

Interim Committee for a New Puerto Rican Solidarity Movement

- BULLETIN -

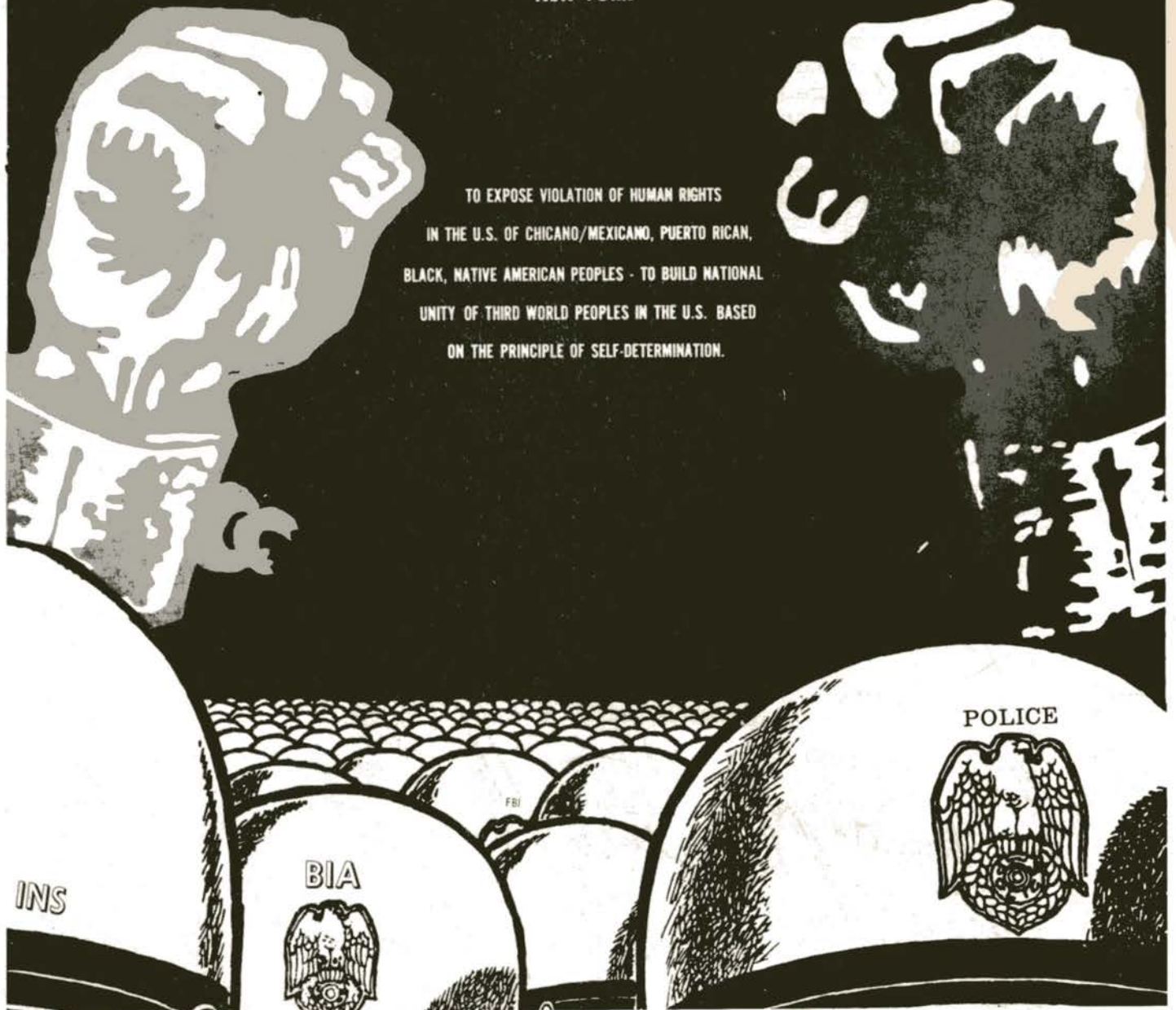
2403 W. North Ave. Chicago, IL. September, 1979

REPRESSION BREEDS RESISTANCE

CHICANO MEXICANO, PUERTO RICAN, BLACK, NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLES
NATIONAL MORATORIUM: SEPT. 7-8-9, 1979

NEW YORK

TO EXPOSE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
IN THE U.S. OF CHICANO/MEXICANO, PUERTO RICAN,
BLACK, NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLES - TO BUILD NATIONAL
UNITY OF THIRD WORLD PEOPLES IN THE U.S. BASED
ON THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.



Support the Moratorium

We endorse and fully support the National People's Moratorium Against Police Crimes.

Police terror against oppressed peoples and communities goes beyond accidental and isolated incidents. It is an integral feature of capitalist rule in the U.S. The responsibility for it lies in the deliberate policies of the dominant elements of the ruling class, not with a few rednecks out of touch with modern police methods.

The roots of this policy are the basic economic and political circumstances of U.S. capitalism in the world. Two basic related factors must be considered here. First, the economic readjustments through which the U.S. is striving to maintain its world dominance have required the development and enlargement of a stratum of people, overwhelmingly Black, Latin and Native American, who are economically and socially marginal - without jobs or the prospect of jobs - excluded from opportunity in the 'land of opportunity'. Second, it is not accidental that police terror is directed at those peoples and communities whose conditions and experiences make them most receptive to the world-wide popular upsurge for national liberation and socialism and against U.S. imperialism.

The Trilateral Commission study, The Crisis of Democracy, outlines a dictatorial and repressive response to these conditions. This

study, sponsored and organized by the leading elements of the U.S. ruling class, would exclude Black Latin, and Native American people

from the institutional framework that is called democracy in this country. With the 'carrot' of democratic rights excluded for these peoples, the 'stick' of police terror is the necessary recourse.

The wave of police crimes against oppressed peoples are generating mass movements of resistance. White people must support these movements. Our appeal for white support is not based on the fact that police harassment and abuse is no stranger to white working people. Instead, it is based on the recognition that the demands and struggles among Black, Latin, and Native peoples, against which police terror is directed, are demands and struggles that are also in the fundamental interest of white people. In that sense, an injury to them is an injury to us.

At its root the issue of police terror in the U.S. is not susceptible to reform within the institutional structure. It requires mass mobilization outside of - and against - that structure. The necessity to go beyond the 'remedies' offered by the system responsible for the grievances, requires the presentation of this issue to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.



Independence Movement Advances

The past several months have been a critical period in the development of the emerging people's war in Puerto Rico. The actions of the armed clandestine movement have advanced the consciousness of the whole Puerto Rican nation, and have sparked mass anti-imperialist struggle, like that of the people of Vieques to stop US naval destruction of their island. Recent articles in Forbes and Fortune, journals of the US corporate elite, raise serious reservations about statehood for Puerto Rico on the grounds that it might become "the next Northern Ireland." This is an admission of the impact of the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for independence and socialism; and in particular, of the armed struggle on the island and within the US. Our work in the New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence and Socialism is guided by this reality, and by the sure knowledge that soon the people of Puerto Rico will be engaged in full-scale people's war to drive US imperialism from their island.

The response of the Puerto Rican people to the Pan American Games, held in San Juan July 1 - July 12, is a case in point. The US, in order to be able to exhibit Puerto Rico as a "showcase of democracy," deployed hundreds of specially-trained FBI agents with the express purpose of hunting down and destroying the armed clandestine movement. The National Guard was mobilized, and the police were put on 24 hour alert. Hundreds of independentistas were rounded up to forestall disruption of the Games.

In spite of this repression, the Puerto Rican people demonstrated their resistance to US imperial domination of the Games held on Puerto Rican soil. Mass demonstrations demanded that the Puerto Rican flag fly over the event. Governor Barcelo-Romero's compromise--two separate ceremonies, one raising the US flag and one the Puerto Rican

flag-- was a failure: crowds of thousands booed the US flag and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. Barcelo's opening speech was drowned out by the yelling of the crowds. The Pan American Games were intended to be an endorsement of US colonialism in Puerto Rico; instead, the actions of masses of Puerto Rican people turned them into another step towards a free and socialist Puerto Rico.

It is in this climate of heightened anti-imperialist consciousness and struggle that La Liga Socialista Puertorriquena is emerging as the legitimate ideological center of the independence movement. Both the CRP (Comandos Revolucionarios del Pueblo) and the FARP (Fuerzas Armadas de Resistencia Popular) have issued communiques which are the first public condemnations from the clandestine movement of the PSP (Puerto Rican Socialist Party). Eight years ago, the LSP put forward the slogan of people's war as the road to independence. Now, the vision of the LSP is being confirmed as the opportunism and reformism of the PSP and the PIP are being exposed in every arena of the struggle for independence and socialism.

The LSP has succeeded in internationalizing the revolutionary struggle for Puerto Rican independence. Don Juan Antonio Corretjer's participation in the August, 1978 hearings of the UN Committee on Decolonization concerning the status of Puerto Rico; and his more recent trip to Canada, where for the first time major demonstrations were held in solidarity with the struggle of the people of Vieques, are a part of the LSP's successful strategy to build proletarian internationalist solidarity with the struggle in Puerto Rico. Recently, Corretjer travelled to Mexico, where he spoke in several cities in front of crowds of up to 15,000 people, a direct result of the work of the LSP to build unity among all Latino peoples in the hemisphere.

The LSP's actions in regard to the Second International Conference in Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico were also a part of building this

A Poem for Jose Campos Torres

I had said I wasn't gonna' write no more poems like this.
I had confessed to myself all along,
tracer of life/poetry trends,
that awareness/consciousness poems that
screamed of pain
and the origins of pain and death had blan-
keted my tablets and therefore
my friends/brothers/sisters/outlaws/in-
laws
and besides, they already knew.
But brother Torres,
common, ancient bloodline brother Torres,
is dead.
I had said I wasn't gonna write no more
poems like this.
I had said I wasn't gonna write no more
words down
about people kickin'us when we're down
about racist dogs that attack us and
drive us down, drag us down and beat us
down.
But the dogs are in the street!
The dogs are alive and the terror in our
hearts has scarcely diminished.
It has scarcely brought us the comfort we
suspected:
the recognition of our terror,
and the screaming release of that recogni-
tion
has not removed the certainty of that
knowledge.
How could it?
The dogs, rabid, foaming with the energy of
their brutish ignorance,
stride the city streets like robot gun-
slingers, and spread death
as night lamps flash crude reflections from
gun butts and police shields.

I had said I wasn't gonna' write no more
poems like this.
But the battle field has oozed away from
the stilted debates of
semantics, beyond the questionable flexi-
bility of primal screaming.
The reality of our city/jungle streets
and their gestapos has
become an attack on home/life/family/
philosophy/total.
It is beyond a question of the advantages

of didactic niggerisms.

The MOTHERFUCKIN' DOGS are in the street!
In Houston maybe someone said Mexicans were
the new niggers.
In L.A. maybe someone decided Chicanos were
the new niggers.
In Frisco maybe someone said Asians were
the new niggers.
Maybe in Philadelphia and North Carolina
they decided they
didn't need no new niggers.

I had said I wasn't gonna' write no more
poems like this.
But the dogs are in the street.
It's a turn around world where things all
too quickly turn around.
It was turned around so that right looked
wrong.
It was turned around so that up looked
down.
It was turned around so that those who
marched in the streets
with Bibles and signs of peace became
enemies of the state
and risks to National Security;
So that those who questioned the opera-
tions of those in authority
on the principles of justice, liberty,
and equality became the vanguard of
a communist attack.
It became so you couldn't call a spade a
motherfuckin' spade.
Brother Torres is dead.
The Wilmington Ten are still incarcerated.
Ed Davis, Ronald Regan and James Hunt and
Frank Rizzo are still alive.
And the dogs are in the MOTHERFUCKIN'
street.
I had said I wasn't gonna' write no more
poems like this.
I made a mistake.

Gil Scott-Heron



REPRESSION BREEDS RESISTANCE

As the struggles for Independence, and National Liberation heighten in the U.S. and around the world, the conscious and systematic strategy of genocide on the part of the U.S. government, as layed out in the Trilateral Commissions report, also heightens. The police function as armies of occupation in the undeclared war against Third World people in the U.S. Every year 2,000 people are murdered by the police. From New York, to Chicago, to El Paso, Denver, and Los Angeles—the systematic terror and repression can be seen as we hear stories of Third World youth being shot in the back by white police.

During the week of August 21, a 24 year old Puerto Rican man was murdered by the New York police. His mother watched as 6 police stood over him and fired 24 bullets into his body. The 71st precinct where this occurred, is a neighborhood where there has been massive, community-wide resistance to killer cops. It's the precinct where Arthur Miller, a Black community leader, was beaten and murdered as he attempted to intervene as the police ticketed his brother for a traffic violation. 2 days later, a Black youth was nearly beaten to death by a white vigilante squad, giving rise to massive demonstrations and demands from the community. This is the same 71st precinct where Jomo Joka Omwale, a Black revolutionary was falsely charged with killing 2 policeman, and beaten until every bone in his face was broken. A Federal investigation has just exonerated the police of the 71st precinct for the brutal murder of Arthur Miller. In Oakland, Barlow Benevidez was shot in the back while handcuffed. There has never been any attempt on the part of the police department to investigate this murder, despite a fierce struggle in the community for justice for Barlow Benividez. In Denver, the police entered a park and in full view of 200 people, shot and killed Artie Espinoza and James Hinojos. In 1974, in Boulder, 6 well known community activists and members of United Mexican-American Students, were murdered in 2 separate bomb explosions, a direct response to the struggle of the Chicano-

Mejicano people across the Southwest. And in Chicago 2 years ago, Raphael Cruz and Julio Osorio were murdered by police attempting, in military fashion, to drive people out of Humboldt Park after a celebration of Puerto Rican Day. This occurred on the same day that the FALN bombed 2 buildings in downtown Chicago, demanding Independence and Socialism in Puerto Rico, in solidarity with the struggle of Puerto Rican people in the U.S., and to expose the massive deportations of Mexican people.



Mrs. Virginia Cruz,
June 4, 1976

Several weeks ago, when the commission supposedly investigating the murders of Cruz and Osorio exonerated the police, the Puerto Rican community and other progressive people responded with mass demonstrations and a press conference. That evening, Raphael Cruz's brother was arrested for assault on a police officer, which we understand is a direct attempt on the part of the Chicago Police Dept. and the government to meet the struggle of

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Evaluation of a Campaign

Every revolutionary is obliged to draw the appropriate lessons from both defeat and victory in order to advance the struggle against imperialism. It is in this constructive spirit that we examine the most important political events growing out of the Pan American Games in Puerto Rico. We hope that all revolutionary organizations and compañeros will read and discuss this evaluation and if possible, make public their own conclusions.

The Political Framework

The holding of the Eighth Pan American Games in our country was the occasion for a total mobilization of both foreign and internal repressive forces. The mobilization, which preceded and accompanied the games, included not only island police and national guard, but also FBI, Secret Service and the CIA. Many independentistas were harassed and jailed, including the attempted intimidation of labor leaders. The comings and goings of military buses, and the presence of national guard troops in combat fatigues carrying their M-16 rifles became commonplace. For nearly one month, Puerto Rico lived under an undeclared state of siege.

In addition, the propoganda offensive stepped up its pace. The pages of Vocero and Nuevo Día were full of alleged threats and "terrorist" conspiracies. Every fight took on the appearance in the press of a "subversive commando", every crime was the work of "extremists." The height of this foolishness was reached when a mafiosa was found carrying a submachine gun. The press concluded that the weapon was from a cargo of such

weapons being sent to the "terrorists", and that it (the weapon) was identical to weapons used by Palestinian commandos at the Olympic Games in Munich.

Before the colonialist howl about "subversive conspiracies", the only "terrorist" acts were when a few people attacked members of the national guard without claiming their purpose. It is important to state that none of the clandestine organizations that we operate in Puerto Rico took any action that would obstruct the Games. Why is that?

Although we can't speak for all clandestine organizations, it would be fair to say that the reason no operations were carried out during the Games applies to all. The strategy of popular war is based on the necessity to unite the people around anti-imperialist objectives and national liberation. To disrupt a sports event would not in any way advance our strategic objective. Although we are often accused of "militarism" our organization regards military operations as being always subordinate to clearly supportable political criterion and necessities. Mao would say, "Politics in command of the gun."

The Third of July

The Third of July was the first anniversary of the revolutionary taking of the Chilean consulate by Nydia Cuevas and Pablo Marcano.

The daring operation that these young patriots carried out shook the conscience of an independence movement debilitated by years of reformism and legalism.

Unfortunately, the jailing and exile of these comrades has not resulted in a unified movement for their liberation. Orphans of po-

DOCUMENTS

litical support, they remain increasingly isolated from the memory of an oppressed people that urgently needs revolutionaries like them to emulate. In that sense, it was encouraging to see the Liga Socialista picket line in commemoration of the taking of the consulate, and the support demonstrated for all prisoners of war in the unified activities on the 4th of July.

We must remember the words of Nydia and Pablo as they considered the possibility of an exchange of the four national Compañeros for north american spies held prisoner in Cuba.

"This exchange, far from being an easy way out for our freedom movement, or the act of good faith that it appears, represents a weakness or recognition of the incapacity of that movement. Until the time when we can continue proudly in front of the working class and the marginal sectors in Puerto Rico as their representatives, when in practice (in spite of popular support) we have been incapable of rescuing and vindicating those who with their sacrifice nourish and give meaning to our struggle."

It is precisely in raising the banner of unconditional liberation of all political prisoners and converting that struggle into a revolutionary one that the independence movement can earn the role of our peoples vanguard.

The Fourth of July

For us the act of greatest significance during the Games was the Act of National Reaffirmation on the Fourth of July. The march and mass gathering was organized by the Committee of National Affirmation, composed of the National

Committee for Liberty for the Nationalist Prisoners, the Soto-Rosado Committee Against Repression, and the National Committee to Support Vieques. The National Committee of National Affirmation received, furthermore, the backing of 16 political organizations, labor unions among others.

This act of unity and anti-imperialism was carried out in spite of the PIP leadership's indifference and sabotage by PSP's leadership. PIP leadership's attitude did not surprise us. They have not participated in united activities with the rest of the independence movement in recent years.

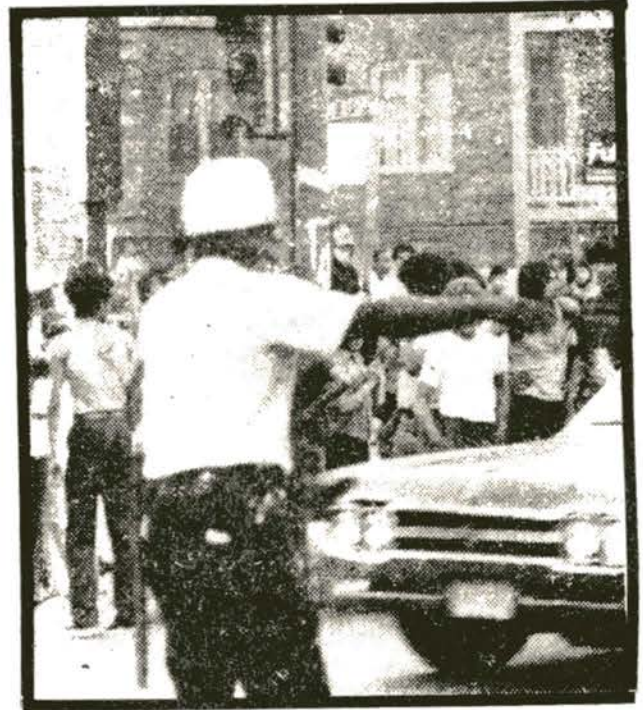
However, it is important to point out that PIP allowed its followers to participate in the demonstration on their own. Many did so.

What is neither understandable nor justifiable is PSP leadership's position. It is well known that Juan Mari Bras prohibited his party's followers from participating in the 4th of July unity march, using as an excuse that PSP does not recognize the Vieques Committee nor the Soto-Rosado Committee as "fronts of the struggle."

This openly sectarian attitude of PSP's leadership was soon repudiated by the PSP's followers. Many of PSP members participated in the July 4th unity action. This situation where ever larger sectors of the PSP bolt party discipline is undeniably symptomatic of the process of disintegration facing PSP since the 1976 elections. On the other hand, it demonstrates that no matter what organization they are in, honest revolutionaries are committed only to revolutionary principles and not parties or leaders that pose as a "vanguard" with sectarian positions contradicting revolutionary principles.

To our understanding, if the leadership of PSP persists in their sectarian posture and continue blindly toward colonial elections, the inevitable result will be their disappearance as a political force, or in the worst case, ending up as a counter-revolutionary group.

ONLY PEOPLE'S WAR WILL SAVE THE PEOPLE!



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Puerto Rican people for Human Rights with repression and terror. This war is waged on the Mexican-U.S. border in response to the National Liberation Struggle of the Mexican people, and the struggle of Chicano-Mejicano people through out the South west. Hundreds of Mexican people are murdered on the border where the Klu Klux Klan, under the tuteledge of the Immigration and Naturalization Dept., shoot to kill. This reign of terror gets implemented through the forced deportation of 1 million Mexican people per year.

This strategy of counter-insurgency on the part of the government to assassinate the leadership of the Puerto Rican, Black, Chicano-Mejicano, and Native American Liberation Movements, and to disrupt, discredit, and destroy organized resistance, has also operated through the course of organizing for the Human Rights Campaign. In New York, 2 Puerto Rican Independistas were injured when a hit and run" driver crashed into the park bench they were sitting on, and the build-

ding in which people will be housed during the Moratorium is visited daily by the city inspectors, who have now issued building code violations totaling \$3,000. It has been explicitly stated by the city that this is in response to the Moratorium. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the FBI is doing an investigation into the finances of a community organization that has been participating in the Moratorium, and their finances have suddenly been cut off. En El Paso, Texas, 15 people were arrested by the INS for postering in preparation for the Human Rights Campaign, and in Chicago posters for the Moratorium have consistantly been torn down, and people have been harrassed and followed by unmarked police cars.

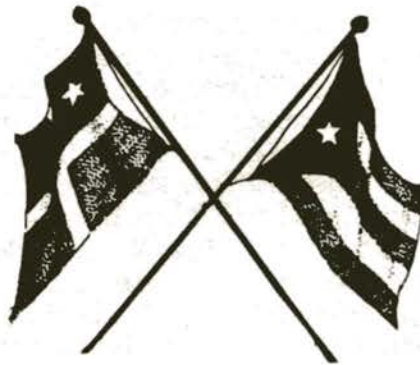
These are not isolated incidents of police brutality, or repression, but reflect the systematic terror being waged against the National Liberation Movements in the U.S., acts of war on the part of the government, who understands that the struggle for Human Rights, for Independence, and freedom, is in fundamental contradiction to its existence.

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unity. The PSP and other forces put forward free association or independence as the resolution to the colonial domination of Puerto Rico. The LSP withdrew from the preparations for the Conference and from the Conference itself on the grounds that it has been a principle of Puerto Rican nationalism since Simon de Bolivar that total independence is the only answer to imperial domination. In addition, the LSP condemned the hypocrisy of the Mexican government, which puts itself forward as a supporter of the struggle for independence as it arrests, tortures and jails hundreds of Mexican revolutionaries. The struggle waged by the LSP to expose the true nature of the Conference resulted in 40 participating groups and individuals (out of 140) withdrawing their support.



Another sharp example of the developing political direction of the independence movement are the struggles that took place in preparation for this year's July 4th activities. Many groups had joined together in a coalition centered around the demand to free the four Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners-of-war. The Soto-Rosado Committee (a broad, independent left grouping which has been agitating and organizing around the police murders of Carlos Soto-Arrivi and Arnaldo Dario Rosado, two young independentistas who were set up and murdered by the police on July 25, 1978) and the Vieques Support Committee came to the coalition to argue that it include demands supporting the struggle of the people of Vieques against the US Navy, and demanding that the truth about the murders be brought to light. The PSP attacked the demands, and attempted to discredit the



two groups by arguing that they were not real organizations but merely single-issue committees. The PSP was soundly defeated in the struggle, and were forced to withdraw from the coalition. They joined with the PIP incalling for a boycott of the July 4th demonstrations.

On July 3, the LSP held a successful rally commemorating the first anniversary of the seizure of the Chilean Consulate by Nydia Este Cuevas and Pablo Marcano Garcia. The next day, between 2,000 and 10,000 people participated in a militant demonstration calling for the freedom of all Puerto Rican prisoners-of-war, US Navy-- Out of Vieques, and justice for Soto-Rosado. The tremendous demonstration took place despite the public boycott by the PSP and the PIP. (It is difficult to get a more exact crowd estimate because of the intense political struggle surrounding the event).

The emergence of groups like the Vieques Support Committee and the Soto-Rosado Committee, unaffiliated organizations based in the revolutionary struggle for independence, poses a great threat to the PSP. The actions of the armed clandestine movement have broken the back of revisionism within the independence struggle; these organizations are the example in practice of the class struggle that is taking place within the independence movement.

It is important for us to understand that the work of the rearguard, and particularly of the MLN (Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional), and of the New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence and Socialism, has had a major impact in helping to create the political conditions in which these developments could take place. The Puerto Rican newspaper El Mundo carried a half-page

article on the demonstrations organized by the New Movement and by the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War in Pleasanton, California (where Nydia Este Cuevas is imprisoned); Danbury, Connecticut (where Pablo Marcano Garcia was held until July 2, when he was secretly transferred to Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary to take him away from his public support); Chicago, Illinois and Leavenworth, Kansas (where Irvin Flores and Oscar Collazo are imprisoned). El Mundo also printed a July 4th message from Nydia and Pablo, enabling them to speak directly to their people. Many newspapers on the island carried articles about the Leavenworth demonstration, organized by the Kansas City chapter of the New Movement.

The ongoing work of the MLN to build the revolutionary struggle for independence and socialism within the rearguard, and the work of the New Movement in building solidarity with that struggle within the colonizing country, has built the political and material solidarity with the revolutionary forces in Puerto Rico that has aided the LSP in its struggle to take its place as the ideological center of the struggle for independence and socialism.

The impact that that work has had clarifies the strategic significance of the Puerto Rican national liberation struggle. Puerto Ricans have a particular relationship to US imperialism because of the existence of the rearguard-- 2 1/2 million Puerto Rican people who live within the borders of the US. Because of this, and because of the strategic unity that is being built between the Puerto Rican national liberation struggle and the struggles of Chicano/Mexicano people and Mexican people, advances in the development of people's war in Puerto Rico reverberate throughout the home base of US imperialism.

We can also see this in the response of imperialism to the heightening struggle. It is significant that, in the same week as *Forbes* and *Fortune* appear, the *New York Times* publishes a lead editorial arguing that statehood can only come about through the support and participation of the masses of Puerto Rican people. At the same time, police



terror against the Puerto Rican community in the US, and state attacks on the leadership of the rearguard struggle are heightening. US imperialism understands perfectly the necessity to try to crush the struggle of the Puerto Rican people on the island and within US borders to insure the smooth success of the 1980 elections. The resistance of the Puerto Rican people will defeat the imperialist's plans.

To understand the importance and the level of the Puerto Rican national liberation struggle is to understand the critical necessity of organizing anti-imperialist solidarity within the colonizer. The victory of people's war in Puerto Rico will be a decisive political and military defeat for US imperialism. A free and socialist Puerto Rico will be a bridgehead of revolution for all of Latin America; and it will have a profound

impact on all revolutionary struggles within US borders, particularly on the struggles of Black, Chicano/Mexicano and Native American peoples for liberation. A solidarity movement within the oppressor nation, under revolutionary Puerto Rican leadership, makes an important contribution to that victory.

This defines the need to build the New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence and Socialism. The revolutionary leadership of the armed clandestine movement, and of the LSP and the MLN defines its strategic direction. We ask you to join us in this effort.



TOWARD PEOPLE'S WAR

A new 104 page book, Toward People's War for Independence and Socialism in Puerto Rico: In Defense of Armed Struggle, has been produced and is being distributed by our Committee. The book contains speeches and articles by leading forces in the revolutionary public Independence movement as well as statements and communiques from the armed clandestine organizations. The cost of the book is \$2.50 plus 10% for postage.

For a copy of the book, or for more information about our organization, you can contact us at the Chicago address on the masthead; or at P.O. Box 343, Times P Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217; or at 1005 Market Street, #207, San Francisco, CA.



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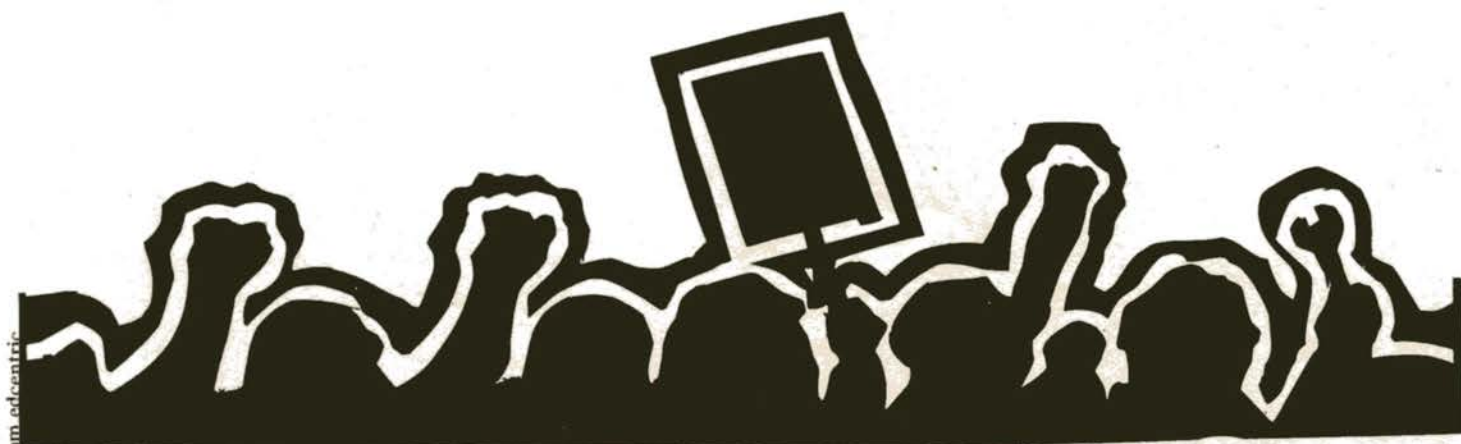
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Principles of Unity

1. We give unconditional support to the Puerto Rican Independence Movement in its struggle for independence and socialism. We stand in revolutionary anti-imperialist solidarity with the political/military front of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement which is leading the struggle for independence. We recognize and support the leading role of clandestine organizations in the waging of armed struggle and the development of a National Liberation Front. These organizations provide political direction for the entire Puerto Rican movement and also define the strategy and tasks of the solidarity movement. We take our leadership directly from the revolutionary Puerto Rican forces in the U.S.
2. National liberation struggles are leading in the destruction of U.S imperialism around the world. Within the current borders of the U.S. it is the struggle of Black, Puerto Rican, Native American, and Chicano/Mexicano peoples that are leading in the struggle against imperialism.
3. U.S. imperialism is one system inside and outside the current borders of the U.S. Within the U.S. oppressor nation, revolutionary proletarian internationalism must involve concrete support for the national liberation struggles and movements of oppressed nations against imperialism and the active fight against white supremacy which has historically led the white working class to ally with imperialism.
4. Political support for national liberation requires concrete material support, must mean concrete material support. We commit ourselves to concrete material support for the Puerto Rican Independence Movement according to the needs and the timetable of that movement.
5. Freedom for and solidarity with all Puerto Rican political prisoners and Prisoners of War. Free the Four Nationlists, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Oscar Collazo, and Irving Flores, and also Nydia Ester Cuevas, Pablo Marcano, and William Guilleremo Morales.

Interim Committee for a New Puerto Rican Solidarity Movement

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2403 W. North Ave. Chicago, IL

July, 1978