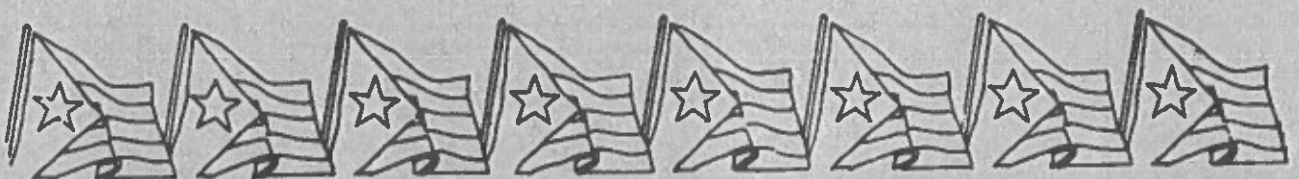


DECLARATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY REGARDING THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO

SINCE ITS INCEPTION IN 1898 AS A RESULT OF THE MILITARY SEIZURE OF THE SOVEREIGN NATION OF PUERTO RICO, THE U.S. PRESENCE ON THE ISLAND HAS HAD AS ITS BASIS THE LIQUIDATION OF THE PUERTO RICAN NATIONAL REALITY. TOWARDS THIS END, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS REDEFINED EVERY MECHANISM AT ITS DISPOSAL. TO FACILITATE THIS BARBARIC PROPOSITION THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS CONVERTED THE INSTITUTIONS OF EDUCATION AND MEDICINE INTO GENOCIDAL TOOLS TO BE USED AGAINST OUR PEOPLE. THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR NATURAL ECONOMY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PARASITIC ONE HAS RESULTED IN A VIRTUAL DIASPORA FOR THE PUERTO RICAN NATION. THIS TOGETHER WITH BRUTAL AND NAKED AGGRESSION AGAINST THOSE WHO HAVE MAINTAINED THAT THE ENEMY OF THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE IS U.S. IMPERIALISM MUST CLEARLY ILLUSTRATE THAT THERE EXISTS A WELL-ORCHESTRATED PLAN OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE.



DECLARATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY REGARDING THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE
AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDUCATION: INSTRUMENT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL CULTURE	Page 1
FORCED EMIGRATION: DISPERSION OF THE PUERTO RICAN NATION	Page 2
PUBLIC HEALTH: TOOL FOR THE DECIMATION OF THE PUERTO RICAN NATION	Page 3
REPRESSION: PHYSICAL DESTRUCTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT AND THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE	Page 4
CONCLUSION	Page 7

EDUCATION: INSTRUMENT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL CULTURE

The educational system in Puerto Rico has been a weapon of the colonizer to destroy the culture and to obscure Puerto Rico's history, and to implant the history of the dominating power. The systematic nature of this plan finds its clearest expression in the following statement by U.S. citizen Victor S. Clark, President of Puerto Rico's Board of Education, in a report to the island's military governor in 1898:

"If the schools are made American and the teachers and students are inspired with the American spirit . . . the island will become in its sympathies, views and attitude towards government essentially American. The Puerto Ricans are as yet passive and plastic . . . Their ideals are in our hands to create and to mold."

The disdain for Puerto Rican culture and the intention to substitute a bastardized culture which would insure tranquillity, stability and a colonized order on the island became the guiding principle of education in Puerto Rico for the next 50 years.

This policy of cultural genocide found its most glaring example in the abolition of Spanish as the language of instruction in a Spanish-speaking country, and the attempt to substitute English as the language of education, commerce and the courts. The colonial program also revolved around the promotion of U.S. cultural activities, especially the celebration of holidays traditional to the U.S. but with no basis within Puerto Rican national reality and culture.

The U.S. acknowledged its failure to eradicate the Spanish language on the island in administrative reforms in 1948 which restored the use of Spanish in the schools. But education to this day has as its basis the inculcation of the colonizers' view of Puerto Rico. History books continue to present this distorted image of the country: references to national heroes and patriots are omitted, the "smallness" of Puerto Rico is emphasized; "history" begins with the invasion of 1898, and "success" is equated with powerful North American society and its "vendepatria" compatriots on the island (those who sell out their nation).

Dr. Aida Negron de Martilla, Puerto Rican educator, summed up this education for Americanization in 1972:

"The 'careful' selection of reading material. . .the promotion of secondary-level student organizations—Civil Air Patrol, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls . . .all the curriculum content has been designed to create in Puerto Ricans a sense of total identification with the metropolis . . .

Realizing that in order to destroy the Puerto Rican national reality, it is necessary first to destroy all centers of cultural and intellectual resistance, the U.S. government has directed the colonial apparatus to destroy two pillars of Puerto Rican national consciousness. In the 1970's, as a result of the 1971 student strike in which the students seized the University and built barricades all around San Juan, the government split up the University of Puerto Rico into 9 scattered campuses to liquidate the base in San Juan of student resistance to colonialism. Now the government has targetted for destruction the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, which since 1956 has been in the forefront of preserving and enhancing Puerto Rican art, literature and culture. The government has mandated a halt in all funding for this independent cultural center and its absorption into a single government agency of arts, recreation and sports.

This scheme for the destruction of Puerto Rico's culture designed by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial counterparts is a central goal in this period, in order to exercise hegemony over every aspect of Puerto Rican life. They understand that within the seed of Puerto Rican culture lies the flower of Puerto Rico's liberation.

FORCED EMIGRATION: DISPERSION OF THE PUERTO RICAN NATION

One of the most devastating impacts of the U.S. efforts to liquidate the Puerto Rican national reality has been the forced dispersal or emigration of over 2/5 of the Puerto Rican people into the urban centers of the colonizing power.

Under the pretext that Puerto Rico was too 'overcrowded' to sustain its own population, the government promoted emigration of Puerto Ricans from their homeland—with a population density of 62 inhabitants per square mile—to the barrios of New York—with 617 people per square mile. This supposed concern for the crowding of the Puerto Rican population did not prevent the U.S. from taking 13% of Puerto Rico's arable land for use as military bases. It becomes clear that the migration was not in fact based on any concern for the welfare of the Puerto Rican people, but on interests of the U.S.

In the period immediately following World War II, due to the failure of several economic projects instituted by the colonial government in Puerto Rico, and to the simultaneous reemergence of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party as an important force; the government seized upon forced emigration and depopulation as a safety valve in order to forestall a potentially revolutionary situation on the island. This plan was carried out without the least concern for the well being of the emigrants, who were seen as nothing more than human cargo to be shipped to the metropolis. Between 1950 and 1970, 615,000 emigrated to the U.S., while at the same time, over 275,000 Cuban exiles and North Americans were being implanted into the island's population to serve as a counter-revolutionary force.

If this casting out of 2/5 of the population were not enough, the colonial government's total lack of concern for the emigrated population continued to manifest itself in the infra-human conditions in which our people were forced to exist. In the cities of the U.S. our people lived in housing not fit for human habitation, while on the agribusiness plantations of the Atlantic seaboard Puerto Ricans toiled in a semi-feudal state.

These conditions were compounded by racist and national-chauvinist practices aimed at ridiculing the language, customs and values of the emigrants. The purpose of this was to create a permanent underclass of the Puerto Rican people. One need only examine the reality in which Puerto Rican people exist today to understand how well this plan was executed. Puerto Rican people, according to a recent government study, **PUERTO RICANS ON THE MAINLAND: AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE**, are the "poorest of the poor." Puerto Ricans have the lowest educational attainment of any group; Puerto Ricans have the highest drug addiction rate, highest mental illness, highest alcoholism rate; and Puerto Rican women have the highest rate of sterilization of any group in the U.S.

This is the legacy of colonialism for Puerto Ricans in the U.S. On the island the plans for the complete depopulation continue, as manifested in the projections of the 2020 Project, which foresees the conversion of the island into 11 large military-industrial parks. The seizure of our homeland, the destruction of our national economy and the forcing of our people to the U.S. mainland to serve as a permanent underclass for North American society are the results of U.S. colonialism in Puerto Rico. U.S. colonialism in Puerto Rico is genocide.

PUBLIC HEALTH: TOOL FOR THE DECIMATION OF THE PUERTO RICAN NATION

To enforce its colonial domination, the U.S. has turned every aspect of its supposedly "humanitarian" efforts in Puerto Rico into an assault on the Puerto Rican people. In 1932, Pedro Albizu Campos made this process clear in a "Circular to All the Powers" prepared by the Nationalist Party:

"When the number of hospitals increases . . . the epidemics of malaria, anemia, of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases with fatal effects also increase. For impartial observers, there exists no paradox. The American government repeats in Puerto Rico the method of extermination it put into effect in the continent against the indigenous race . . . The Hawaiian nation, which has been under the American empire approximately the same time as ours, is practically extinct already . . . Evidently the people who do not submit, if they fall under the North American empire, then under the protection of their flag, they fall in and die!"

This Circular exposed the particular case of medical experimentation in which physicians from the Rockefeller Institute, established under the auspices of U.S. "Public Health" efforts at Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan, were exposed to be engaged in inoculating patients with cancer and viral diseases. Albizu presented documentary evidence, in the form of a letter to a colleague from a Dr. Cornelius P. Rhodes connected with the project. Rhodes said:

"It would be ideal (here) except for the Puerto Ricans— they are beyond doubt the dirtiest, laziest, most degenerate and thievish race of men ever to inhabit the sphere . . . what the island needs is not public health but a tidal wave or something to totally exterminate the population. It might then be usable. I have done my best to hasten the extermination by killing off eight and transplanting cancer into several more."

A recent revelation indicated that evidence exists to prove that Dr. Rhodes killed as many as 15 people. This case is no aberration. The central thrust of U.S. "Public Health" efforts in Puerto Rico since the 1920's has been massive sterilization of Puerto Rican women and men. The San Juan Star reported in 1975: "On an international scale, Puerto Rico is the world leader in female sterilization." The percentage of Puerto Rican women of childbearing age who have been sterilized is the highest in the world— over 40% and still climbing—up from 33% in 1974. In addition, over 25% of Puerto Rican men have been sterilized. In 1949, 18% of hospital births were followed by sterilization; today, the percentage is even higher. It is so common that it is known simply as "La operacion." As a consequence, Puerto Rico's birth rate dropped 36% from 1941 to 1970. Sterilization was initiated in the 1930's during a period of Nationalist struggle and institutionalized in the post-World War II period of renewed resistance. In 1947, 7% of Puerto Rican women had been sterilized; by 1954, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the percentage had more than doubled to 17.5%. Most recently, 25 free sterilization clinics, each capable of a thousand sterilizations a month, were opened in 1974 and 1975.

At the same time, Puerto Rican women have been guinea pigs for other forms of contraception, especially in the early development of the oral contraceptive pill, Enovid. And high rates of sterilization and other medical problems are recorded among Puerto Rican workers in U.S.-owned petrochemical and pharmaceutical operations in Puerto Rico, which operate without occupational health and safety or environmental protection controls, despoiling Puerto Rico's land and waters as well.

What is more, the same genocidal levels of sterilization hold true for Puerto Rican women in the U.S. In the most recent development, Dr. Antonio Silva, former head of the so-called Family Planning Association of the island, who oversaw a 30% expansion of already-accelerated sterilization in 1975 with special federal funds, has been appointed Director of Obstetrics and Gynecology at New York's Lincoln Hospital, the main health service in the Puerto Rican community in the South Bronx.

This is the benefit which North American society has bestowed upon the Puerto Rican people—a health service which assures the complete eradication of the Puerto Rican nationality.

REPRESSION: PHYSICAL DESTRUCTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT AND THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE

U.S. imperialism, as we have stated, exercises absolute control over the principal aspects of the political, economic and cultural life of the Puerto Ricans. In the face of this aggression, many thousands of patriots have struggled for generations to free their homeland. To suppress this struggle and to terrorize the Puerto Rican people, the repressive forces of the U.S. and the colonial regime have applied a campaign of naked repression, murdering hundreds of patriots and imprisoning and persecuting thousands. This has been paralleled by brutal attacks by the police on Puerto Rican communities in the U.S. as well as on the island, in an effort to crush resistance and to prevent the development of a radical independentist base among the Puerto Rican people.

The record of repression of the independence movement has been written in blood, beginning with the invasion and two years of military government needed to suppress guerrilla struggle against the invaders. The list includes the massacres of Rio Piedras in 1935 and of Ponce in 1937, when 20 independentistas were killed and 200 wounded by police. The rally was demanding freedom for Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio Corretjer and other Nationalist Party leaders imprisoned in the U.S. on charges of seditious conspiracy. The repression continues through the years, with the summary execution at police headquarters in San Juan of independentistas Elias Beauchamp and Hiram Rosado; the disappearance of the corpse of patriot Angel Esteban Antongiorgi; in the torture and psychological attacks against Puerto Ricans imprisoned in the U.S. for refusing obligatory U.S. military service in WWII and Korea; the enactment in 1948 of the "Law of the Muzzle," which made any advocacy of independence a crime against the U.S.; the mass arrests of Nationalist Party cadres and other independentistas in the wake of the Jayuya Rebellion of 1950, in which many patriots were killed or wounded by police and National Guard forces, and in which the civilian population of Puerto Rican towns was strafed and bombed by the U.S. Air Force; in the medical executions by their yankee jailers of Albizu Campos and later of Andres Figueroa Cordero, one of the Five Puerto Rican Nationalists imprisoned for a combined total of over 125 years for their defense of their homeland in the 1950's, on charges which again included sedition against the U.S. government.

MASSACRED

MASACRE DEL CAPITOLIO (1933)

Manuel Rafael Suarez Diaz
several injured

MASACRE DE RIO PIEDRAS (1935)

Ramon S. Pagan, Secretary of the Nationalist Party
Jose Santiago Barea
Pepito Santiago
Pedro Quinones
Eduardo Rodriguez
Dionisio Pearson

MASACRE DEL CUÁRTEL (1935)

Elias Beauchamp
Hiram Rosado

MASACRE DE PONCE (1937)

Georgina Velez (7 years old) and 20 other children, women and men killed, while 150 were injured.

MASACRE DE CERRO MARAVILLA (1978)

Carlos Soto Arrivi (18 years old)
Arnaldo Dario Rosado (23 years old)

ASSASSINATED

1970 Antonia Martinez (21 years old)
1975 Angel Charbonier
1975 Eddie Ramon
1976 Santiago Mari Pesquera
1977 Juan Rafael Caballero
1979 Carlos Muniz Varela
1979 Angel Rodriguez Cristobal
1980 Jose Adorno Maldonado
1980 Jorge Zayas Candal

EXILED

Dominga Cruz Beceril
Reinaldo Trillas
Laura Meneses
Humberto Pagan
Juan Juarbe y Juarbe

In the current period of growth of the independence struggle in the 1960's and 70's, the bloody list includes murder of activists in U.S. jails, like Young Lords Party member Julio Roldan and Tito Perez in New York and Manuel Ramos in Chicago; the frame-up incarcerations of Carlos Feliciano and Eduardo Cruz for pro-independence bombings in the U.S.; the murder of student Antonia Martinez in Rio Piedras by police attacking anti-ROTC protests; the killing of Angel Charbonier and Eddie Ramos in Mayaguez by a bombing carried out by right-wing terrorists organized by the FBI and CIA; the lengthy imprisonment of Martin Sostre for his activities in support of Black and Puerto Rican liberation in New York State; the disappearance of Lcdo. Julio Pinto Gandia; the frame-up and exile of Humberto Pagan, a leader of the 1971 student strike at the University of Puerto Rico; the arrest of Juan Antonio Corretjer, Consuelo Lee Corretjer and the entire Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist League in 1971 on weapons charges, which dragged on for nearly a decade before the last proceedings were dropped against Dona Consuelo Lee de Corretjer; the assassination of Santiago Mari Pesquera, son of PSP leader Juan Mari Bras; the kidnapping, torture and murder of Teamster organizer and independence activist Juan Rafael Caballero by a death squad within the colonial police; the sequestering of 14 Puerto Rican and Chicano/Mexicano activists and other Latin Americans by federal Grand Juries "investigating" the FALN and the entire independence movement in the U.S. in 1977. Today U.S. Grand Juries operating in Puerto Rico are part of a further wave of repression, incarcerating two independentistas, Carlos Rosario Pantojas, and Carlos Noya of the Puerto Rican Socialist League for refusing to collaborate with their witch hunt.

The Grand Jury is only one aspect of the current wave of repression, which is directed expressly at isolating and destroying the revolutionary independentist forces who stand in the way of U.S. efforts to further "rationalize" the status of Puerto Rico in order to deal with the current political and economic crisis of the Commonwealth. This period was initiated immediately on the heels of a United Nations' condemnation of U.S. repression of the independence movement. On July 25, 1978 colonial police entrapped and executed at Cerro Maravilla two young independentistas, Carlos Soto Arrivi and Arnaldo Dario Rosado, through the efforts of a police agent, informer and provocateur named Gonzalez Malave. Testimony by a taxi driver at the scene, and also by Lieutenant Julio Andrades, one of the police officers involved in the shooting has made it clear that this was a cold-blooded murder carried out under the direct instructions of the pro-statehood governor Carlos Romero Barcelo and subsequently covered up by a white-wash investigation by President Carter's Administration. Gonzales Malave was also involved in this same period with the arrest of eight other independentistas whom he accused of participation in an armed

**KILLED IN COMBAT AGAINST
U.S. COLONIALISM, 1950**

Heriberto Castro
 Carlos Irizarry
 Raimundo Diaz Pacheco
 Julio Colon Feliciano
 Antonio Gonzalez
 Antonio Ramos
 Agustin Quinones
 Griselio Torresola
 Gregorio Hernandez
 Domingo Hiraldo
 Roberto Acevedo
 Manuel Torres Medina
 Arturo Ortiz
 Jose Ramos
 Guillermo Gonzalez Ubides
 Hipolito Miranda Diaz
 and others

MEDICAL ASSASSINATION

Pedro Albizu Campos
 Andres Figueroa Cordero

**IMPRISONED FOR REFUSAL
TO SERVE IN U.S. ARMED FORCES**

World War I
 Florencio Romero
 World War II
 Ramon Medina Ramirez
 Rafael Lopez Rosa
 Julio de Santiago
 Paulino E. Castro
 Roberto Acevedo
 Cesar Torres
 Amauri Ruiz
 Jesus Siaca Pacheco
 Ernesto Concepcion de Gracia
 and others Korean War
 and others

clandestine formation. Two of these, Guillermo Sagara and Ramon Rosado, are still in jail, facing weapons charges.

At the same time, Nydia Esther Cuevas and Pablo Marcano were arrested and tried for their takeover of the Chilean Consulate in San Juan and sentenced to long terms in U.S. prisons. Another captured independence fighter, William Guillermo Morales, who had taken a stance as a Prisoner of War for the national liberation of Puerto Rico, escaped from captivity in the U.S., despite medical mistreatment and the loss of fingers of both hands in the unexplained explosion in a Queens, New York apartment which led to his capture.

In May, 1979, 21 independentistas were arrested by U.S. Navy Military Police for protesting the genocidal U.S. Navy presence in Vieques, an inhabited island 75% of whose land is occupied by naval bases and whose waters are used for bombing practice and maneuvers. One of these 21, Angel Rodriguez Cristobal, was singled out for brutality from the first. This leader of the Puerto Rican Socialist League, who had taken a stance as Prisoner of War, was found hanged to death in his isolation cell in Tallahassee Federal Prison in Florida on November 11, 1979. Physical evidence of blood in his cell and a gash over his eye, as well as the statements of other prisoners, make it clear that he was executed after a struggle. But Angel's decisive stance of refusing to recognize the jurisdiction of U.S. courts and of declaring himself a Prisoner of War, the position which brought down the government's murderous attacks, has also immortalized him. Subsequently, many of the other Vieques defendants took a similar position and served prison terms in exile in the U.S. The Vieques struggle continues and remains an arena of U.S. colonial repression. The current Grand Jury in Puerto Rico is investigating the attack on the Navy at Sabana Seca by three armed clandestine organizations, the Fuerzas Armadas de Resistencia Popular (FARP), the Ejercito Popular Boricua (EPB-also known as Macheteros), and the Organizacion de Voluntarios Para la Revolucion Puertorriquena (OVRP). At least two people on an FBI hit list of 25 "suspects" in this attack have been found murdered execution-style, Jose Adorno Maldonado and Jorge Zayas Candal. Over 400 people have been interrogated and persecuted in the FBI dragnet in Puerto Rico, and the repression continues.

The fundamental challenge to this repression has been made by the Eleven Puerto Rican Prisoners of War, accused of being members of the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (FALN), combatants for Puerto Rican independence who were captured in Evanston, Illinois on April 4, 1980, and who have refused to recognize U.S. jurisdiction over them. Instead they have demanded their right under international law, as anti-colonial freedom fighters, to be tried by an international tribunal or released. (See PETITION TO THE U.N. ON PRISONER OF WAR STATUS)

Korean War

Luis Manuel O'Neill
Alejandro Cartillo Cruz Alícea
Reinaldo Trillas
Luis Medina Maisonve
Rafael Cancel Miranda
Antonio Filardi Guzman
Gabriel Parrilla
and others

ASSASSINATED IN VIETNAM BY U.S. ARMY
Aramis Gonzalez Perez

Vietnam War

Sixto Alberto
Raul Grillasca
Anselmo Rosa
Gabriel Mesquida
Antonio Anibal Rivera
Rafael Rivera Rosa
and others

DISAPPEARED
Alberto de Jesus
Luis Colon Osorio

JAILED FOR 25 YEARS OR MORE

Lolita Lebron
Rafael Cancel Miranda
Irving Flores
Andres Figueroa Cordero
Oscar Collazo (29 years)

PERSECUTED AND HARASSED
The following is a partial list of 23 independentistas who are suspected of the attack, at Sabana Seca in December, 1979:
*The entire membership of the Liga Socialista Puertorriquena (L.S.P.)
*Juan Antonio Corretjer, Secretary-General of the L.S.P.
*The clandestine Revolutionary Workers Committee
*Luis Angel Torres, Secretary-General of the Movimiento Popular Socialista
*Carlos Noya, member L.S.P.
*Ricardo Ricarte, member L.S.P.

Police repression in Puerto Rico and in Puerto Rican communities in the U.S. is not restricted to independentistas but has steadily increased against the people in general, in a parallel attempt to terrorize the population. The attacks on Puerto Rican and other Third World communities have been part of a strategy outlined by the Trilateral Commission of U.S., Western European and Japanese imperialist policy-makers, who outlined in the book **CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY**, the basis of developing a fascist order in the U.S. directed against the Third World peoples within U.S. borders, whose human rights struggles are judged to represent an "excess of democracy" and a threat to imperialist stability. Police terror against these communities is part of an attempt to effectuate the bantustanization of a population deemed marginal, transferring them out of the central cities, where they pose a challenge to the security of the power structures of industry and finance, into suburban camps in the manner of cities in Europe and the Third World. The cases of Rafael Cruz and Julio Osorio in Chicago, murdered by police in an attack on the Puerto Rican Day festivities in 1977; of Luis Baez, shot 25 times by New York police; and of the two Puerto Rican men shot by an off-duty policeman in New York because he "thought they were in the FALN," are only the tip of the iceberg. Similarly in Puerto Rico, cases like that of Dona Adolfinia Villanueva, who was killed, and her husband, Don Augustin Carrasquillo, gravely wounded by police carrying out an eviction, are only too common.

PRESENTLY INCARCERATED

Prisoners of War (P.O.W.)

Carmen Valentin
Alicia Rodriguez
Haydee Torres
Lucy Rodriguez
Dylcia Pagan
Dick Jimenez
Luis Rosa

Carlos Torres
Adolfo Matos
Elizam Escobar
Alfredo Mendez
Political Prisoners
Nydia Cuevas
Pablo Marciano
Carlos Pantojas
Carlos Noya

CONCLUSION

Article II of the Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 9, 1948 states that genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group:

- A. Killing members of the group;
- B. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- C. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- D. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.

The record of U.S. imperialism in regard to Puerto Rico is clear. The facts which we have cited, such as the forced emigration of 2/5 of the population, the sterilization of 40% of Puerto Rican women and 1/4 of the men, the jailing and murders of hundreds of independentistas and police terror against the community at large, show that the U.S.—not only in the juridical definition, but in fact—is waging a genocidal war against the Puerto Rican people to enforce its illegal colonial domination of our homeland. We call upon the international community to render judgement on our claim.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

MOVIMIENTO DE LIBERACION NACIONAL: Box 233, 2520 N. Lincoln, Chicago, IL 60614
LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENA: Aptdo. 283, Guaynabo, Puerto Rico 00657
NEW MOVEMENT IN SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE: Box 295, 2520 N. Lincoln, Chicago, IL 60614