

**LA POLITIQUERIA NO
ES LO MISMO QUE LA
POLITICA**

**Conference on Academic
Freedom...**

**Police Brutality, the Never Ending
Story**



**Crucial Evidence Destroyed in
Jaime Delgado Case**

**UNI Students Demonstrate
at State of Illinois Building
SAVE Special Programs!**

International Women's Day Event

**Cortés Luncheon Great Success...
Presence Makes Difference**

Cortés' Luncheon Great Success... Presence Makes Difference

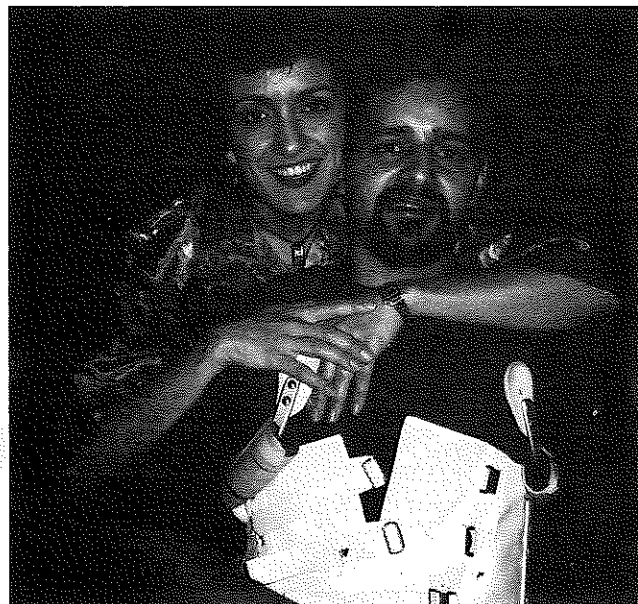
On Thursday, March 3, 1987, a successful benefit luncheon was held for Julio Cortés, a UNI Special Services counselor recently injured in an automobile accident. The luncheon was sponsored by six student organizations, including the Student Senate. All proceeds will help defray Mr. Cortés' medical and rehabilitation expenses. His tremendous spirit and inner strength has been and will always serve as an inspiration to us all.

Many friends and colleagues also paid tribute to Mr. Cortés a man of great courage and humanity. He has worked within the Puerto Rican independence movement as a community organizer, as well as a Special Services counselor, he would go to great lengths to help students not only academically, but also on a personal level.

He has also served as an example to his fellow faculty and staff. Many have emulated his straightforward teaching methods and his sensitivity in dealing with student problems.

The highlight of the afternoon was sharing Mr. Cortés triumphs as he returned to the university. After the clamor of a standing ovation died down, Mr. Cortés expressed his thanks to the luncheon organizers. He praised the on going student work at UNI and the commitment shown by dedicated faculty and staff members. Despite his current set back, Mr. Cortés assured everyone that he was anxious to return to campus life. Judging from the warm and enthusiastic reception he received, no one doubts that UNI students and faculty alike, share his sentiments.

The Union for Puerto Rican Students would like to thank everyone who helped make the luncheon



such a great success. Our special thanks to the Black Gospel Choir, Grupo Moriviví, Alyce Clairbout, the Chimexla Club, and Vienne Williams. We would like to thank Ms. Alfreda Williams (Special Services) and Mr. Sam López (Financial Aid) who helped make this event possible. Although many other UNI staff and faculty members participated, Ms. Williams was instrumental in organizing the luncheon and deserves special recognition for her work and support.

Julio Cortés presence served as an inspiration and a reminder of the famous quote: *For those who struggle, victory shall be their reward.*

What Happened to the PRINT?

Tuesday, March 3, 1987 was of great significance to many students and staff members at UNI. A large group of staff, faculty members and different student organizations held a luncheon honoring Julio Cortés. Julio Cortés has been a Special Services counselor since 1979. Julio was involved in a car accident during Christmas break, which has left him paralyzed from chest down.

It was a moment of great joy to all those present to see Julio come in. It was a victory for all to see him come into the Alumni Hall. His visit was totally unexpected. Joy filled the room, and the excitement permeated the room.

Alumni Hall was packed with people, and Julio's presence created a great impact on them. An incident

of deep concern to QOS had to do with the **Print's** coverage of the event.

When Julio arrived a Special Services worker, who asked not be identified, called the **Print** in hopes that it would cover the event. Whoever answered the telephone stated: *I'm sorry, you should have called a week in advance and we would have sent somebody up there. Right now we do not have anybody in the office to go up there.*

This luncheon had been well publicized for several weeks. Memos had been sent out to all departments and student organizations, and leaflets had been distributed, **Que Ondee Sola** as well as the **Print** had run announcements of the luncheon. What else was needed in order to have the **Print** cover this event.

UNI Students Demonstrate at State of Illinois Building SAVE Special Programs!

On March 19, 1987, outside the newly constructed State of Illinois Building a united cry for action—and justice was heard. In an extraordinary effort to demand student rights, several student organizations came together and held one of the most successful events ever to happen at UNI. A call to save Special Programs, which includes Proyecto Pa'lante, Project Success and Special Services, was made beyond the UNI walls. The students demands were: *Education First, Save Special Programs, Save Project Success.*

Currie, the president of the **Black Caucus**, and the singing of "We are the World."

The organizations that participated in the march were: **Black Caucus, Black Heritage, Gospel Choir, Blacks in Law and Criminal Justice, Center for Inner City Studies (CICS, UNI's South Side campus), UPRS, Student Senate and Que Ondee Sola.** It was a shame that other organizations, particularly Latino organizations did not participate.

This demonstration served as the first step toward



The reasons behind the demands: *UNI is Racist, Gordon Lamb is Racist, Kielson must go.* Over 100 students attended. Of course many more students would have participated if Dan Kielson had not acted in his normal insensitive manner and taken away one of the buses from the students. What else could we have expected, particularly when Kielson understood that one of the student demands was his ouster from UNI.

The demonstration lasted one and a half hours. An oval march was held in front of the State of Illinois Building doors. Afterwards, the students marched to the front of the Daley Center complex. The demonstration ended with a brief presentation by Lamond

students doing what is necessary to protect our rights and to warn the UNI administration that anything they do will be countered by the UNI student body.

We would like to alert UNI students to one thing, the Spring and Summer trimesters have historically served as the time when the UNI administration makes their moves. We must be consistent in our work and not let this issue die, if Special Programs dies, so do we.

To see this event was to see a revival in saving the rights of minority students. Hopefully it will only be the beginning of the end to the apartheid that overwhelms UNI students.

EDITORIAL

The Spring trimester is just around the corner and unfortunately many of us will not be here. Many of us will return in September and some of us will decide not to.

We should also know that this is the time when the UNI administration wages attacks against the students, especially black and latino students. Last Spring was when the administration decided to play games with Special Programs and demote "Doc" Speller. This attack was intended to put the black students against the latino students of Northeastern. Of course this action was not successful because of the strong unity among the students.

Now that the Spring semester is almost here we should not be suprised of any repeated student attacks. Most recently was the "doing away with" Special Programs. This will eliminate Project Success, Proyecto Pa'lante, and Spcial Services. These are vital student programs which most of us could not survive

without.

If the students allow the administration to "do away with" Special Programs, tomorrow the administration will easily "do away with" financial aid and everything else beneficial for minority students.

The main aim of the UNI administration is to frustrate minority students more and more everyday until they are pushed out. Especially when Special Programs is thrown out the door most minorities will go with it.

Therefore, it is important that we participate in as many rallies, demonstrations and forums on Special Programs. Support from 20 - 30 students every week is necessary to guarnantee services from the Special Programs. We should keep in mind that someday our children may need the benefits of Special Programs. It depends on us whether it will be here for them in the future.

International Women's Day Event

On Thursday, March 5th, 1987 the **Latina Advisory Committee** celebrated *International Women's Day* in UNI's Heritage Room. The activities began at 10:30 am and continued until 3:30 pm.

Various films and speakers dealt with issues important to women, among them Dr. Artalejo's presentation about the Cuban woman's role in society.

A photography exhibition on Cuba was presented shortly afterwards. At 11:30, the film *The Two Worlds of Angelita*, a drama about the experience of Puerto Ricans migration to the United States was shown.

At 12:30 the UPRS sponsored the video: *Have*



you seen La Nueva Mujer Puertorriqueña a documentary about the struggle of four Puerto Rican Prisoners of War currently incarcerated in US jails. Dora Garcia, who stands accused of conspiracy to help in the escape of Prisoner of War Oscar Lopez-Rivera served as a guest speaker. She focused on the importance of defending and protecting our Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War.

Presentations were also made by Guatemalan women on the current situation of their feminist movement, and the **Colombian Student Organization** presented a folkloric dance.

We would like to thank the **Latina Women's Advisory Committee** for their invitation to participate with them. We hope that there can be more events of this same nature.



In a further celebration of International Women's Day, over 300 people protested at the Lexington Federal Prison to denounce the conditions of 4 women presently held in the control unit of this prison. These women have been subjected to inhumane conditions that range from the denial of basic human rights to rape.

Existe la política y la politiquería. La política encarna los intereses del pueblo, especialmente los de la clase trabajadora que es la que produce y reproduce la riqueza, y los de los que por razones físicas y de la edad (ancianos y niños) no pueden contribuir a la producción y reproducción. La esencia de la política se halla en su utilidad e integridad porque así es como un pueblo se asegura de que el sistema de gobierno es uno justo, democrático, sano y sensible. Por tanto, para que la política tenga razón de ser en esta sociedad tiene que ser objeto primordial la transformación del sistema, sus estructuras e instituciones.

La politiquería representa todo lo contrario. No es amiga sino enemiga de los intereses del pueblo, de los trabajadores, de los pobres y de los desventajados. Se abastece y se nutre de la miseria la ignorancia, la ingenuidad y de las necesidades del pueblo—LA VICTIMA SIGUE SIENDO VICTIMA Y PAGANDO POR SER VICTIMA. La politiquería esta fundada en el engaño, la mentira, la decepción y la manipulación. Su esencia es perpetuar este sistema, sus estructuras e instituciones. Por tanto, es la negación misma de la política.

En esta sociedad predomina la politiquería. Es lo que practican los Partidos Republicanos y Democrático. Es lo que practican los liberales a lo Harold Washington—Kennedy y los fundamentalistas a lo Reagan. Viéndola así, se puede decir que la politiquería permea toda esta sociedad y todos los grupos raciales y nacionales desde los nativos americanos hasta los puertorriqueños.

Para ver como es que la politiquería funciona y se perpetúa sería bueno comenzar por lo más básico—EL VOTO. Para obtener el voto del pueblo, los politiqueros le piden a la gente que ejersan su sufragio. El voto se lo piden a cambio de promesas. Por ejemplo, cuando Luis Muñoz Marín se postuló para gobernador de Puerto Rico, él le pidió el voto al pueblo a cambio de PAN, TIERRA Y LIBERTAD.

LA POLITIQUERIA NO ES LO MISMO QUE LA POLITICA
Por: Juan del Pueblo

Después que fué electo, Muñoz Marín le dió al pueblo las migajas que le prodigó el amo yanqui, pero nunca le dió pan, ni la tierra, ni la libertad que él le había prometido. No le cumplió esa promesa porque para hacerlo tenía que transformar la estructura colonial, eliminando todos los vestigios nocivos que el sistema de colonización le había impuesto a los puertorriqueños. Ello significaba que Muñoz Marín tenía que cometer suicidio politiquero.

El arte de la politiquería está en saber prometer lo que jamás se puede cumplir a cambio del voto. Para un pueblo que vive una vida apretada y repleta de necesidades y sufrimientos (como es la del pueblo puertorriqueño) cualquier promesa que reciba, que alegue pretender resolver los problemas que lo acosan y lo azotan, es bienvenida. Cuando una obrera o un obrero que vive preocupado por su familia, por la educación de sus hijos, por las drogas, por la alta criminalidad y hasta por su propia supervivencia oye a un politiquero prometerle que va a erradicar esos problemas a cambio de un voto, la propensión del trabajador(a) es dárselo. En resumidas cuentas, la necesidad e ingenuidad del pueblo son palancas que benefician la politiquería. Si se le añade a esta realidad la ausencia de actividad política sana que represente una genuina y viable alternativa a la politiquería se entiende mejor el por qué el politiquero puede manipular al pueblo. ¿A qué se debe que no se pueden cumplir las promesas? Una ojeada a la sociedad estadounidense ayuda a uno a apreciar las razones. En esta sociedad hay 26 millones de personas malnutridas (entre ellas, más de 12 millones son niños) mientras tanto su gobierno permite que se desperdicien y se destruyan millones y millones de toneladas de alimentos para poder mantener los precios inflados. En esta sociedad hay 70 millones de analfabetos y analfabetas funcionales a pesar de que tiene una cantidad enormísima de escuelas públicas y privadas, maestros, equipo técnico y recursos. En esta sociedad la industria

privada (incluyendo el sector agrícola) es subsidiada por el gobierno para que no produzca mientras permanecen desempleadas millones de personas. En esta sociedad el negocio de drogas (cocaína, heroína y marihuana) asciende a los 100 billones de dólares (cantidad de dinero que es casi igual que el producto bruto de todo los países de Sur América juntos). Ese negocio es condonado y permitido por las mismas agencias que alegan

de la CIA y las drogas en el caso ahora conocido como Iran-Contra gate.

Un año después de todo ese espectáculo dramático y de los pronunciamientos hechos sale a relucir que durante el año 1986, el tráfico de drogas aumentó enormemente. En el estado de California, sede del poder de Reagan, el negocio de marihuana aumentó en más de 25 por ciento, de acuerdo a las estadísticas policíacas. Los resulta-

problemas, necesidades y vicisitudes que sufren los puertorriqueños inmediatamente desaparecerán. Hay algunos que dicen que lo que se requiere es más policías, más escaños políticos, más conocimientos del sistema electoral, más educación, mientras que otros enfatizan la iniciativa del sector privado. (¿No huele, mejor dicho, apesta, ya que está en estado de descomposición—esto a lo Reagan?) Las soluciones que ellos implementa-

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estar combatiéndolo, especialmente, por la agencia central de inteligencia—CIA. Estos problemas arriba citados y vistos a través de una pequeña ojeada a la sociedad estadounidense, son estructurados—causados por el mismo sistema socio-económico y político que la gobierna.

Las grandes promesas ofrecidas con sus soluciones inmediatas, hechas con mucho drama y fanfarronea son algo que caracteriza muy bien la politiquería. Por ejemplo, el año pasado Ronald Reagan prometió declararle guerra a las drogas. Envío tropas, helicópteros, aviones y equipo militar a Sur América. Puso a Nancy a visitar escuelas y centros de Rehabilitación de droga para que los medios de propaganda le dejaran ver al público lo serio que era la guerra declarada por el presidente. Y hasta tenía al procurador general Edwin Meese saltando de helicópteros mientras que el Departamento de Justicia llevaba a cabo redadas y operativos para crear toda una imagen frente al público estadounidense del gran cometido de la administración de Reagan para erradicar el problema de las drogas. Mientras se daba todo ese drama y se llevaban a cabo los operativos, Reagan y sus compinches estaban haciendo todo lo posible trasbastidores para tapar el rol

dos de su campaña son obvios. Descontando el de tener las cárceles llenas de llamados narco-traficantes—que de hecho, en la inmensa mayoría de los casos son las víctimas del negocio de drogas, y no los alegados traficantes—es muy poco lo que los politiqueros han hecho. Ni la guerra de Reagan, ni el uso de fuerzas militares, ni el enormísimo número de agentes del DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency) y de policías han hecho mella al negocio de drogas. Ese fracaso que ha tenido la administración de Reagan en su campaña contra las drogas es el mismo fracaso que ha sufrido con todos los otros problemas estructurales que enfrenta este país.

Aunque los hechos y la realidad muestran que la politiquería es incapaz de resolver los problemas estructurales de esta sociedad, ello no para a los pequeños politiqueros puertorriqueños repetir e imitar las mismas tonterías y “baboserías” que bembetean los politiqueros mayores. En estos meses, que es la temporada de elecciones, lo que uno oye constantemente es a los pequeños politiqueros puertorriqueños prescribir las mismas panaceas de Reagan y sus secuaces. Para estos incompetentes lo único que tiene que hacer el pueblo es elegirlos a escaños en la alcaldía o en la legislatura del estado y todos los

rían oscilan entre el disparate y la absurdidad. Uno de esos pequeños politiqueros se atrevió hasta decir que la reparación de las aceras en la comunidad puertorriqueña es parte de la infra-estructura de desarrollo económico que se requiere para atraer al sector privado. Apparentemente ese ha descubierto la nueva escuela de economía de los disparateros. La comunidad se lo deben mandar a Milton Friedman y a Robert Heilbroner para que le unten ají en la lengua para que se deje de estar diciendo disparates.

Son esos pequeños politiqueros puertorriqueños los que mejor ejemplifican lo nocivo y detrimental que es la politiquería. Para conseguir una “chambá” (un trabajito) en la alcaldía de Chicago, están listos a dejar de ser hombres y mujeres verticales, íntegros y con escrúpulos. Hasta se atreven vender su puertorriqueñidad. No les importa si engañan y denigran a su pueblo. Pero por mucho que pretendan obviar el hecho de que los problemas son estructurales y que transformando el sistema se podrán resolver, jamás, sino que el espectro de la realidad los perseguirá. Un día sentirán en carne y hueso la advertencia del jíbaro puertorriqueño—A TODO PUERCO SE LE LLEGA SU SABADO.

LA ALTERNATIVA A LA POLITIQUERIA

La alternativa a la politiquería es la actividad política que se enraíza en el pueblo y radicalizó las masas. Para que esa actividad política sea eficaz, efectiva y tome ímpetu en todo trabajo tiene que garantizar la participación más ampliamente posible de los afectados y la cooperación y alianza de aquellos sectores que compartan intereses iguales, sin descartar ninguna forma o medio de luchar. La organización y involucramiento del pueblo tiene que darse de acuerdo a su nivel de desarrollo (apreciando

que una organización política enraizada en el pueblo es difícil que sea destruida aún cuando su adversario sea más fuerte. Es una organización revolucionaria que a la misma vez que está creando alternativas para lidiar con los problemas estructurales que afectan al pueblo también está instituyendo modelos de gobierno auténticos y verdaderamente democráticos. Confía en la auto-suficiencia del pueblo haciendo que la necesidad sea una fuerza creativa. En esa forma el pueblo va apreciando que la sede del poder está dentro de sí mismo, va superando sus complejos de inferioridad y se va apoderando de esa sede. Ya se puede ver la evi-

El segundo factor es la claridad que hay para que las contradicciones en este sistema sean apreciadas. Los problemas estructurales y la inhabilidad del sistema a resolverlos es algo muy palpable y que el pueblo puede descifrar y apreciar sin mayor esfuerzo. Una mínima cantidad de actividad política dentro del pueblo es suficiente para articular su descontento y para activarse. A esa actividad política es que se le tiende a dar prioridad.

ENTRE EL DICHO Y EL HECHO HAY UN GRAN TRECHO. Unos de los ejemplos más clásicos que muestra que la politiquería es incapáz de resolver los problemas

“El arte de la politiquería está en saber prometer lo que jamás se puede cumplir a cambio del voto.”

bien su nivel de conciencia y recursos a su disposición) para que así la base e infraestructura que se cimente sea sólida, y a la misma vez se vaya cuajando el sentido de PODER—con la aceptación de la idea de que en la unidad está la fuerza y la fuerza es lo que lleva el pueblo al poder.

NADIE NACE ENSEÑADO. Las personas interesadas en organizar la actividad política que sirva como alternativa viable a la politiquería deben estudiar, por lo menos, los modelos de organización revolucionaria del Frente de Liberación Nacional Vietnamita y del FMLN salvadoreño. El modelo vietnamita muestra cómo se pueden organizar las masas, sin dejar un solo sector social inactivo o marginado en el proceso revolucionario, en presencia de condiciones difíciles y adversas, usando todos los medios de lucha a su alcance. La razón primordial porqué se debe de estudiar el modelo vietnamita es que tuvo éxito y porque fue un esfuerzo principalmente clandestino.

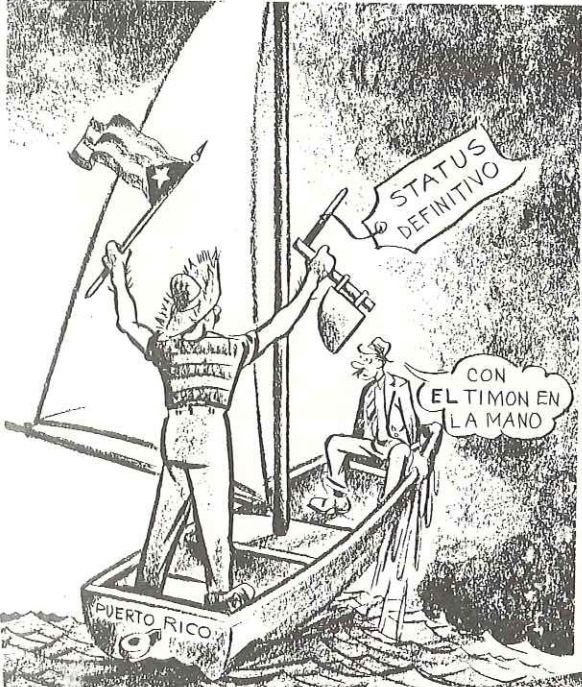
El modelo salvadoreño es relevante porque ejemplifica el hecho

que hay garantías que el pueblo salvadoreño se está librando de la dependencia y manipulación de títeres y dictadores politiqueros.

Algo más que se debe tomar en consideración para estudiarse es el margen de liberalización estructural que existe en las entrañas del monstruo y la colonia que se puede transformar en un potencial organizativo. Hay dos factores importantes que muestran la magnitud y la viabilidad de ese potencial. El primer factor es la flexibilidad que hay en el sistema para crear alternativas viables. Se estaría tomando ventajas de la liberalización estructural y su elasticidad para darle ímpetu al movimiento de liberación. Un ejemplo de esa margen fué la proliferación de programas de desayuno, clínicas, educación política alternativa y de defensa propia fomentados e instituidos por las Panteras Negras como alternativa a la politiquería. Mientras esos programas existieron, las Panteras Negras tenían razón de ser. Desafortunadamente fué la atracción para la politiquería—quizás hasta más que la misma represión—lo que trajo la destrucción de las Panteras Negras.

estructurales, especialmente en lo que concierne a los intereses de la clase trabajadora, fue el cierre de Republic Steel Corp. Cuando la International Harvester (dueña de Republic Steel) decidió cerrar, a mediados de los '70, esa compañía, todos los politiqueros de Chicago, incluyendo a Ed Verdolyak y Jesse Jackson, le prometieron a los trabajadores cesanteados que el gobierno iba a mantener esa compañía abierta a todo costo. Después de una década, la compañía sigue cerrada y los obreros lo perdieron todo. Pero todavía se puede oír a Ed Verdolyak, que era el abogado del sindicato de los trabajadores de la Republic Steel, ventilar por todo Chicago lo mucho que va hacer si lo eligen a la alcaldía. Si los politiqueros de Chicago no pudieron resolver los problemas de cinco mil trabajadores ¿cómo es posible que van a solucionar los de millones de habitantes? Una cosa es decir y otra es hacer. Le incumbe a los que creen en la política hacer y **PA'LANTE!**

¿HACIA DONDE?



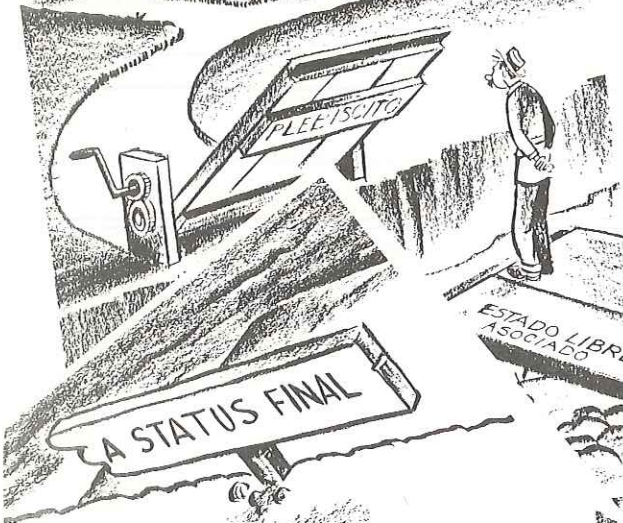
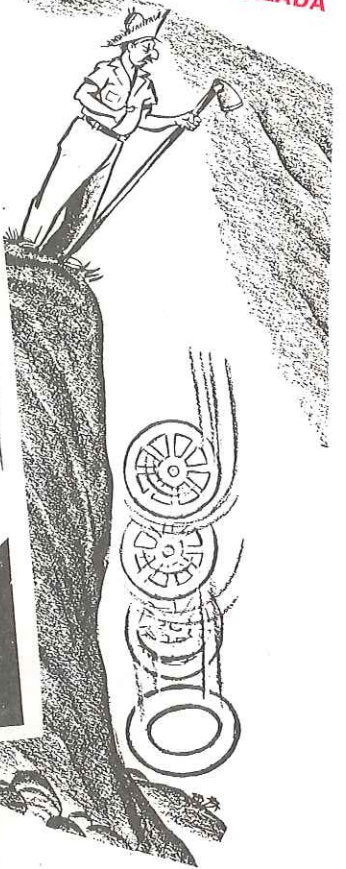
DECISION POR HACER

¡AY TURULETE!



¿OTRA VEZ?

EL HOMBRE DE LA AZADA



LO QUE NO DICE

¿PARA QUE?



48

Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos H.S. Host

Conference on Academic Freedom...

Draws Progressive Educators and Students
from throughout the US

Through the weekend of March 20-22, a *Conference on Academic Freedom* was held at the Pedro Albizu Campos High School. Over 200 educators, students and parents from all over the US participated in this event. Speakers ranged from *Margartt Randall*, noted author, to *Sara Baños* (representative of the parents committee at Pedro Albizu Campos H.S). The guests were: *Pat Montgomery* of Clonlara School and Home Based Education Program; *Ed Nagel*, of the Santa Fe Community School; *Ishmael Jaffree*, Legal Services of Alabama; *Delos McKnown* Philosophy Chairman at Auburn University; *Juan Cartagena*, staff attorney for the Puerto Rican Educational Defense Fund of New York; *Piri Thomas*, author; *Peter McLaren* Center for Educational Leadership at Miami University; *Peggy Moeller*, Associated Colleges of the Midwest Urban Education Program; *Dr. G. Alfred Hass* Executive Director, Chicago Panel on Public Schools Policy and Finances; *Jay A Miller*, Executive Director for the American Civil Liberties Union; and special guest speaker *Luis Nieves Falcón*, a sociologist, lawyer and professor at the University of Puerto Rico. Other guests and moderators were *Marvin Garcia*, PACHS Director; PACHS faculty members *José Hernández* and *Antonia Rodríguez* and *Ferd Eggan* PACHS Program Director. *Olivia Loria*, a teacher at the Denver School, *Sandy Hurst*, President, National Coalition of Alternative Community Schools; *Lu Vorys*, Santa Fe Community School; *Jerry Mintz*, Executive Director of National Coalition of Alternative Community Schools; and *José López*, Director of the Puerto Rican Cultural Center in Chicago.

The events began with a reception honoring *Way-*

ne Strnad, PACHS math teacher and celebrated author, in recognition of the publication of his second book *Introductory Algebra*. Afterwards, the conference was officially opened by Pat Montgomery and Ferd Eggan. *Education and Marginalization of the Puerto Rican people in the US* was the theme presented by José López. He was followed by Margaret Randall's presentation on educational pedagogies and her deportation case which will be tried in federal court. She explained that her case is partially politically motivated. Ms. Randall said she sought and obtained Mexican citizenship while living in Mexico due to financial reasons. Because of her political involvement, particularly in the Central American issues, when she returned to the US she was denied entrance and the INS is now attempting to revoke her US citizenship. Her case is currently in litigation. As part of her closing remarks, Ms. Randall presented a copy of her book *El Pueblo No es Sólo Testigo* about Dominga Cruz and an English translation of the same to the Puerto Rican Cultural Center staff. Coincidentally the conference was held on the same weekend that marked the 50th Anniversary of the *Ponce Massacre*. The book donated by Margaret Randall is about a Puerto Rican woman, who during the Ponce Massacre risked her life to save the Puerto Rican flag as it fell to the ground. Dominga Cruz was 17 years old when this took place.

On Saturday, March 21st, the program began with a presentation by Marvin Garcia, Pat Montgomery and Ed Nagel on *Case Studies in Academic Freedom*. The presentation was followed by four workshops which included: *Creationism vs. Science*, which

(Cont'd on page 10)

The Que Ondee Sola Staff and the Union for Puerto Rican Students would like to express their admiration for the Pedro Albizu Campo High School Staff and Students whose effort and work in the National Conference on Academic Freedom, towards advancing the educational world, has left a profound example of what a humanizing process can do.

QUE ONDEE SOLA

(Cont'd from page 9)

dealt with the rising right-wing movement to impose religious theories of creation to explain man's existence and development, discarding the scientific principles of evolution and human growth; *Bilingual Education vs. the English-Only Movement*. The English-Only Movement seeks to establish English as the official language of the US while at the same time cutting back funds directed towards bi-lingual Education. The movement sees the development of a separate nation within US borders rising threat to US security; *Teacher Power vs. Learner Empowerment*, dealt with breaking the traditional teacher-student relationship in the classroom. Instead of a classroom situation being teacher-focused, it is a collective effort. The teacher becomes a resource person that encourages students to think, thus making the student an active participant in his/her education; *Why Dropouts? Why Literacy?* dealt with the high drop-out rate in Chicago and the creation of literacy programs for the students, thus creating a situation where poor people are subjected to literacy programs while well-to-do people have special programs within the high school setting.

After the workshops, *What is Liberating Education?* was the topic for the panel discussion.

That evening at the Humboldt Park Civic Association the celebration of the *Pedro Albizu Campos 15th Anniversary* was held. It began with opening remarks by Lynne Leffel who expressed: *I had never known about the Puerto Ricans, today I see how hard they work. I've been sensitized by the commitment and work towards their community. It has been an eye-opening experience and I respect you very much.* She was followed by Sara Baños who stated: *when my son came to the school (PACHS) he could barely read, now he reads much better. I feared that he would leave school, yet he continues studying.* Three student representatives María Rejdkowski, Robertico Medina and Arleen Carrion made a brief presentation. María spoke on her personal experiences at PACHS. Robertico and Arleen, displaying an unusual talent presented two "rap" songs; one on the Conference and the other on Education. The main speaker was *Luis Nieves Falcón* who dealt with educational problems in Puerto Rico and the psychological differences between Puerto Ricans and anglo-saxons. Piri Thomas recited poetry along with Grupo Morivivi.

On Sunday the first panel discussion was on *Legal Problems and How to Face Them*. It was here that a derogatory about the conference from the US Department of Education was exposed. The letter read as follows: *Free to Learn—That there is a conservative point of view. Free to Think—About what the world of academe would be like if it were truly a free marketplace of ideas. One in which even the philosophy of the right were given an opportunity for expression. Free to Teach—An appreciation of our political and cultural heritage. And to go so far as to suggest to students that America, even with all its faults, may be*



*the last, best hope of free men. *If you cannot find presenters for the workshop suggested above... I would not be surprised. (This letter was not signed.)* Juan Cartagena expressed the sentiment of some of the participants as follows: *We are trained as lawyers to work on details and minusia and we don't see the overall situation. Law exists to keep things as they are, that is the reason behind Law and Order. Law is depressing. We as lawyers can best serve our communities by being tools and resources when they need us.*

The following resolutions were drafted at the Plenary Session:

- A. *To hold another Conference of the same nature before the end of the year.*
- B. *A working committee was set up on Bilingual Education along with a National Network to collect information on individuals or institutions that may be attacked.*

The UPRS extends its gratitude to PACHS for inviting us to such an enlightening event. We hope to participate in other such events in the future.

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 its staff. We appreciate and encourage any and all suggestions or contributions.

QUE ONDEE SOLA
meets every Tuesday
at 12:20 Room E-041
across from the Game Room

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 . Evelyn Lamboy, Anita Mélenlez,
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Crucial Evidence Destroyed in Jaime Delgado Case

In a surprising turn of events, the US government has admitted destroying what may turn out to be key evidence in the "conspiracy to escape case" against POW Oscar López-Rivera, New African political prisoner Kojo Bomani Sababu, National Committee coordinator Jaime Delgado, independence activist Dora García-López and others. At a status hearing on Thursday, March 19, defense attorneys Jan Susler, Jeffrey Haas, Carol Brooks and David Thomas demanded a further clarification on this point. The evidence in this case are tape-recordings of the informant George Lebosky communicating with the FBI during February, March and April of 1985. The defense argues that the evidence is key precisely because the taped conversations cover that specific time period—a period in which the FBI was instructing Lebosky on how to best further the "conspiracy"—the defense also contends that the government is the guilty party, guilty of overreaching. At the insistence of the defense team, the US attorney has agreed to release over 90 additional tapes of recorded telephone conversations between POW López-Rivera and García-López. They have also agreed to disclose the existence of additional informants.

During the status hearing, federal judge William Hart was visibly surprised as POW López-Rivera and attorney Haas concisely described the inadequate time MCC officials have allotted Oscar and Kojo to review evidence released thus far. Attorney Haas stated, . . . *it takes the MCC over 1 1/2 hours to prepare an attorney-client visit of a little more than 1 hour, as well as another 1 1/2 to prepare their departure.* This adds up to 4 to 5 hours for a 1 hour visit, making

such visits prohibitive. POW López-Rivera also stated that he and Kojo has already reviewed 52 out of 80 tapes, working 1 hour a day, 4 days a week and it simply was not enough time, given the fact that 92 additional tapes were to be released. POW López-Rivera also denounced the March 11, 1987 beating of Kojo Bomani Sababu by the MCC prison guards, particularly a Captain Carter. In response, judge Hart ruled that the US government issue a written reply to the charge of inadequate time to review evidence by Monday, March 23. He also stated that he would visit the MCC so that he could personally examine the conditions that Oscar and Kojo confront daily.

On March 20, judge Hart denied the motion submitted by Dora García-López to dismiss the charges (see March *Libertad*) on the basis of pre-indictment delay as well as several secondary motions. The judge, however, directed the government to find the "missing" logs (dating from March 23, 1985 to April 1985) and report to García-López by April 6, 1987. The judge also required the government to preserve the rough notes of its witness interviews and respond to the requests of Delgado, Bomani Sababu and García-López to admit or deny the presence of additional electronic surveillance. A trial delay of up to six weeks is expected. The next status hearing is scheduled for Tuesday, April 7, 1987 at 9:00 a.m.

It becomes easier to discern the malevolent hand of the FBI at work here—from the "destroyed" tapes to the "missing" visiting logs—piece by piece, the evidence is mounting and the government is tripping over its own lies.

Police Brutality, the Never Ending Story

Police Brutality has always been a big issue in the Latino Communities. The purpose of police brutality is to control the people of our community and protect the rich. The Chicago Police Department does not respond to the needs of the community, but rather to the needs of those who control society.

Police have committed crimes against Third-World people for many years. In the West Town Community, on the city's near North-West side, it is almost an everyday struggle against the Law Enforcement.

One of the most recent crimes by the police was the arrest of dozens of people in front of the Lakeview Chapel, located at 1458 W. Belmont Ave. Police were called onto the scene because of a gang fight which had broken out inside the chapel.

As a result of the Police Department's *investigation*, many were treated very badly and some were even beaten. The females arrested were called such names as: *bitches, sluts and whores from North Ave.* These atrocious names came out of

the mouths of the police who are supposedly in the community to serve and protect us.

Some people were also pushed against the wall to be searched and were threatened with billy clubs. During all this commotion, the police officers did not read people their rights. All of this began at 7:30 pm and the nightmare for most people ended at 4:30 am.

This is just one of the many cases committed in Chicago. Many have not forgotten the Humboldt Park riot in June, 1977 when two young Puerto Ricans were murdered by the Chicago Police. After many years of struggle and litigation the families proved that the Chicago Police killed these two young men for no reason.

Police brutality will not stop today or tomorrow. As a community we must understand that if we allow this to be brushed aside, it will continue to happen. Many of us have learned to accept this, not noticing it until it affects us. This must stop and we must open our eyes to what is happening to our people. We must struggle for everyone's rights not just our selves.

4th ANNUAL CELEBRATION PUERTO RICAN CULTURAL WEEK JOIN US!

The celebration of Puerto Rican Cultural Week began as a need of the Puerto Rican Students to reaffirm our cultural identity as well as to develop our political consciousness through our traditions. This year it will be dedicated to Dr. Ben Coleman, who actively participated in the development of this work and contributed greatly to make it better every year. It is also dedicated to the patriots of our homeland, Puerto Rico, our ancestors and our present heroes. But particularly it is dedicated to 15 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War today incarcerated in U.S. prisons for fighting for the Independence of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rican Prisoners of War

*Ida Luz Rodriguez
Carmen Valentin
Dylcia Pagan
Luis Rosa
Haydee Beltian Torres*

*Carlos Alberto Torres
Oscar Lopez-Rivera
Alicia Rodriguez
Adolfo Matos
Elizam Escobar*

*William Guillermo Morales
Alberto Rodriguez
Edwin Cortes
Alejandrina Torres
Ricardo Jimenez*

Monday, March 30
Film Presentation
Manos a la Obra 10 a.m.
The Oxcart and
Julia de Burgos
12 - 2p.m.
Rm. CC - 218

Tuesday, March 31
Exhibition Table at
Village Square
9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Wednesday, April 1st
Bake Sale
Puerto Rican Pastry
Village Square
9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Thursday, April 2nd
A Luncheon Honoring
Dr. Ben Coleman
UNICORN
12:30 to 2:00
Food will be served.

Saturday, April 4th
Political Act Comemmorating the Capture of 11 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War
Humbolt Park Civic Association
6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
\$4.00 entrance fee

(Sponsored by the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War)