role in this case. In fact, since the beginning of the case, the judge continuously ruled in favor of the government. Judge Hart ignored the testimony of very prominent people, including many UNI administrators and faculty members, who spoke on Jaime's behalf.

One has only to analyze this case to see the true meaning of counter-insurgency and how it is being used against progressive people and organizations.

Letter to UNI cont.

grateful to the many friends who, although they may have disagreed with my political views, did speak for my integrity as a professional and a human being committed to my students. Individuals such as Myriam Rivera, Julio Cortés, Samuel López, Alfreda Williams, Dr. Angelina Pedroso, Dr. Maximino Torres, José López, Erica González, Myrta Badillo, Santos Rivera, Dr. Nissan Sabat, Dr. Charles Barber, Marylene Whitehead, Johnny Dorsey, Roosevelt Gordon, Dr. Daniel Stern, Dr. Erich Moch, Dr. Ronald Glick, Irwin Glick, Flora Llacuna, Brenda Hernández, Dr. Charles Shabica, Janet Sandoval, Dr. Henry Russel, Dr. Bernard Headly, Kingsley Clarke, and many more people who never passed me in the hallway without expressing their personal concern for my situation.

Many of you sent letters to Judge Hart regarding my sentence and I believe your letters truly made a difference. I also believe that you and members of the community were the determining factor in Judge Hart's decision to change the place of sentencing from the closed setting of the Metropolitan Correctional Center, to the open courtroom of the federal building. I want to extend a very special thank you to Dr. Charles

The staff of *Que Ondeé Sola* and the Union for Puerto Rican Students (UPRS) would like to thank the teachers, staff and students of UNI for showing their support for our beloved counselor and friend, Jaime Delgado.

You can write to: Jaime Delgado

#94736-024

US Penitentiary

P.O. Box 33

Terre Haute, Ind. 47808

Barber, and Dr. Erich Moch. These two gentlemen who have known me since I came to UNI as a student in 1972, refused to be intimidated by the FBI's anti-terrorist hysteria and testified at my Pre-Sentence Detention Hearing. I believe their willingness to testify stems not only from their knowledge of my work at UNI, but from the courage of their own convictions, their own sense of justice, and a determination to hold their government to its highest standards.

Finally, I cannot close without acknowledging the priceless support of Erica González who also testified at my Pre-Trial Detention Hearing. Throughout the year while I worked at Proyecto Pálante under the pressure of preparing for the trial, Erica tirelessly worked shoulder to shoulder with me to guarantee the full functioning of the program.

Thank you for your support, I hope you all continue to work for the rights of all oppressed peoples and for a higher quality of life.

Sincerely,
Jaime Delgado

Letter to the Editor

QOS is pleased to publish this "Letter to the Editor" from Puerto Rican POW Alberto Rodríguez. Mr. Rodríguez, a former UNI Special Services counselor was charged with Seditious Conspiracy in 1983 and sentenced to 35 years in prison. He is currently imprisoned at the US penitentiary at Lewisberg, PA.

A former co-worker and continuing friend recently sent me a copy of a December 13, 1987 *Chicago Tribune* article entitled "Campus Cabal", written by Lynn Emmerman. As I read this article, I felt a whole gamut of emotions, all except surprise. The US government's use of "friendly journalists" to launch smear campaigns, destroy reputations and disseminate propaganda against political opposition is an established fact. It's no coincidence that "Campus Cabal" was published near the end of Jaime Delgado's trial. CointelPro is alive and well in Chicago.

As I sat in my cell in this dungeon, called a US Penitentiary in newspeak, I felt distressed and wounded by my inability to defend myself against Emmerman's scurrilous accusations. My motives for being a counselor at UNI were characterized as a ruse to attain "respectability" and a vehicle for "recruiting". My dedication and commitment of many years to making higher education truly accessible to youth from oppressed communities was ignored. Initially, I felt a desire to defend my work and character. But I realized that those students, staff and faculty members whom I worked for and with would ultimately be the ones to judge my motives and not some government hack. I felt comfortable with this thought because my work at UNI speaks for itself.

Once again, we see that the culture of racism, white supremacy and anti-democracy permeates institutions of higher education in America so thoroughly that university establishment spokespersons like Barbra Hursh and Fred McDonald can openly engage in red-baiting and minority student bashing without batting an eye. It is reactionary and anti-democratic administrators like Hursh and McDonald who are willing to stifle independent and critical thinking, dissent and a university's greater mission to play a role in improving society, to maintain the status quo. Their interest lies in protecting privilege and power and not in developing an educational system that can help liberate humankind.

Barbra Hursh's statement that lawbreakers are not good role models for students is another example of the myopic and anti-historical view which American establishment education epitomizes. Would Hursh say that Harriet Tubman was not a good role model because she broke laws to free slaves? What about black students who broke laws to break black segregation? What would she say about Dr. King who called for the breaking of laws on a massive scale? Laws which uphold an oppressive or exploitative relationship are unjust, so men and women of conscious have a moral duty to disobey them. Upholding and defending unjust laws is the crime, not breaking them.

I am presently serving a 35-year prison sentence, accused of opposing the authority of the US government by fighting for the independence of Puerto Rico. If I indeed broke such a law, an impossible feat because to fight against an authority which is unlawful is a human right recognized by International law, then I am not the violator, but the violated.

An educator who risks his/her own personal liberty for the principles of freedom, justice and self-determination is in fact a good role model. This is so because he/she embodies the admirable and honorable human qualities of moral courage and personal sacrifice. Carmen Valentín, Jaime Delgado and I are Puerto Ricans who feel that our greatest contribution to our students is our willingness to struggle against colonialism, racism and facism.

IN STRUGGLE,

Alberto Rodriguez, Lewisburg Dungeon

March — in the P

March 1st

1954—Four Puerto Rican Nationalists, including Pedro Albizu Campos, were executed by the US government. Andres Figueroa Cordero led by National Heroine Lolita Lebron, drawing attention to Puerto Rico's colonial case.

March 2nd

1917—Passage of the Jones Act which required that all goods be shipped to Puerto Rico without their consent. Puerto Ricans had no choice. Deputies, which was the only Puerto Rican election, imposition.

1946—Birth of Puerto Rican Prisoners' Movement.

March 3rd

1908—Birth of Juan Antonio Corrales, General of the Puerto Rican Socialist League; life of Puerto Rican movement.

March 4th

1970—Militant confrontation at R.O. students and Armed ROTC Cadets and University. 10 others are injured.

March 6th

1979—Death of Andres Figueroa Cordero, the US Congress in 1950.

March 11th

1971—Violent student demonstration in Puerto Rico. Students fight armed battle with policeman and an ROTC cadet.

March 20th

1898—Birth of Luis Pales Matos, O.

March 21st

1873—The abolition of both slavery and
1937—Ponce Massacre, 21 people killed.

March 29th

1904—Birth of Consuelo Lee de Corrales, revolutionary movement.



History of Puerto Rico

s Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores, Andres
Lebron attacked the US Congress to call world

h imposed US citizenship on all Puerto Ricans,
e but to accept the imposition. The Chamber of
ected body, unanimously opposed this arbitrary

r of War Carmen Valentín.

retjer, National Poet of Puerto Rico; Secretary-
ong revolutionary thinker and leader of the Puerto

.C building at University of Puerto Rico between
Police. Antonia Martínez, a student is killed and

ordero, one of the four Nationalists who attacked

on against the Draft and ROTC at University of
lice, killing the riot squad's leader, along with

e of Puerto Ricos leading Poets.

and the Libreta system in Puerto Rico.
lled, 250 wounded.

jer. Poet and leading member of the Puerto Rican



Bravo, Pa'lante Honor Students!

Your Victory is Our Victory!

On February 9, 1988 in the Golden Eagle room, the academic advisors from Proyecto Pa'lante sponsored their 7th annual award ceremony. The purpose of the award ceremony was to recognize freshman students in the Proyecto Pa'lante program whose academic skills rated in the honor or high honor levels at Northeastern.

Over 80 people attended the event. The audience was composed of students, teachers, staff members, educators, community organizers, club members, Northeastern alumnus and even the district state senator, Miguel del Valle.

The event started with a brief welcome speech and the acknowledgement by Dr. Maximino Torres of various people who came and participated in the ceremony. The awards were then presented to the honor and high honor students by both Dr. Maximino Torres and Mrs. Myrta Badillo (Program Associate of Proyecto Pa'lante). Both educators were later asked to pose for pictures with the award-winning students.

The main speaker at the ceremony was UNI alumnus, Rev. José Matos Real, Executive director of the Latino Institute. He shared his personal feelings with the students about education as a tool to better the poor latino community and the needs and desires that many students aim to achieve with a degree and career.

In addition to honor and high honor awards, the educators awards were also presented. Recipients of these awards were Miguel del Valle (district state senator), Dr. Bill Howenstine, Professor in the UNI

Geography dept. and Erich Moch, UNI director of Admissions and Records.

Program director Santos Rivera ended the ceremony by commenting on the great success and accomplishments achieved by the honor and high honor recipient students. Mr. Rivera then graciously invited everyone to stay for refreshments and photographs to document the event.

The staff of *QOS* would like to congratulate all the dedicated and hard-working students who recieved these awards. We would also like to encourage them, as well as others, to continue the good work!

Together we can make a difference!

Recipients of the awards were:

Honors

Nelson Ameer
Griselda Barajas
Miriam Bernal
Bella Betadamazaria
Maria Damián
Luis De Jesús
John Díaz
Brenda Gómez
Lourdes López
Migdalia Ortíz
Ramien Relucio
Aida Rodríguez
Angelina Rodríguez
Tomas Rodríguez
Hilda Romero
Jenny Santiago
Amada Trevino
Lourdes Vazquez
Wanda Vazquez
Kelli Wickman

High Honors

Yosra Assria
Raul Cruz
Yvette Echeverria
Evelyn González
Evellen Gordils
Oswaldo Hernández
Grisel Jiménez
Maria López
Christopher Portillo
Renque Relucio
Lisa Rivera
Lizbeth Rodríguez
Sergio Torres
Monica Trevino
Elizabeth Uribe

The Consuelo Lee De Corretjer Day Care Center Announces Open Registration

Our curriculum is unique in its bilingual and bicultural approach and our goals for the parents and children are dynamic in that we emphasize their total participation in all of the Centers educational aspects.

We accept children ages 2 1/2 to 5.



Call or visit us soon at 342-8866
(Ask for María Sánchez)
1671 North Claremont
Chicago, Illinois 60647

We have State funded Title XX vacancies for qualified applicants and in addition offer reasonable fees.

THE WEST TOWN ADULT LEARNER CENTER

WANTED:

EDUCATION STUDENTS

OBSERVATION CREDIT HOURS

We are looking for students who would be interested in general observation, and/or TUTORING ADULTS in basic reading/English (evening). This experience could be particularly beneficial for reading, elementary education or bilingual education students. Students interested in teaching once a week High School level courses in the sciences or other areas are also welcome.

The Adult Learner Center is a program of the Juan Antonio Corretjer Puerto Rican Cultural Center and provides a bi-cultural, bi-lingual adult education program serving the specific needs of the West Town community.

It is also the only adult evening program in the West Town community based on the concept of individualized instruction in the following areas: adult literacy, computer tutoring, GED preparation, english as a second language and contemporary issues and problems. Also offered are free childcare (ages 5 to 12), the opportunity to work on a student publication and a special lecture and workshop series. For more information contact Félix Rosa, Haydeé Santana or Wayne Strnad at 342-1967.

INT'L WOMENS DAY

one thing and one thing only, so capitalist society would have us believe. Women are prepared from birth to assume their "natural" roles. Women are programmed into thinking that the best role they can fulfill is that of wife and mother. As a child, women are given dolls to play with, supermarket kits, toy ovens and stoves. As she grows older, she is taught to cook and reminded that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach", the message being that if they are "good" girls and do things the way they should, they will be "lucky" and get a husband who will take care of them and make decisions for them. The struggle against domestication is just one of the issues facing women today.

Another facet of women's struggles is women's right to freedom. One example of a woman who fought for her freedom was Ming Khai, a Vietnamese woman who organized women workers. She formed the Long Hair Army, a clandestine organization of working women. She remained in the organization until she was captured and executed in 1941 by the French government. Another great woman was Nodechda Krupskaya, a well-educated Russian woman who was highly skilled in revolutionary tactics. She fought in the Russian Revolution.

There are also many Puerto Rican women who have contributed to the making of Puerto Rican History. Women like Mariana Bracetti and Lola Rodríguez de Tió who played an active role in the Grito de Lares uprising against Spanish domination in 1868. We also have women like Luisa Capetillo, Georgina Montes and Juana Colon who worked for the freedom of their homeland. In the Grito de Jayuya uprising women were among the

leaders of the rebellion. Blanca Canales and Isabel Rosado were also in the leadership. And in 1954, Lolita Lebrón led a Nationalist attack against Congress to call world-wide attention to the colonial situation of Puerto Rico. Right now there are six Puerto Rican Prisoners of War who are women. They are willing to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of Puerto Rico and the end of human oppression. These women are shining examples of how strong and determined women can achieve anything that they set their mind to do. These women have shown their caring and unselfish attitudes by sacrificing their personal freedom in order that other people might benefit from their unselfish acts.

These are just a few women who have laid the foundation for the struggle that continues today. This year's International Women's Day was celebrated at the Humboldt Park Civic Center. The event honored Puerto Rican Women Prisoners of War—Alejandra Torres, Ida Luz Rodríguez, Carmen Valentín, Haydeé Torres, Alicia Rodríguez, and Dylcia Pagan—revolutionary women whose strength, courage, and commitment to the liberation of Puerto Rico exemplify a century of struggle.

There were a number of speakers from different countries all over the world, but they all had one thing in common, they demonstrated how women are strong, how women can struggle and sadly, how women continue to be oppressed and how necessary it is to continue to educate people and continue to fight for equality.

Shahala Azade, from the **Iranian Students Association** talked about the terrible oppression of women in Iran under the Ayatollah.

(cont. on pg. 11)

WOMEN OF STRUGGLE

—pow Dylcia Pagan

*When I need strength to carry on,
I think of you.*

WOMEN OF STRUGGLE-

*guerrillas of the Third World.
They have captured us,
but we will never submit to their decadence
our keepers call us girls, I smile,
and with razor sharp tongue
I remind them of who we are*

WOMEN OF STRUGGLE-

*It is very comforting to know that
even though we may be for a time
in captivity,
there exist many women of struggle
who carry on what was left behind.
To Assata, Lolita, to all the
unknown in clandestinity,
to all my dear comrades
who continue to work toward victory,
Thank you, you are my strength;*

WOMEN OF STRUGGLE.

Women are little better than animals in a society that gives women no rights and dictates everything they do, even the way they must dress. A woman's testimony is worth only half of a man's, a woman must shield her face and hair from view because to do otherwise is considered "offensive". The only way a woman can survive is by being completely dependent on a man for everything, clothes, food and a place to stay. Without a man, a woman is considered to be nothing.

Another woman who spoke was Eileen McIlkearney, a former Republican prisoner from Belfast, Ireland. She told of horrible strip searches that she and other women were subjected to. Even when surrounded by guards, with no possible way to have obtained contraband, they were subjected to this humiliating sexual torture, not for security measures, but simply to harass and intimidate these women prisoners. Eileen told of women being held in pretrial detention until proven guilty, and being strip searched time after time again, although they had been convicted of no crime. Eileen further described women being subjected to the degradation of being strip searched even during their menstrual period and having their sanitary protection literally ripped from their bodies. These are strong words, but they are necessary in order for people to see that even though some progress has been made, there is a long, long way to go before women will gain what is theirs by right — freedom and equality.

UPRS & QOS

presents

PUERTO RICAN CULTURAL WEEK

Dedicated to Jaime Delgado

March 28th-April 1st

(Monday)- from 9am - 3pm (Art Exhibition & Literature)

Place: Village Square

(Tuesday)- from 9:30am to 3:30pm (Film Festival)

Place: CC 219

(Wednesday)- from 9am-3pm

(Art Exhibition & Literature) Place: Village Square

(Thursday)- from 12:30pm to 2:00pm

(Luncheon in support of Jaime Delgado)

Place: Unicorn / Lunch will be served

(Friday)- from 10:00am to 3:00pm (WORKSHOPS)

(A) History of Journalism in Puerto Rico

(B) Fundamentals of Spanish Editing

Place: CC 218