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COMMITTEE PRINT

THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTIONARY  
WORKERS ORGANIZATION

A STAFF STUDY

PREPARED BY THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS  
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RESOLUTION

*Resolved*, That the staff study titled, "The Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization," be printed and made public.


JAMES O. EASTLAND, *Chairman*.

Approved: March 10, 1976.

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## FOREWORD

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Acts of terrorism and civil disobedience within the United States, designed to gain attention and support for the Puerto Rican independence movement, have increased in recent years.

Testimony taken by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on July 30, 1975, established that Communist Cuba has taken an active role in support of Puerto Rican independence. During its continuing investigation of Puerto Rican terrorism, the subcommittee has learned that the Democratic Peoples Republic of China has taken an active interest in the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization, an underground, revolutionary, pro-independence group operating in the United States.

This Staff Study traces the historical evolution of the PRRWO from a Chicago street gang to a Communist controlled organization, dedicated to the overthrow of the government of the United States, and to the independence of Puerto Rico. The study gives insights into one method, used by Communists, to infiltrate and subvert an organization. The study further indicates that the PRRWO engages in a broad range of political activities involving numerous organizations.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
*Chairman.*



# THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS ORGANIZATION

## INTRODUCTION

The Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization is an underground revolutionary group committed to the twin goals of creating a revolutionary Communist Party in the United States and achieving Puerto Rican independence. Evolving from a street gang in Chicago, the PRRWO developed a reputation as the foremost Maoist advocate among the organizations which comprise the Puerto Rican revolutionary movement in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

The leadership of the PRRWO is composed of movement veterans who advocate the use of revolutionary means to accomplish the overthrow of the capitalist form of government.

Their stated plans include the creation of a new Communist Party, independence for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the creation of a socialist society within the United States.

Prior to going underground in 1973, the PRRWO had an extensive and influential organization with representative branches in five states.

The last major appearance of the PRRWO was in July of 1972 at their First National Congress. The PRRWO adopted a new party platform at the Congress which "explained in detail the need for a multi-national Communist Party in the United States, (and) concluded that the PRRWO should build toward that (goal) by organizing Puerto Rican workers (while) at the same time working closely with three fraternal organizations (i.e. I Wor Kuen, Revolutionary Union, and the Black Workers Congress)."<sup>2</sup> Impetus for the adoption of the new platform was provided directly by Red China.<sup>3</sup>

The illegal activities of the PRRWO and its predecessor organizations have included bombing, extortion, kidnaping, criminal trespass, larceny, the carrying of concealed weapons, assault, and battery. These crimes were committed in the pursuit of a popular social issue whose social end was thought to justify illegal means. This precept directly contravenes the traditional concepts of nonviolent change which are basic to our system of government.

The following study of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization is divided into five chapters. Each chapter deals with one specific area of the PRRWO. Each chapter is subdivided, in format, into three areas because the PRRWO has passed through three distinct political phases: the Young Lords Organization, the Young Lords Party, and the PRRWO.

<sup>1</sup> *Guardian*, July 12, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 5.

<sup>3</sup> *The New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 6.





# PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS ORGANIZATION

## CHAPTER I—ORIGIN

The evolution of the PRRWO may be divided into four distinctive periods: the gang years (1959-1968), the Young Lords Organization (1968-1970), the Young Lords Party (1970-1972), and the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization (1972-present). Each of these periods is marked by distinctive changes in policy, leadership and organization.

The gang years commenced in 1959 with the formation of a street gang in Chicago, Illinois called the Young Lords. A thirteen year old boy named Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez joined with Orlando Davilla and five other youths to create the Young Lords.<sup>1</sup> According to Jose Jiminez:

In 1959 the Young Lords was a gang, a street gang on the North Side of Chicago in the area of Oldtown. It got together as probably being more or less for protection because it was primarily a white area and the Young Lords were Puerto Rican. Later on more and more Puerto Ricans came into the area as more and more of the racist whites moved out into another community which was closer to Oldtown. After a while they became a social club, they had parties for the benefit of raising money for sweaters and T-shirts. They had picnics, they had dinners for the families. . . .<sup>2</sup>

During the gang years the Young Lords were fighting with white gangs in the area over hangouts and turf. In 1964 Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez was elected president of the Young Lords, but his presidency was terminated in the Spring of 1964 when he was incarcerated. Released in 1965, Jiminez returned to the Young Lords. In 1966 Orlando Davilla assumed leadership of the organization. From Davilla's ascendancy in 1966 until January of 1968 the Young Lords faded as an organization until the only remnant was a coffeehouse, Uptight #2, which the Young Lords had opened in the Summer of 1967.<sup>3</sup>

In January of 1968 Jiminez again returned to reorganize the Young Lords. It was a year of transition for the Young Lords. Under Jiminez's guidance the Young Lords became actively involved in the community. Resorting to the above mentioned parties, picnics, and dinners; the Young Lords sought to create community awareness of existing social problems.

The transition from the Young Lords street gang to the Young Lords Organization occurred in 1968. The factors which account for this transition appear to be several. "Dennis Cunningham, one of several Movement lawyers in Chicago who have handled cases for the Lords . . . for several years, points to the Lords' early and continuing

<sup>1</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *The Black Panther*, June 7, 1969, p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 4.

affiliation with the Black Panthers as fundamental to their political development."<sup>4</sup> This thesis is partially substantiated by Hilda Vasquez Ignatin, a Young Lords member :

One of the things that taught YLO members that an attack on the root causes of their problems was first necessary, and second possible, was the development of relations with groups from other communities and parts of the country. . . . For example, in October YLO was invited to take part in a meeting with all Latin organizations and organizers in Chicago. . . . At the city meeting people from YLO met with other organizers and formed strong links with some of them. As a result a YLO member went to an International Conference in Canada. Through this broadening of contact, YLO became informed about what was happening in the rest of the country with other Latin groups who were engaged in struggle.<sup>5</sup>

Testimony taken by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee's Internal Security Subcommittee on February 12, 1971 from Mr. Thomas Edward Mosher indicates that "the first chapter of the Young Lords was organized with the help of Mrs. Ignatin."<sup>6</sup> The chairman of the Chicago Young Lords Organization, Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez, has claimed partial responsibility for the politicalization of the group, attributing the group's transition to the stimulating of his own sense of awareness acquired during his incarceration in 1964.<sup>7</sup> The truth of the matter is that each of these factors contributed in varying degrees to the Young Lords' transition.

The next significant event in the evolution of the Young Lords Organization was the creation of the New York branch. Whether the initiative to create the branch was initiated in Chicago or New York is not clear. Before becoming the New York branch, the YLO was known as the Pedro Albizu Campos Society.<sup>8</sup> According to Pablo "Yoruba" Guzman, the Young Lords Minister of Information, "We've been working underground in New York since January (1969) and we surfaced around July."<sup>9</sup> Another source indicates that Jose Martinez of the Chicago YLO suggested to Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez at the 1968 SDS Convention in Chicago that he be allowed to go to New York to organize a branch there.<sup>10</sup> Still another source indicates that members of the Pedro Albizu Campos Society and the YLO merged on June 7, 1969.<sup>11</sup> On July 26, 1969 the National Headquarters of the YLO in Chicago extended official recognition to the New York YLO as a state chapter.<sup>12</sup> (There are indications that the National Headquarters also recognized a branch in Heywood, California; however, there is no further information available at this time.)<sup>13</sup>

By April of 1970 the New York chapter had become disenchanted with the leadership being provided by National Headquarters.<sup>14</sup> In May the New York YLO Central Committee met and decided to send a delegation to Chicago to discuss the problem. Apparently no accord was reached because in June the New York YLO severed its organiza-

<sup>4</sup> *Ramparts*, October 1970, p. 19.

<sup>5</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> *Testimony of Thomas Edward Mosher*, Part I, Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 92d Congress, 1st Session, p. 70.

<sup>7</sup> *Daily World*, June 7, 1969, p. M-4.

<sup>8</sup> *Daily World*, October 24, 1969; and Abramson, Michael, *Palante Young Lords Party*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971, p. 9.

<sup>9</sup> *The Movement*, November 1969, p. 8.

<sup>10</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

tional affiliation with Chicago and renamed itself the Young Lords Party.<sup>15</sup>

The Young Lords Party rapidly expanded its organization during the period from June of 1970 to July of 1973. The Young Lords Organization in Chicago did not cease to exist as a result of the split with New York; however, their attempted national expansion had failed and they concentrated their efforts in the Chicago area. By November of 1970 their Heywood, California branch had ceased to exist.<sup>16</sup> In April of 1971 it was reported that the Chicago YLO was recruiting in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin area but there are no indications that their recruiting attempts were successful.<sup>17</sup> Actually, the YLO in Chicago had ceased to be an effective organization following the resignation of Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez in mid-July of 1970.<sup>18</sup> The history of the Young Lords in Chicago establishes that the organization's effectiveness lasted only so long as Jiminez was its leader.

Two months after Jiminez's resignation from the YLO, as its chairman, Felipe Luciano was ousted as chairman of the YLP by the Central Committee. The reason for Luciano's ouster was most likely that the Central Committee feared that the YLP would become oriented around its chairman as the YLO had. However, the stated reason for the ouster was for Luciano's "male chauvinism, unclear politics, political individualism and lack of development."<sup>19</sup>

The next period of development for the Young Lords Party occurred in July of 1972 with the emergence of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization.<sup>20</sup> By February of 1972 the YLP had scheduled its First National Conference for July 3, 1972 and had decided how the new group would be organized.<sup>21</sup> However, conflicts developed between members of the Central Committee which could not be resolved and in June two members of the Central Committee quit and joined the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.<sup>22</sup>

The Young Lords Party renamed itself the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization on July 3, 1972 following its first and last national conference. The conference marks the commencement of the current evolutionary stage of the PRRWO.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, p. 10

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, p. 11.

<sup>17</sup> *Liberation News Service*, #336, April 21, 1971, p. 2.

<sup>18</sup> *Ramparts*, October 1970, p. 22.

<sup>19</sup> *New York Times*, September 5, 1970, p. 35.

<sup>20</sup> *The Guardian*, July 12, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>21</sup> *Liberation News Service* #414, February 19, 1972, p. 14.

<sup>22</sup> *The Guardian*, op. cit., p. 5.



## CHAPTER II—LEADERSHIP

The evolutionary stages of the PRRWO, from January 1968 until the present day, have been marked by increased decentralization of the leadership authority and structure. Decentralized leadership creates the problem of adequately identifying the cohesive leadership force in an organization. To adequately identify the leaders of the PRRWO, one must rely on the individual's continuity of association with the organization. Leadership profiles of the YLO, YLP, and PRRWO follow this narrative, and are designed to give the reader a more precise conceptualization of the organization's individual leaders.

### *The Young Lords Organization*

The leadership of the YLO was characterized by a centralized leadership, which made the organization dependent on the strong personal magnetism of the chairman. Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez was unquestionably the leader of the Chicago YLO from its inception until July of 1970. In mid-July Jiminez resigned as chairman of the YLO following a conviction for stealing lumber.<sup>1</sup> On August 11, 1970 Jiminez failed to appear to begin serving a one year sentence. He remained underground until December 6, 1972, at which time he voluntarily surrendered to the police.<sup>2</sup>

The New York branch of the YLO was officially founded on July 26, 1969, and Felipe Luciano was named as its chairman. As in Chicago, the New York branch was also dependent on the chairman's magnetism.<sup>3</sup>

### *The Young Lords Party*

In June of 1970 the YLO fractionalized and the New York branch formed the Young Lords Party. Its leadership remained under the control of Luciano until his ouster by the Central Committee on September 4, 1970.<sup>4</sup> The reasons for ousting Luciano, according to the Central Committee were: "male chauvinism, unclear politics, political individualism, and lack of development."<sup>5</sup> Based on the chronology of events of 1970, the most probable reason for Luciano's elimination was that the Central Committee feared that the organization's existence might become dependent on one individual, as had happened in Chicago. It should be noted that Jiminez's disappearance underground and Luciano's ouster coincided to within a month of each other.

The Central Committee assumed control of the Young Lords Party, and was made up of: Juan "Fi" Ortiz, Pablo "Yoruba" Guzman, David Perez, Juan Gonzalez, Gloria Gonzalez, Denise Oliver, and Iris Benitez.<sup>6</sup> With the exceptions of the addition of Gloria Cruz on Novem-

<sup>1</sup> *Ramparts*, October 1970, p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> *Guardian*, June 20, 1973, p. 2; and *Liberation News Service* No. 529, June 6, 1973, p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Abramson, Michael, *Palante Young Lords Party*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971, p. 78.

<sup>4</sup> *New York Times*, September 5, 1970, p. 35

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 35.

<sup>6</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-12.

ber 11, 1970 as a Field Marshal,<sup>7</sup> and the resignation of Denise Oliver in March of 1971;<sup>8</sup> the Central Committee remained intact as the ruling body of the Young Lords Party.

### *The Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization*

In February of 1972 Pablo "Yoruba" Guzman announced that the PRRWO, which was to be formed the following July, would be ruled by a Central Committee consisting of twelve persons.<sup>9</sup> One month before the first national conference of the YLP, two members of the ruling Central Committee resigned to join the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.<sup>10</sup> At the conclusion of the First National Congress of the Young Lords Party, the newly formed Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization announced the Central Committee would consist of: Pablo "Yoruba" Guzman, David Perez, Juan Gonzalez, Richie Perez, Carmen Cruz, Gloria Fontanez, Willie Matos, Elba Saavedra, and Lulu Limardo.<sup>11</sup> On March 23, 1973 Pablo Guzman and Richie Perez announced that the PRRWO was going underground and would reappear in 1975 or 1976.<sup>12</sup> Two months later, on May 30, 1973, Pablo "Yoruba" Guzman appeared before Judge Charles M. Metzner for final sentencing. His last statement before his imprisonment was: "And you impose sentence from the position of your class. That is how you impose sentence, right? . . . I'm not asking for a break. I'm not attempting to say that you are going to rehabilitate me, because that is impossible, because I'm going to come out stronger than before. I'm going to keep struggling against your class and what you represent. You heard that? You got that?"

### LEADERSHIP PROFILES

#### JOSE "CHIA CHA" JIMINEZ

Jose Jiminez co-founded the Young Lords in 1959. He was elected chairman of the organization in 1964. His chairmanship ended that same year when he was arrested and convicted of assault and battery with a deadly weapon. He served a six month sentence and was released. In 1968 he was again elected chairman of the Young Lords, and was again arrested and placed in the House of Detention. It was during this two month incarceration that Jiminez claims he gained a new sense of political awareness. His new awareness is captured in the following quotes:

. . . we look to see which is our enemy, which is our commonest enemy and we just see that the pigs are the bodyguards of the capitalist pigs that are oppressing and exploiting our people . . . We see that the United States is our enemy. And we look out for allies, you know, we look at Cuba, we look at Mao, we look at all these other countries that have liberated themselves from the Monsters.

The Cubans have this poster . . . saying we will destroy it from the outside, you from the inside. This is the same way we put it. We feel that we should stimulate revolution here in the mother country, as well as in the colony.

Jiminez continued as the chairman of the Young Lords Organization until mid-July of 1970 at which time he resigned. His resignation was prompted by a conviction for stealing lumber. On or about July 30,

<sup>7</sup> *New York Times*, November 11, 1970, p. C-52.

<sup>8</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

<sup>9</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 414*, February 19, 1972, p. 14.

<sup>10</sup> *Guardian*, July 12, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>11</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 6.

1970 he was sentenced to serve a year in prison. On August 11, 1970 Jiminez was scheduled to appear in court to face charges of assault and battery; however he failed to appear. Jiminez disappeared underground until December 6, 1972 at which time he voluntarily turned himself over to authorities. In November 1974 Jiminez was a candidate for Alderman of Chicago's 46th Ward. He was defeated in the election.<sup>13-26</sup>

#### FELIPE LUCIANO

When the New York branch of the Young Lords Organization was formed, Felipe Luciano became the state chairman. He remained the chairman of the organization until September 4, 1970 at which time he was ousted by the Central Committee. The following month he quit the party. During his tenure as chairman he was the primary leader and spokesman for the group. He continually advocated civil disobedience and other illegal acts:

The only solution is revolution. Take destiny into your own hands. You are not going to get it by getting people elected to Congress, by a good education, or by praying. The only way you are going to get it is by ripping it up. Seize the schools, seize the courts, seize the jails where three-quarters of our people are, seize the town before it seizes you. Revolution in this country is not going to wait.

Following the takeover of the First Spanish Methodist Church in December 1969, Luciano was among 105 members of the Young Lords who were arrested on January 8, 1970. All charges against the 105 were subsequently dropped at the request of the complainant.<sup>27-32</sup>

#### JUAN "FI" ORTIZ

Juan Ortiz received his education at Benjamin Franklin High School in New York City and subsequently became a member of the Albizu Campos Society. As a member of the YLO and YLP he held the positions of Deputy Minister of Finance and Chief of Staff, respectively. When the YLP became the PRRWO, Ortiz left the organization.<sup>33-39</sup>

<sup>13</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, June 4, 1969.

<sup>14</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, June 4, 1969.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 91st Congress, 2d Session, p. 1107.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1107.

<sup>20</sup> *Ramparts*, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

<sup>21</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, June 4, 1969.

<sup>22</sup> *The Black Panther*, June 7, 1969, p. 17.

<sup>23</sup> *The Movement*, July 1969, p. 12.

<sup>24</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 3, *op. cit.*, pp. 201, 220.

<sup>25</sup> *Daily World*, October 2, 1974, p. 5.

<sup>26</sup> *Second City*, vol. 2, no. 9, pp. 12, 18; and *Guardian*, June 20, 1973, p. 2; and *Liberation News Service No. 529*, June 6, 1973, p. 9.

<sup>27</sup> *New York Daily News*, January 10, 1970, p. 16.

<sup>28</sup> *New York Daily News*, January 7, 1970, p. 26.

<sup>29</sup> *New York Times Magazine*, June 7, 1970.

<sup>30</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.

<sup>31</sup> *New York Times*, September 5, 1970, p. 35; and Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

<sup>32</sup> *New York Times*, June 26, 1970, p. 37.

<sup>33</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

<sup>34</sup> *Ramparts*, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 24.

<sup>36</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

<sup>37</sup> *New York Times Magazine*, June 7, 1970.

<sup>38</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

<sup>39</sup> *New York Times Magazine*, June 7, 1970.

## WILLIE MATOS

Willie Matos was the Defense Captain in charge of the YLP's Bridgeport, Connecticut branch. When the YLP became the PRRWO, Matos became a member of the Central Committee.<sup>40-42</sup>

## GLORIA GONZALEZ

Gloria Gonzalez was the founder of the Health Revolutionary Unity Movement which was active in the dispute with Lincoln Hospital in New York City. As a Member of the YLP she became a member of the Central Committee with the position of Field Marshal. When the PRRWO was formed Miss Gonzalez remained on the Central Committee. According to Miss Gonzalez, "Wherever a Puerto Rican is, the duty of a Puerto Rican is to make the revolution."<sup>43-48</sup>

## PABLO "YORUBA" GUZMAN

As Luciano's influence began to wane in the Young Lords Party his leadership responsibilities were assumed by the organization's Central Committee. The primary spokesman for that committee as recently as March 1973 was Pablo Guzman, sometimes referred to as "Yoruba". His influence with the organization was demonstrated in September 1971, when he was chosen as the representative of the Young Lords Party who accompanied a delegation from the Revolutionary Union to Red China. As spokesman for the Young Lords Party his notable quotes include:

Constructive violence is getting rid of a system that's got us all down in the hole. If I have a slingshot, I'll use it, and if I have a gun, I'll use it.

The only way to achieve liberation is by picking up guns, and we're moving our people in that direction.

We found that a lot of people thought we were there just to throw garbage in the street. They couldn't understand that we were really there to off the government of the United States.

Since the organization's inception as the Young Lords, Guzman has been one of the primary individuals responsible for policy formulation and overall coordination. He was a co-founder of the Young Lords Organization in New York. He appeared in Chicago on October 11, 1969 at a press conference with Jose Jiminez and leaders of the Black Panther Party and Revolutionary Youth Movement II. Following that press conference he remained highly visible and highly vocal as a member of the YLO, YLP, and the PRRWO.

Guzman was convicted of draft evasion on January 27, 1972.<sup>49-53</sup>

<sup>40</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 345*, May 29, 1971, p. 10.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10.

<sup>42</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>43</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>48</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>49</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

<sup>50</sup> *New York Times*, January 28, 1972, p. 41.

<sup>51</sup> *New York Times*, November 9, 1969, p. 83.



## RICHIE PEREZ

Richie Perez was a member of the YLO and the YLP. As a member of the PRRWO he holds a position on the Central Committee. On March 31, 1973 he attended the Attica Brigade Conference, and was present on April 8, 1973 at a Guardian luncheon. He was last reported to be a professor at Richmond College in New York.<sup>59-64</sup>

## DAVID PEREZ

David Perez was a co-founder of the YLO in New York, and held the position of Minister of Defense. When the YLP was formed Perez became a Field Marshal on the Central Committee. He remained on the Central Committee when the PRRWO was formed. Perez was also named to be a member of the New York Regional Committee of the Venceremos Brigade.<sup>65-70</sup>

## JUAN GONZALEZ

Gonzalez began his radical career in 1968 as a member of the SDS Strike Coordinating Committee at Columbia University. When he joined the YLO he was appointed Deputy Minister of Education. When the YLP was formed, he held positions on the Central Committee as Minister of Education and Minister of Defense. Gonzalez remained with the YLP when it became the PRRWO and retained his position on the Central Committee. He was arrested in 1968 on charges stemming from the University of Columbia riots, and served a thirty day sentence in 1969 on contempt of court charges.<sup>71-79</sup>

## GLORIA FONTANEZ

## CARMEN CRUZ

## ELBA SAAUEDRA

## LULU LIMARDO

The four above listed individuals are members of the Central Committee of the PRRWO.<sup>80-85</sup>

<sup>52</sup> *New York Daily News*, June 15, 1971, p. 39; and *The Movement*, November 1969, pp. 8, 13.

<sup>53</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>54</sup> *Foreign Broadcast Information Service*, September 24, 1971, p. A6; and *Foreign Broadcast Information Service*, October 6, 1971, p. A3.

<sup>55</sup> *New York Times*, March 13, 1970, p. 27.

<sup>56</sup> *Chicago Today*, October 11, 1969.

<sup>57</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 77.

<sup>58</sup> *New York Daily News*, January 10, 1970, p. 16.

<sup>59</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1970, p. 6.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>61</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 20.

<sup>62</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>63</sup> *Guardian*, April 11, 1973, p. 4.

<sup>64</sup> *Guardian*, April 18, 1973.

<sup>65</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 414*, February 19, 1972, p. 13.

<sup>66</sup> *New York Times Magazine*, June 7, 1970.

<sup>67</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

<sup>68</sup> *New York Times*, June 7, 1970.

<sup>69</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 21.

<sup>70</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>71</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.

<sup>73</sup> *New York Times Magazine*, June 7, 1970.

The individuals identified as belonging to the YLO, YLP, or PRRWO are listed below.

*The Young Lords Organization*

Angel Cruz Agosto <sup>80</sup>	Jose Luis Lind <sup>106</sup>
Tony Baez <sup>87</sup>	Obed Zacerias Lopez <sup>107</sup>
James Carter <sup>88</sup>	Omar Lopez <sup>108</sup>
Louis Chavez <sup>89</sup>	Raoul Lugo <sup>109</sup>
Marta Chevila <sup>90</sup>	Joseph Luke <sup>110</sup>
Alberto Chivera <sup>91</sup>	Adrian Luna <sup>111</sup>
Cynthia Cuza <sup>92</sup>	Ruban Lunas <sup>112</sup>
Luis Cuza <sup>93</sup>	Jose Martinez <sup>113</sup>
Orlando Davilla <sup>94</sup>	Pedro Martinez <sup>114</sup>
Angel S. DelRivero <sup>95</sup>	Alfredo Matias <sup>115</sup>
Edwin Diaz <sup>96</sup>	Joe Medina <sup>116</sup>
John Doubling <sup>97</sup>	Cano Miller <sup>117</sup>
Lawrence Gibson <sup>98</sup>	Juan Carlos Morales <sup>118</sup>
Rory Guerra <sup>99</sup>	Jose Nieves <sup>119</sup>
Audra Herrero <sup>100</sup>	Travis Nolan <sup>120</sup>
Hilda Ignaton <sup>101</sup>	Jose Ortiz <sup>121</sup>
Noel Ignaton <sup>102</sup>	Carlos Patria <sup>122</sup>
Jose Jiminez <sup>103</sup>	Ben Pavon <sup>123</sup>
Lawrence Jones <sup>104</sup>	Bennie Perez <sup>124</sup>
Ceil Keegan <sup>105</sup>	Robert Prendergraft <sup>125</sup>

(Continued)

- <sup>71</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 11.  
<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.  
<sup>73</sup> *New York Times Magazine*, June 7, 1970.  
<sup>74</sup> *New York Times*, December 8, 1968, p. 53.  
<sup>75</sup> *New York Times*, January 4, 1970, p. 61; and *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 16.  
<sup>76</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.  
<sup>77</sup> *Palante*, July 21, to August 4, 1972, p. 1.  
<sup>78</sup> *Guardian*, March 21, 1973, p. 5.  
<sup>79</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.  
<sup>80</sup> *Guardian*, April 27, 1973.  
<sup>81</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.  
<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.  
<sup>83</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>84</sup> *Ramparts*, *op. cit.*, p. 23.  
<sup>85</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, September 5, 1969.  
<sup>86</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>87</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 336*, April 21, 1971, p. 2.  
<sup>88</sup> *Ramparts*, *op. cit.*, p. 22.  
<sup>89</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 3, *op. cit.*, p. 211.  
<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, Part 7, p. 1066.  
<sup>91</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 4.  
<sup>92</sup> *YLO*, February/March 1970, p. 11.  
<sup>93</sup> *The Lincoln Park Press*, January 1970, pp. 4, 14.  
<sup>94</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>96</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 336*, April 21, 1971, p. 1.  
<sup>97</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>101</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, April 29, 1970, p. 1.  
<sup>102</sup> *Ramparts*, *op. cit.*, p. 19.  
<sup>103</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 336*, April 21, 1971, pp. 1-2.  
<sup>104</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Parts 3, 7, *op. cit.*, pp. 213, 1066, 1104.  
<sup>105</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, April 29, 1970, p. 2; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>106</sup> *Chicago Today*, September 30, 1969, p. 3; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>107</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>108</sup> *YLO*, February/March 1970, p. 11.  
<sup>109</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>110</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 10.  
<sup>111</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op. cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>112</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

Karyne Pritikin <sup>126</sup>	Lydia Sanchez <sup>135</sup>
Alba Ramos <sup>127</sup>	Cisco Sherman <sup>136</sup>
Manuel Ramos <sup>128</sup>	Hector Torres <sup>137</sup>
Carlos Rivera <sup>129</sup>	Jose A. Torres <sup>138</sup>
David Rivera <sup>130</sup>	Cisco Vasquez <sup>139</sup>
Manuel Rafael Riviera <sup>131</sup>	Geofredo Vega <sup>140</sup>
David Rodriguez <sup>132</sup>	Ivan Vilella <sup>141</sup>
Juan Rodriguez <sup>133</sup>	Mio Villagomez <sup>142</sup>
Herbert Rowan <sup>134</sup>	

*The Young Lords Party*

Gene Acosta <sup>143</sup>	Hector Cruz <sup>160</sup>
Mecca Adai <sup>144</sup>	Aida Cuascut <sup>161</sup>
Mickey Agrait <sup>145</sup>	"Daoud" <sup>162</sup>
Louis Alvarez <sup>146</sup>	Eddie Diaz <sup>163</sup>
Carlos Aponte <sup>147</sup>	Salvador Diaz <sup>164</sup>
Bernadette Baken <sup>148</sup>	Martha Duarte <sup>165</sup>
Iris Benitez <sup>149</sup>	James Estrada <sup>166</sup>
Americo Berrios <sup>150</sup>	Jenny Figueroa <sup>167</sup>
Luis Canuelas <sup>151</sup>	Herman Flores <sup>168</sup>
Carmelo Castillo <sup>152</sup>	Elena Gonzales <sup>169</sup>
Angel "Guilo" Cintron <sup>153</sup>	Gloria Gonzalez <sup>170</sup>
Gloria Colon <sup>154</sup>	Juan Gonzalez <sup>171</sup>
Anthony Copeland <sup>155</sup>	Mirta Gonzalez <sup>172</sup>
Pedro Rodriguez Cosme <sup>156</sup>	Pablo "Yoruba" Guzman <sup>173</sup>
Andre Cruz <sup>157</sup>	Joseph Hill <sup>174</sup>
Benjamin Cruz <sup>158</sup>	Sonia Ivany <sup>175</sup>
Gloria Cruz <sup>159</sup>	Gilbert Jimenez <sup>176</sup>

<sup>116</sup> *Chicago Today*, July 6, 1969.

<sup>117</sup> *The Lincoln Park Press*, vol. 3, No. 1, January 1970, pp. 1, 4; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., P 1966.

<sup>118</sup> *YLO*, February/March 1970, p. 11.

<sup>119</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, September 5, 1969.

<sup>120</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, April 29, 1970, p. 2.

<sup>121</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>122</sup> *New York Times*, February 24, 1970, p. 47.

<sup>123</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>124</sup> *Chicago Today*, September 30, 1969; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>125</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>126</sup> *New Free Press*, November 1969, p. 10.

<sup>127</sup> *Chicago Today*, July 6, 1969.

<sup>128</sup> *Daily World*, June 7, 1969, p. M-4.

<sup>129</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, April 29, 1970, p. 2.

<sup>130</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 13, 1969; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>131</sup> *Daily World*, June 7, 1969, p. M-4; and *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4; and *Guardian*, May 10, 1969, p. 2.

<sup>132</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>133</sup> *The Lincoln Park Press*, April 1970, p. 3; and *Chicago Tribune*, April 29, 1970, p. 2.

<sup>134</sup> *Chicago News*, September 29, 1969; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1066.

<sup>136</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, May 30, 1969.

<sup>137</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1066.

<sup>139</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Parts 3 and 7, op. cit., p. 222, 1105.

<sup>140</sup> *The Lincoln Park Press*, January 1970, p. 12.

<sup>141</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>142</sup> *Ramparts*, op. cit., p. 21.

<sup>143</sup> *Palante*, January 29, 1971, p. 17.

<sup>144</sup> *Abramson, op cit.*, p. 130.

<sup>145</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 126.

<sup>146</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left,"* Part 7, op. cit., p. 1066.

<sup>147</sup> *New York Times*, September 5, 1970, p. 35.

<sup>148</sup> *Palante*, January 15, 1971, p. 9; and *Palante*, May 24 to June 6, 1971, p. 18.

Beverly Kruset <sup>177</sup>  
 Ray A. Lopez <sup>178</sup>  
 Lotty Lozano <sup>179</sup>  
 Felipe Luciano <sup>180</sup>  
 Benjamin Martinez <sup>181</sup>  
 Caspar Martinez <sup>182</sup>  
 Milton Martinez <sup>183</sup>  
 Victor Martinez <sup>184</sup>  
 Willie Matos <sup>185</sup>  
 Hermino Medina <sup>186</sup>  
 Carmen Mercado <sup>187</sup>  
 Raquel Merced <sup>188</sup>  
 Iris Morales <sup>189</sup>  
 Ramon Morales <sup>190</sup>  
 Ozzie Muniz <sup>191</sup>

Nydia <sup>192</sup>  
 Denise Oliver <sup>193</sup>  
 Juan "Fi" Ortiz <sup>194</sup>  
 Carl Pastor <sup>195</sup>  
 Carlos Patria <sup>196</sup>  
 David Perez <sup>197</sup>  
 Louis Alvarez Perez <sup>198</sup>  
 Richie Perez <sup>199</sup>  
 Raul Quinlan <sup>200</sup>  
 Luisa Ramirez <sup>201</sup>  
 Josian Ramos <sup>202</sup>  
 Juan Ramos <sup>203</sup>  
 Isa Rios <sup>204</sup>  
 George Robles <sup>205</sup>

(Continued)

- <sup>149</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970.  
<sup>150</sup> *Palante*, March 5 to 19, 1971, p. 11.  
<sup>151</sup> *Palante*, July 4 to 18, 1971, p. 19.  
<sup>152</sup> *Palante*, March 19 to April 2, 1971, p. 23.  
<sup>153</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 9.  
<sup>154</sup> *Palante*, May 24 to June 6, 1971, p. 2.  
<sup>155</sup> *New York Daily News*, November 8, 1971, p. 12.  
<sup>156</sup> *Palante*, April 5 to 19, 1971, p. 15.  
<sup>157</sup> *Palante*, March 19 to April 2, 1971, p. 23.  
<sup>158</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 412*, February 5, 1972, p. 3; and *Palante*, February 19, 1971, p. 8.  
<sup>159</sup> *New York Times*, November 11, 1970, p. C52.  
<sup>160</sup> *Palante*, March 19 to April 2, 1971, p. 23.  
<sup>161</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 4.  
<sup>162</sup> *Daily World*, March 28, 1970, p. 9.  
<sup>163</sup> *Palante*, April 5 to 19, 1971, p. 8.  
<sup>164</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.  
<sup>165</sup> *New York Times*, November 11, 1970, p. C52.  
<sup>166</sup> *New York Times*, February 24, 1970, p. 47.  
<sup>167</sup> *Palante*, January 29, 1971, p. 4.  
<sup>168</sup> *Palante*, January 15, 1971, p. 21; and *Palante*, April 19 to May 1, 1971, p. 6.  
<sup>169</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.  
<sup>170</sup> Abramson, *op cit.*, p. 11.  
<sup>171</sup> *New York Times*, January 4, 1970, p. 61.  
<sup>172</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.  
<sup>173</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, *op cit.*, p. 1066.  
<sup>174</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.  
<sup>175</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 62.  
<sup>176</sup> *Palante*, January 29, 1971, p. 19.  
<sup>177</sup> *Palante*, March 19 to April 2, 1971, p. 20.  
<sup>178</sup> *Palante*, January 15, 1971, p. 15.  
<sup>179</sup> *Palante*, January 29, 1971, p. 6.  
<sup>180</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.  
<sup>181</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 62.  
<sup>182</sup> *The Militant*, November 20, 1970, p. 15.  
<sup>183</sup> *Palante*, July 4, to 18, 1971, p. 25.  
<sup>184</sup> *Palante*, January 29, 1971, p. 19; and *Daily World*, November 13, 1970, p. 9.  
<sup>185</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 345*, May 29, 1971, p. 10.  
<sup>186</sup> *New York Times*, March 27, 1970, p. 36.  
<sup>187</sup> *Palante*, May 24 to June 6, 1971, p. 20.  
<sup>188</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.  
<sup>189</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 21.  
<sup>190</sup> *Palante*, January 15, 1971, p. 10.  
<sup>191</sup> *Palante*, July 24 to August 7, 1971, p. 7.  
<sup>192</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 10.  
<sup>193</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 21.  
<sup>194</sup> *Ramparts*, *op. cit.*, p. 24.  
<sup>195</sup> *Palante*, May 24 to June 6, 1971, p. 10.  
<sup>196</sup> *New York Times*, February 24, 1970, p. 47.  
<sup>197</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 21.  
<sup>198</sup> *New York Times*, July 15, 1970, p. 3S.  
<sup>199</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 20.  
<sup>200</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 20.  
<sup>201</sup> *Palante*, April 19 to May 1, 1971, p. 5.  
<sup>202</sup> *Palante*, August 16 to 29, 1971, p. 5.  
<sup>203</sup> *Palante*, March 5 to 19, 1971, p. 10.  
<sup>204</sup> *Palante*, May 24 to June 6, 1971, p. 10.  
<sup>205</sup> *Palante*, February 19, 1971, p. 8.

Olgüie Robles <sup>206</sup>  
 Pedro Rodríguez <sup>207</sup>  
 Richie Rodríguez <sup>208</sup>  
 Wilfredo Rojas <sup>209</sup>  
 Jesus Villanueva Roldan <sup>210</sup>  
 Julio Roldan <sup>211</sup>  
 Juan Romero <sup>212</sup>  
 Gilbert Rosario <sup>213</sup>

Carlito Rovira <sup>214</sup>  
 Carlos Rovira <sup>215</sup>  
 Lulu Rovira <sup>216</sup>  
 Becky Serrano <sup>217</sup>  
 Erika Sezonov <sup>218</sup>  
 Cleo Silvers <sup>219</sup>  
 David Velasquez <sup>220</sup>  
 Rafael Viera <sup>221</sup>

*The Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization*

Mecca Adai <sup>222</sup>  
 Kermit Beauchamp <sup>223</sup>  
 Ricardo Bertran <sup>224</sup>  
 Mecca Coleman <sup>225</sup>  
 Gilberto Colon <sup>226</sup>  
 Juan Carlos Cortez <sup>227</sup>  
 Benjamin Cruz <sup>228</sup>  
 Carmen Cruz <sup>229</sup>  
 Felix Flores <sup>230</sup>  
 Gloria Fontanez <sup>231</sup>  
 Luis Gardner <sup>232</sup>  
 Manuel Gomez <sup>233</sup>  
 Juan Gonzalez <sup>234</sup>  
 Pablo "Yoruba" Guzman <sup>235</sup>

David Jacobs <sup>236</sup>  
 Beverly Kruset <sup>237</sup>  
 Valerie Laquer <sup>238</sup>  
 Lulu Limardo <sup>239</sup>  
 Elsie Lopez <sup>240</sup>  
 Willie Matos <sup>241</sup>  
 Juan Molina <sup>242</sup>  
 Wilma Nunez <sup>243</sup>  
 Thomas Valle Ocampo <sup>244</sup>  
 David Perez <sup>245</sup>  
 Richie Perez <sup>246</sup>  
 Robert Pope <sup>247</sup>  
 Olgüie Robles <sup>248</sup>

<sup>206</sup> *New York Times*, July 21, 1970, p. 36.

<sup>207</sup> *Daily World*, January 20, 1970, p. 9.

<sup>208</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 114.

<sup>209</sup> *Palante*, April 5 to 19, 1971, p. 17.

<sup>210</sup> *Palante*, December 23, 1971 to January 9, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>211</sup> *New York Times*, October 23, 1970, p. 35.

<sup>212</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.

<sup>213</sup> *Palante*, January 29, 1971, p. 19.

<sup>214</sup> *Palante*, April 5 to 19, 1971, p. 19.

<sup>215</sup> *Palante*, February 19, 1971, p. 8.

<sup>216</sup> *Palante*, July 4 to 18, 1971, p. 25.

<sup>217</sup> *Palante*, January 15, 1971, p. 11.

<sup>218</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.

<sup>219</sup> *Palante*, June 7 to 20, 1971, p. 6.

<sup>220</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.

<sup>221</sup> *YLO*, vol. 2, no. 6, February 1970, pp. 1, 11.

<sup>222</sup> *Palante*, September 1 to 14, 1972, p. 11.

<sup>223</sup> *Palante*, October 25 to November 7, 1972, p. 4.

<sup>224</sup> *Palante*, October 11 to 24, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>225</sup> *Palante*, December 20, 1972 to January 2, 1973, p. 9.

<sup>226</sup> *Palante*, November 22 to December 5, 1972, p. 3.

<sup>227</sup> *Palante*, October 11 to 24, 1972, p. 7.

<sup>228</sup> *Palante*, September 1 to 14, 1972, p. 11.

<sup>229</sup> *Palante*, November 22 to December 5, 1972, p. 9.

<sup>230</sup> *Palante*, September 1 to 14, 1972, p. 4.

<sup>231</sup> *Palante*, December 20, 1972 to January 2, 1973, p. 9.

<sup>232</sup> *Palante*, October 25 to November 7, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>233</sup> *Palante*, November 8 to 21, 1972, p. 2.

<sup>234</sup> *Palante*, December 20, 1972 to January 2, 1973, p. 9.

<sup>235</sup> *Palante*, September 20 to October 12, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>236</sup> *Palante*, November 22 to December 5, 1972, p. 6.

<sup>237</sup> *Palante*, October 25 to November 5, 1972, p. 7.

<sup>238</sup> *Palante*, November 8 to 21, 1972, p. 3.

<sup>239</sup> *Palante*, September 29 to October 12, 1972, p. 7.

<sup>240</sup> *Palante*, October 25 to November 7, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>241</sup> *Palante*, July 7 to 21, 1972, p. 13.

<sup>242</sup> *Palante*, December 20, 1972 to January 2, 1973, p. 9.

<sup>243</sup> *Palante*, October 25 to November 7, 1972, p. 3.

<sup>244</sup> *Palante*, November 22 to December 5, 1972, p. 2.

<sup>245</sup> *Palante*, November 8, to 21, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>246</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>247</sup> *Palante*, November 8 to 21, 1972, p. 4.

<sup>248</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

Miguel Rodriguez <sup>249</sup>  
Miriam Rodriguez <sup>250</sup>  
Pat Rodriguez <sup>251</sup>

Elba Saavedra <sup>252</sup>  
Guadalupe Torres <sup>253</sup>  
Louis Vega <sup>254</sup>

<sup>249</sup> *Palante*, October 11 to 24, 1972, p. 7.

<sup>250</sup> *Palante*, December 20, 1972 to January 2, 1973, p. 9.

<sup>251</sup> *Palante*, November 8 to 21, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>252</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>253</sup> *Palante*, October 11 to 24, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>254</sup> *Palante*, September 15 to 28, 1972, p. 6.

### CHAPTER III—ORGANIZATION

The organizational structure of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization has been as amorphous as its leadership. During the evolution of the PRRWO, changes in organizational structure have coincided with major leadership changes.

The YLO's organization was para-military in nature being "organized into ministerial divisions with specified lines of authority and levels of responsibility."<sup>1</sup> The Chairman and National Central Committee in Chicago envisaged a tri-level structure, consisting of a national level, four regional levels, and state chapters within each of the fifty states. The organizational plan was both detailed and far-reaching; however, this plan was never fully implemented because the YLO never attained a sufficient membership. April of 1970 marked the greatest degree of organization the YLO attained:<sup>2</sup>

#### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS YLO

##### CHICAGO

East Coast Regional Office New York: El Barrio branch; Newark, N.J. branch; Bronx branch.

Central Regional Office Chicago: Chicago branch.

West Coast Regional Office Heywood, California: Heywood branch.

The ruling body of the organization responsible for policy formulation was the national Central Committee at National Headquarters in Chicago.<sup>3</sup> The Central Committee consisted of a Chairman, a Chief of Staff, a Field Marshal; and Ministers of Information, Education, Finance, and Health. The organization's chain of leadership extended from the national Central Committee to the regional Central Committees, and from the regional Central Committees to the Central Staffs of the State chapters. Branch offices were responsible directly to the State chapter and were headed by a captain. In some instances particular individuals played dual roles in the YLO. For example, when the New York state chapter became responsible for the East Coast Region the Central Staff became the Regional Central Committee, the individuals on the Central Staff remained the same and assumed the responsibilities of both the Central Staff and the Regional Central Committee:<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ramparts*, October 1970, p. 19.

<sup>2</sup> The graph is a reconstruction of facts provided by the following sources:

Abramson, Michael, *Palante Young Lords Party*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971, p. 8-12, and Lopez, Alfredo, *The Puerto Rican Papers*, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1973, pp. 321-339.

<sup>3</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 319*, February 20, 1971, p. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Persons and positions graphically depicted are a reconstruction of facts provided by the following sources:

*Ramparts*, October 1970, pp. 20-24.

*Liberation News Service No. 336*, April 21, 1971, p. 2.

*Chicago Today*, August 13, 1969.

*Chicago Today*, September 30, 1969, p. 3.

*Chicago Sun-Times*, August 13, 1970.

*Chicago News*, September 29, 1969.

*Daily World*, June 7, 1969, p. M-4.

*New York Times Magazine*, June 7, 1970.

*New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.

*New York Times*, December 8, 1969, p. 53.

*New York Times*, January 4, 1970, p. 61.

## NATIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE (CHICAGO)

Chairman: Jose Jiminez.

Chief of Staff: Marta Chevila.

Field Marshal: David Rivera; Rory Guerra; Jose A. Torres.

Ministers of—

Information: Luis Cuza; Omar Lopez.

Education: Rafael Rivera.

Finance: Manuel Ramos; Alfredo Matias; Herbert Rowan.

Health: Alberto Chivera.

## EAST COAST REGIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE (NEW YORK)

Regional Chairman: Felipe Luciano.

Regional Ministers of—

Information: Pablo Guzman.

Education: Juan Gonzalez.

Finance: Juan Ortiz.

Defense: David Perez.

## CENTRAL STAFF (NEW YORK)

Deputy Chairman: Felipe Luciano.

Deputy Ministers of—

Information: Pablo Guzman.

Education: Juan Gonzalez.

Finance: Juan Ortiz.

Defense: David Perez.

It should be noted that the individuals on the East Coast Regional Central Committee are the same as the members of the New York Central Staff. Where more than one person appears under a title on the National Committee, he subsequently replaced the person directly before him. The exact date any of the above persons assumed a position is not known; however, Rory Guerra was Field Marshal as of August 13, 1970,<sup>5</sup> and Jose A. Torres had replaced him as of October 1970.<sup>6</sup> Omar Lopez had replaced Luis Cuza as of October 1970.<sup>7</sup> Manuel Ramos died on May 4, 1969 and was succeeded by Alfredo Matias. Matias was replaced by Herbert Rowan as of September 29, 1969.<sup>8</sup>

When the YLO split and the Young Lords Party was formed, the same structure was retained. The most notable change was the YLP's ability to attract new members and form new branches. In May of 1970 the YLP appeared as follows:<sup>9</sup>

## YOUNG LORDS PARTY

Central Committee: El Barrio branch; Newark, N.J.; Bronx branch.

The El Barrio branch was also referred to as the East Harlem branch. It was formed at the time of the creation of the New York

<sup>5</sup> *Chicago Sun-Times*, August 13, 1970.

<sup>6</sup> *Kompars*, op. cit., p. 20.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 21.

<sup>8</sup> *Chicago News*, September 29, 1969.

<sup>9</sup> Abramson, op. cit., pp. 8-11.



branch of the YLO in July of 1969. The Newark branch was formed in October 1969 and the Bronx branch was formed in April of 1970.<sup>10</sup>

Fourteen months later in June of 1971, the Young Lords Party had expanded to eleven branches in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Puerto Rico with organizational efforts being carried out in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.<sup>11</sup> In addition to the El Barrio, Newark, and Bronx branches; the YLP opened branches in Hoboken, New Jersey and on the Lower East Side of New York City in August of 1970;<sup>12</sup> in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (August 1970);<sup>13</sup> in Ponce, Aguadilla, and Cano, Puerto Rico (March 1971);<sup>14</sup> in Bridgeport, Connecticut (January 1971);<sup>15</sup> and formed the Inmates Liberation Front (October 1970),<sup>16</sup> and the New 65th Infantry (June 1971).<sup>17</sup> Reports published in April, 1971 indicated that the YLP was organizing a branch in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.<sup>18</sup>

### YOUNG LORDS PARTY (JUNE 1971)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 202 EAST 117 STREET,  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10035

#### BRANCHES

El Barrio branch, 1678 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10029; Newark, N.J. branch; Bronx branch, 315 Cypress Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Lower East Side branch, 256 East 3rd Street, New York, New York 10009; Hoboken, N.J. branch; Philadelphia branch, 154 North Franklin Avenue, Philadelphia, Penna.

Bridgeport branch, 393 East Main Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut; New 65th Infantry; Inmates Liberation Front.

Ponce, P.R. branch; Aguadilla, P.R. branch; El Cano, P.R. branch.

The increased number of branches in the Young Lords Party was accompanied by changes in its governing body. When the New York Lords broke away from Chicago the East Coast Regional Central Committee/Central Staff redesignated itself as the Central Committee. This was rapidly followed by the ouster of the Chairman, Felipe Luciano; and the creation of a Chief of Staff, a Field Marshal, and a Minister of Health. By August of 1970 the Central Committee appeared as follows:<sup>19</sup>

#### YOUNG LORDS PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chief of Staff: Juan Ortiz.

Field Marshal: David Perez and Gloria Gonzalez.

Ministers of—

Information: Pablo Guzman.

Defense and Education: Juan Gonzalez.

Finance: Denise Oliver.

Health: Iris Benitez.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 8-12.

<sup>11</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 336*, April 21, 1971, p. 2.

<sup>12</sup> *New York Times*, September 5, 1970, p. 35; and *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 12.

<sup>13</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 10.

<sup>14</sup> *Palante*, February 20, 1971.

<sup>15</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 345*, May 29, 1971, p. 10.

<sup>16</sup> *Daily World*, November 13, 1970, p. 9.

<sup>17</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 353*, June 26, 1971, p. 5.

<sup>18</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 336*, April 21, 1971, p. 2.

<sup>19</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, pp. 16-18.

Juan Ortiz moved from Minister of Finance to Chief of Staff. David Perez, who had been Minister of Defense, became a Field Marshal jointly with Gloria Gonzalez.<sup>20</sup> Juan Gonzalez assumed Perez's responsibilities as Minister of Defense in addition to his previous responsibility for education. Denise Oliver joined the YLP in October of 1969, and rose through the ranks to become Minister of Finance. She left the YLP in March of 1971 and joined the Eldridge Cleaver faction of the Black Panther Party.<sup>21</sup> Iris Benitez appeared as Minister of Health in February of 1970, but had left the Central Committee by March of 1971.<sup>22</sup>

When the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization was formed in July of 1972, the Central Committee structure was retained; however, the titles were eliminated. The Central Committee of the PRRWO consisted of nine members. Pablo Guzman, David Perez, and Juan Gonzalez remained members of the governing Central Committee; and Richie Perez, Gloria Fontanez, Carmen Cruz, Willie Matos, Elba Saavedra, and Lulu Limardo were added as members.<sup>23</sup> By March of 1973 the twelve branches of the YLP had decreased to four: in Boston, Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Connecticut.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

<sup>21</sup> *New York Times*, November 11, 1970, p. C52; and Abramson, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

<sup>22</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970; and *Liberation News Service No. 323*, March 6, 1971, p. P-5.

<sup>23</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>24</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 6.

#### CHAPTER IV—SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

The objectives of the Young Lords Organization and the Young Lords Party were established in a "13 Point Program and Platform":

1. We want self-determination for Puerto Ricans—Liberation on the island and inside the United States.
2. We want self-determination for all Latinos.
3. We want liberation of all Third World people.
4. We are revolutionary nationalists and oppose racism.
5. We want community control of our institutions and land.
6. We want a true education of our Creole culture and Spanish language.
7. We oppose capitalists and alliances with traitors.
8. We oppose the Amerikkkan military.
9. We want freedom for all political prisoners.
10. We want equality for women. Machismo must be revolutionary not oppressive.
11. We fight anti-communism with international unity.
12. We believe armed self-defense and armed struggle are the only means to liberation.
13. We want a socialist society.<sup>1</sup>

To accomplish the above objectives the YLO and YLP resorted to acts of civil disobedience. These illegal activities were designed to have maximum political impact on the community. Both the YLO and YLP sought to create community support for their programs by exploiting popular social issues.

The tactical approach of the YLO and YLP was basically the same. An institution in the community, such as a church, school, or hospital, was presented with a number of demands. If the demands were not met to the YLO's or YLP's satisfaction, then they would seize property belonging to the institution and remain in possession until the institution met the demands or agreed to negotiate. The YLO and YLP tried to choose institutions which were thought to be sympathetic to their demands, thereby avoiding police intervention in most instances.

These types of activities were described by the YLO in terms of offensives. In Chicago, from December 1968 until June 1970 the YLO launched five offensives: the urban renewal offensive, the university offensive, the Seminary offensive, the church offensive and the hospital offensive. The urban renewal offensive commenced in December of 1968 when the YLO staged a demonstration at the Bissel Realty Company. The YLO alleged that the realty company had been instrumental in removing Puerto Ricans from the Lincoln Park area of Chicago. Dissatisfied with the results of the previous demonstration, the YLO returned on January 11th and created a disturbance for which the leader of the YLO, Jose Jimenez, was arrested.<sup>2</sup> The next target was

<sup>1</sup> *Palante*, August 28, 1970, p. 2, see appendix, p. 45.

<sup>2</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 4.

the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Council, a group residing in the Lincoln Park area with the responsibility of representing the community's views to the Department of Urban Renewal. On January 21, 1969 members of the YLO attended an LPCCC meeting where they attacked members of the Council, broke furniture and windows, and succeeded in disrupting the meeting.<sup>3</sup> Similar disruptions of LPCCC meetings occurred again on May 20th<sup>4</sup> and July 29th.<sup>5</sup> Other community meetings were disrupted by the YLO. On February 11th<sup>6</sup> and on December 9th<sup>7</sup> Police-Community Workshops were disrupted by the YLO. On July 31st the Lincoln Park area school planning group meeting was disrupted.<sup>8</sup>

The university offensive was directed against two universities in Chicago. On May 9, 1969 the YLO seized Schmitt Hall at De Paul University. On May 22nd the YLO, Students for a Democratic Society, Young Patriots Organization, Black Panther Party, and Lake View Youth Council occupied the 24th floor of the administration building at the Chicago-Circle campus of the University of Illinois. The occupation lasted only forty minutes, ending when the President of the university threatened to expel participating students and bring criminal trespass charges against all others.<sup>9</sup>

The seminary offensive commenced on May 14, 1969 when the YLO supported by the Students for a Democratic Society, Young Patriots Organization, Black Active and Determined, and the Concerned Citizens Survival Front occupied the W. Clement Stone Administration Building of the McCormick Theological Seminary.<sup>10</sup> Eleven days prior to the commencement of the occupation the YLO had presented the seminary with a list of demands:

"1. That McCormick Seminary turn over to the community \$601,000 for a low cost housing development.

"2. That McCormick provide a building and recreational facilities for a cooperative day care center.

"3. That all the apartments owned by McCormick and rented to people in the community should be rented to poor and working class families.

"4. That the fence around McCormick should be torn down.

"5. We demand that the Stone building be made available to the Puerto Rican community for the creation of a Puerto Rican Cultural Center to preserve and strengthen our cultural and historical heritage and to transmit these values to other peoples in our community and in Chicago. If it is found mutually advantageous to the McCormick Seminary and to the Young Lords Organization, we propose that the Seminary make available to the Young Lords Organization sufficient funds to purchase the property of Armitage-Dayton Methodist Church to be made the Puerto Rican Cultural Center.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, v. 4; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 91st Congress, 2nd Session, p. 1054.

<sup>4</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1055.

<sup>5</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, July 30, 1969, sec. 2, p. 12

<sup>6</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 5; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left," Part 7*, op. cit., p. 1054.

<sup>7</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1060.

<sup>8</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, August 1, 1969; and *Chicago Daily News*, August 1, 1969; and *Chicago Today*, August 1, 1969.

<sup>9</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, May 23, 1969; and *Chicago Tribune*, May 9, 1969, p. 3; and *Chicago Tribune*, May 10, 1969, p. 69.

<sup>10</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4; and *Chicago Sun Times*, May 16, 1969, p. 46.

"6. That McCormick extend a grant in the amount of \$25,000 to the Young Lords Organization to be used in a community leadership development program and in the continuation and strengthening of the work of protecting and serving our poor community.

"7. That McCormick actively support the efforts of the Latin American Defense Organization to end the arbitrariness of the Cook County Department of Public Aid in its dealing with Welfare Recipients Defense groups.

"Specifically, we demand that McCormick publically support the three demands that LADO, along with the Wicker Park Coalition for Welfare Rights, have submitted to David Daniel, Director of the Cook County Department of Public Aid, and to George Dunn, President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners:

"(1) Removal of Walter A. Cunningham, District Office Supervisor and James Patterson, Assistant Office Supervisor, for their lack of sensitivity to the needs and the human dignity of welfare recipients at the Wicker Park Public Aid Office.

"(2) Voice of the community served by the Wicker Park Office in the selection of a new director of the office.

"(3) Voice in the interpretation and implementation of welfare laws and regulations at the Wicker Park office level.

"We demand that this support be expressed in letters to David Daniel, Director of the Cook County Department of Public Aid and to George Dunn, President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners.

"8. That McCormick extend a grant of \$25,000 to the Latin American Defense Organization to further the aims of creating a strong organization for welfare recipients in our community.

"9. That McCormick publicly oppose and condemn the political persecution carried out by the city of Chicago against poor peoples' organizations such as the Black Panther Party, the Latin American Defense Organization, and the Young Lords Organization. McCormick must demand from the respective authorities that charges arising out of political arrests be dropped by the complaining institutions, namely, the Department of Urban Renewal, Cook County Department of Public Aid, Chicago Police Department, the City of Chicago, and the State's Attorney Office. The Young Lords Organization and the Wicker Park Welfare Office Dependents and, in particular, Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez and Obed Lopez must not be jailed and punished for their beliefs in justice and for their concern for their community's rights.

"10. That McCormick extend a 'seed money' grant in the amount of \$25,000 to establish a legal bureau controlled by the poor peoples organizations (the attorneys to be chosen by the organizations to work full time for them, and to be responsible only to them.)<sup>11</sup>

On Sunday, May 18th the seminary agreed to meet the demands and the protesters vacated the building.<sup>12</sup>

On June 8th the Board of Directors of the Armitage Avenue Methodist Church voted not to allow the YLO the use of the church for office space, a day care center, a breakfast program and for a liberation school. On June 11th the YLO reacted to the Board's decision by seizing the church.<sup>13</sup> Jose Jiminez summed up the situation: "The

<sup>11</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 5.

<sup>12</sup> *The Militant*, May 30, 1969, p. 13.

<sup>13</sup> *Chicago Sun-Times*, June 12, 1969.

church is not responsive to the needs of the community. . . . We want to rent it (the church) if they will rent. . . . We will buy it if they want to sell. If they don't want to sell we will stay anyway."<sup>14</sup> The Board capitulated to the YLO's demands and agreed to rent space to the YLO for offices and a day care center.<sup>15</sup>

The hospital offensive commenced on June 15, 1970 when forty members of the YLO staged a "sit-in" at Grant Hospital to demand that the hospital provide assistance to the YLO's health program.<sup>16</sup> The "sit-in" lasted for two hours.

In New York the YLO also conducted a series of offensives designed to elicit support for their 13 Point Program and Platform. From July 1969 to March 1972 the YLO conducted five offensives: the Garbage Offensive, Peoples' Church I, Lincoln Hospital, Peoples' Church II, and Offensiva Rompe Cadenas.<sup>17</sup> In addition to these offensives the YLO/YLP conducted other activities which will be mentioned after discussing the offensives.

The Garbage Offensive commenced on July 27, 1969 when the YLO erected barricades of garbage across 3rd Avenue at 110th Street in New York City.<sup>18</sup> The offensive lasted until September 2, 1969. According to the YLO, the offensive was initiated because the Sanitation Department of New York City refused to clean the streets of El Barrio, or provide the YLO with the equipment to do it themselves.<sup>19</sup> However, the primary reasons for the offensive were: "to use a reform issue for revolutionary purposes". . .<sup>20</sup> and . . . "to off the government of the United States."<sup>21</sup>

Peoples' Church I commenced on December 7, 1969 when the Board of Trustees of the First Spanish Methodist Church refused to allow the YLO to use the church during the week for a breakfast program, day care center, and a liberation school.<sup>22</sup> Outraged at the Board's rejection of their demands, the YLO disrupted services at the church resulting in the arrest of thirteen members of the YLO.<sup>23</sup> Following the arrests the YLO staged a rally and protest march.<sup>24</sup> "That bust helped us do more propaganda than leafletting and knocking on doors for weeks had done."<sup>25</sup> When church officials remained adamant on their refusal of the YLO's demands, the YLO retaliated by seizing the church on December 28, 1969.<sup>26</sup> The next day the YLO opened the church for a breakfast program, health program, and liberation school.<sup>27</sup> The church's Board of Trustees reacted to the YLO's seizure of the church by seeking an injunction in New York's State Supreme Court.<sup>28</sup> The court granted the injunction on January 2, 1970. When the YLO was presented with the court's order, they refused to honor it.<sup>29</sup> Instead they offered to negotiate with the Board.<sup>30</sup> An attempt

<sup>14</sup> *Chicago Sun-Times*, June 12, 1969.

<sup>15</sup> *Chicago Sun-Times*, June 16, 1969.

<sup>16</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1061.

<sup>17</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 321*, February 27, 1971, p. 14.

<sup>18</sup> *Ramparts*, October 1970, p. 23.

<sup>19</sup> Abramson, Michael, *Palante Young Lords Party*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1971, p. 10.

<sup>20</sup> *The Movement*, November 1969, p. 13.

<sup>21</sup> Abramson, op. cit., p. 77.

<sup>22</sup> *New York Times*, December 15, 1969, p. 32.

<sup>23</sup> *Ramparts*, op. cit., p. 23.

<sup>24</sup> *New York Times*, December 8, 1969, p. 53.

<sup>25</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970, p. 10.

<sup>26</sup> *New York Times*, December 29, 1969, p. 26.

<sup>27</sup> *New York Times*, December 30, 1969, p. 30.

<sup>28</sup> *New York Times*, December 31, 1969, p. 18.

<sup>29</sup> *New York Times*, January 4, 1970, p. 61.

<sup>30</sup> *New York Daily News*, January 5, 1970, p. 20.

to pressure the Board into negotiations occurred the next day when the Students for a Democratic Society of Columbia University and students from the Union Theological Seminary occupied offices belonging to the United Methodist Church of New York.<sup>31</sup> The YLO's refusal to honor the State Supreme Court's injunction resulted in the court's issuance of arrest warrants for the occupiers of the First Spanish Methodist Church.<sup>32</sup> The sit-in at the offices of the United Methodist Church ended the next day and the arrest warrants were executed on January 8th.<sup>33</sup> One hundred five members of the YLO voluntarily submitted to arrest and were taken into custody by the police.<sup>34</sup> On Sunday, January 11th, members of the YLO disrupted services at seven Methodist churches in New York to again voice their demands.<sup>35</sup>

Although January 26th had been set as the hearing date for the YLO members who had been arrested in the church, Judge Saul S. Streit postponed the hearing until February 24th. The postponement was granted at the request of church officials who were in the process of negotiating with the YLO over their demands.<sup>36</sup> Following several negotiating sessions the YLO and officials of the church announced that a partial agreement had been reached: the church officials agreed to drop criminal contempt charges, establish a day care center and a drug treatment program.<sup>37</sup>

On July 14, 1970, the YLP turned its attention to New York's Lincoln Hospital by occupying its School of Nursing. The YLO presented the hospital with a series of demands: (1) That there be no cutback in jobs or services, (2) That the construction of the new hospital be brought to a rapid completion, (3) That the hospital establish a program in the community for door-to-door preventive health care, (4) That the hospital provide a day care center for the children of hospital patients, (5) That the Health Services Administration provide additional funds, (6) That the hospital establish a round the clock grievance staff, (7) That the hospital pay employees a minimum wage of \$140 per week, and (8) That the hospital create a community-worker board with overall administrative responsibility.<sup>38</sup> Having presented their demands to the hospital, the YLP left the same day. (The YLO had become the YLP as of July 1970.) Four days after the YLP presented their demands to the hospital, they were joined by the Health Revolutionary Unity Movement and the Think Lincoln Committee in the seizure of Lincoln Hospital.<sup>39</sup> The hospital medical board decided that it would negotiate with the YLP. The YLP and other militants who had occupied the hospital began intimidating the professional staff to such a degree that within eleven days following the takeover twelve pediatricians had walked off the job and refused to return until the militants left.<sup>40</sup> When a

<sup>31</sup> *New York Daily News*, January 6, 1970; and *National Catholic Reporter*, January 14, 1970.

<sup>32</sup> *New York Daily News*, January 7, 1970, p. 26.

<sup>33</sup> *New York Times*, December 29, 1969, p. 26.

<sup>34</sup> *New York Times*, January 8, 1970, p. 28.

<sup>35</sup> *New York Times*, January 12, 1970, p. 17.

<sup>36</sup> *Daily World*, February 3, 1970, p. 9; and *New York Times*, January 8, 1970, p. 28; and *New York Times*, February 3, 1970, p. 20.

<sup>37</sup> *New York Daily News*, February 25, 1970, p. 16.

<sup>38</sup> *Washington Star*, July 15, 1970, p. 17; and *New York Times*, July 15, 1970, p. 38; and *New York Daily News*, July 15, 1970, p. 5.

<sup>39</sup> *Ramparts*, op. cit., p. 24.

<sup>40</sup> *New York Times*, July 30, 1970, p. 24.

young Puerto Rican girl died while undergoing an abortion, the YLP kidnaped the chief of obstetrics and gynecology, Dr. Joseph S. Smith, and threatened him with bodily harm if he returned to the hospital.<sup>41</sup> This action by the YLP caused twenty-seven doctors to leave the hospital in protest. Their departure from the hospital created an "intolerable situation."<sup>42</sup> The hospital sought relief in the courts and was granted a restraining order barring the YLP from the hospital.<sup>43</sup>

The People's Church II offensive was precipitated by the death of Julio Roldan, a member of the Young Lords Party. Roldan was arrested on October 13, 1970 and charged with attempted arson. He was incarcerated in the Tombs in New York City. Three days later he was found hanged in his cell.<sup>44</sup> On October 19, 1970, following the funeral procession for Roldan, a "number of Young Lords appeared on the steps (of the First Spanish Methodist Church) with automatic weapons, carbines and pistols and forced their way in."<sup>45</sup> As in the first occupation of the church, church officials sought relief in the courts. On November 17, 1970, the State Supreme Court of New York granted the church a show cause order against the YLP.<sup>46</sup> When the City officials rejected the YLP's demands for an independent investigation into Roldan's death the YLP refused to honor the show cause order and remained in the church.<sup>47</sup> On November 30, 1970 the State Supreme Court issued a vacate order and the YLP left the church.<sup>48</sup>

The *Offensiva Rompe Cadenas*, or Off With the Chains Offensive was scheduled to commence on March 21, 1971. On that date pro-independence rallies were held in Ponce, Puerto Rico; New York City, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Connecticut and Syracuse, New York.<sup>49</sup> The *Offensiva Rompe Cadenas* was designed to rally support and lead to the eventual independence of Puerto Rico. On June 13, 1971 the YLP disrupted the annual Puerto Rican Day Parade in New York City, but this was the only act undertaken in support of the *Offensiva Rompe Cadenas*.<sup>50</sup>

In addition to the offensives the YLO/YLP conducted other activities of an illegal nature. On June 7, 1970 the YLP disrupted the annual Puerto Rican Day Parade in New York City. While passing the reviewing stand "a volley of tomatoes, oranges and eggs went flying out of their midst."<sup>51</sup> On June 17, 1970 the YLP commandeered a mobile TB chest x-ray truck. The YLP proceeded to several locations within the Puerto Rican community where they conducted tuberculosis tests with the aid of personnel from the Health Services Administration who had been captured with the truck.<sup>52</sup> The next day the Health Services Administration agreed to let the YLP keep the truck

<sup>41</sup> *New York Times*, August 28, 1970, p. 28.

<sup>42</sup> *New York Daily News*, August 28, 1970, p. 3.

<sup>43</sup> *New York Times*, August 28, 1970, p. 28.

<sup>44</sup> *Daily World*, October 20, 1970, p. 9; and *New York Times*, October 23, 1970, p. 35.

<sup>45</sup> *New York Times*, October 19, 1970, p. 18.

<sup>46</sup> *New York Times*, November 18, 1970, p. 51.

<sup>47</sup> *New York Times*, October 23, 1970, p. 35.

<sup>48</sup> *New York Times*, December 1, 1970, p. 51.

<sup>49</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 328*, March 24, 1971, p. 14; and *New York Times*, March 22, 1971, p. 8; and *New York Daily News*, March 22, 1971, p. 6.

<sup>50</sup> *Washington Daily News*, June 14, 1971, p. 9; and *Washington Star*, June 14, 1971, p. A-8; and *Liberation News Service No. 350*, June 16, 1971, p. 12; and *New York Daily News*, June 15, 1971, p. 39.

<sup>51</sup> *New York Times*, June 8, 1970, p. 31.

<sup>52</sup> *New York Times*, June 18, 1970, p. 44.



as long as they felt it was needed.<sup>53</sup> The YLP returned the truck on the 19th.<sup>54</sup>

On November 6, 1970 the Philadelphia branch of the YLP occupied the Kings Way Church with the consent of the minister, Father Robert Zepernick.<sup>55</sup> On February 4, 1971 the New York YLP closed down Junior High School #13.<sup>56</sup> On March 14, 1972 Pablo Guzman, the Minister of Information for the YLP, was sentenced to serve two years in prison for draft evasion.<sup>57</sup> Four days later the YLP held a demonstration to protest his sentence. During the demonstration the Manufacturers Hanover Bank was firebombed and three members of the YLP were arrested and charged with the firebombing.<sup>58</sup> The offensives and other activities of the Young Lords Party ended with the emergence of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization.

From June 30th to July 3rd of 1972 the YLP held its "first and last" National Congress in New York City. When the Congress ended the Young Lords Party emerged as the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization dedicated to the creation of a "multinational communist party in the United States"<sup>59</sup> . . . to replace the Communist Party U.S.A."<sup>60</sup> The impetus for this change in the YLP originated in Red China. In October of 1971 Pablo Guzman accompanied a delegation of the Revolutionary Union to Red China where he met with Chou En-lai and Kuo Mo-jo.<sup>61</sup> According to Guzman, "I sat down with some comrades and gave them a report on the situation in the U.S. . . . The Chinese Communists criticized the Lords for their "lumpen" orientation and for their belaboring of the issue of independence for Puerto Rico."<sup>62</sup> The Red Chinese "prodded" the Young Lords leader to change the organization's approach and direction. At the behest of the "comrades" the YLP staged its National Congress nine months after Guzman's return. But Guzman had decided by February how the new organization would be set up.<sup>63</sup> The PRRWO eliminated its independence operation in Ponce, El Cano, and Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.<sup>64</sup> Its former tactics of civil disobedience and confrontation were exchanged for the tactics of infiltration.<sup>65</sup> Since July of 1972 the PRRWO has surfaced infrequently, most often they have appeared at radical lectures, forums and luncheons as well as some demonstrations and rallies. The PRRWO has been working in a clandestine manner since 1972 in an attempt to infiltrate labor unions.<sup>66</sup> Their current timetable calls for the organization to resurface in 1976 or 1977.<sup>67</sup>

In chronological order, the activities of the PRRWO since August of 1972 are as follows: On August 18, 1972 the PRRWO held a demon-

<sup>53</sup> *New York Daily News*, June 19, 1970, p. 26.

<sup>54</sup> *New York Daily News*, June 25, 1970, p. 40.

<sup>55</sup> *The Militant*, November 20, 1970, p. 15.

<sup>56</sup> *New York Daily News*, February 5, 1971, p. 69.

<sup>57</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 412*, February 5, 1972, p. 3.

<sup>58</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 422*, March 29, 1972, p. 12.

<sup>59</sup> *Guardian*, July 12, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>60</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 6.

<sup>61</sup> *Northern Virginia Sun-Times*, October 27, 1971; and *Foreign Broadcast Information Service*, October 6, 1971, p. A3.

<sup>62</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 6.

<sup>63</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 413*, February 19, 1972, p. 14.

<sup>64</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 6.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.

stration at the United Nations to urge the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonization to consider the question of Puerto Rican independence.<sup>68</sup> In September the PRRWO attended the Black Workers' Freedom Convention in Lincoln Heights, Ohio which was sponsored by the Black Workers Congress.<sup>69</sup> On March 23, 1973 the PRRWO attended a Guardian forum on the question, "What Road to Building a New Communist Party?"<sup>70</sup> On March 31st the PRRWO attended the second conference of the Attica Brigade at Staten Island Community College.<sup>71</sup> On April 8th the PRRWO attended the Guardian Anniversary Luncheon.<sup>72</sup> On May 25th the PRRWO attended a Guardian forum on the question, "Women and the Class Struggle" at New York University Law School.<sup>73</sup> On September 24, 1973 David Perez of the PRRWO addressed a rally at the United Nations.<sup>74</sup> On October 30th the PRRWO demonstrated in Washington, D.C. to demand freedom for Puerto Rican political prisoners.<sup>75</sup> On March 8, 1975 the PRRWO participated in a march and rally in New York City to commemorate International Womens' Day.<sup>76</sup> On May 1st the PRRWO participated in a May Day rally in New York's Federal Plaza.<sup>77</sup> And on June 8, 1975 the PRRWO marched in the Puerto Rican Day Parade.<sup>78</sup>

Though the above activities of the PRRWO seem relatively innocuous, one should keep Pablo Guzman's warning in mind, "Just because there's no more sit-ins and taking over of buildings with guns, that doesn't mean that everything's cool. People are going to be surprised at what we do, especially with the unions."<sup>79</sup>

<sup>68</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 460*, August 26, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>69</sup> *The Review of the News*, December 4, 1974, pp. 37-38.

<sup>70</sup> *Guardian*, April 4, 1973, p. 5.

<sup>71</sup> *Guardian*, April 11, 1973, p. 4.

<sup>72</sup> *Guardian*, April 4, 1973, p. 2.

<sup>73</sup> *Guardian*, May 9, 1973, p. 8.

<sup>74</sup> *Guardian*, October 3, 1973, p. 4.

<sup>75</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 558*, October 6, 1973, p. 10.

<sup>76</sup> *Guardian*, March 19, 1975, p. 3.

<sup>77</sup> *Guardian*, March 14, 1975, p. 3.

<sup>78</sup> *Guardian*, June 18, 1975, p. 7.

<sup>79</sup> *New York Post*, March 23, 1973, p. 6.

## CHAPTER V—AFFILIATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The attitude of the YLO, YLP, and PRRWO concerning other organizations was expressly stated:

Young Lords as an organization believes that coalitions and working alliances are necessary among all groups that are dedicated to . . . (revolution) . . . along sound Marxist-Leninist principles.<sup>1</sup>

The organizations and coalitions with which the Young Lords Organization affiliated itself were to a great extent duplicated by the Young Lords Party. Both the YLO and YLP chose their allies according to the cause which they were advocating. For example, Point 1 of the YLO's and YLP's 13 Point Program and Platform states, "We want self-determination for Puerto Ricans. Liberation on the island and inside the United States."<sup>2</sup> In advocating the cause of Puerto Rican independence, the YLO and YLP entered into activities in conjunction with organizations and coalitions espousing the same cause. These included BRISA, El Comité, Federation of University Students for Puerto Rican Independence, MIRA (Independent Armed Revolutionary Movement for Puerto Rican Liberation), Movement for Puerto Rican Independence, and El Frente Unido.

When the Young Lords Party became the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization in July 1972, the cause of Puerto Rican independence was retained and the PRRWO expanded its portfolio of organizational affiliations. Added to the above list were: the Committee for Puerto Rican Decolonization, the Federation of Puerto Rican University Students, the Puerto Rican Independence Party, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, and an expanded El Frente Unido.

The causes which have been espoused by the YLO, YLP, and PRRWO may be generally categorized into four basic areas: urban renewal programs, anti-war programs, social reform programs, and revolutionary programs.

To give further insight into the exact nature of the YLO's, YLP's, and PRRWO's associations with other organizations, the following is a listing of the organizations and coalitions, in alphabetical order, denoting the specific nature and date of each association. Some of these organizations are primarily concerned with social reform. Others are frankly revolutionary. (It has to be underscored that the appearance of an organization's name in the listing that follows does not denote that it is revolutionary or that it shares the goals of the PRRWO.) By the same token, the objectives of the associations with these various organizations ranged all the way from improving welfare conditions to staging militant and even violent actions. (In general it may be said that the PRRWO's attitude, which was initially reformist, moved progressively in a more revolutionary direction.) To maintain continuity, the listing is grouped according to association with YLO (Chicago), YLO (New York), and YLP, and PRRWO.

<sup>1</sup> *The Movement*, November 1969, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix.

## YLO (CHICAGO)—COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

*Alianza Latino-Americana para el Adelanto Social*

On July 2, 1969 the above group appeared with the YLO on WTTW radio in Chicago to discuss urban renewal.<sup>3</sup>

*Albizu Campos Society*

In June of 1969 Jose Martinez of the Chicago YLO contacted members of the above group to discuss the formation of a New York branch.<sup>4</sup>

*Black, Active and Determined*

On the weekend of February 15, 1969 the above group co-sponsored with the YLO a Third World Unity Conference whose theme was "Non-Whites and Latins unite in the Third World."<sup>5</sup>

*Black Panther Party*

On March 10, 1969 the above group participated with the YLO in a march on the Wicker Park Welfare Office.<sup>6</sup>

On May 5, 1969 the above group attended the wake of Manuel Ramos of the YLO.<sup>7</sup>

On May 6, 1969 the above group attended a memorial service at the McCormick Theological Seminary for Manuel Ramos.<sup>8</sup>

On May 15, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the W. Clement Stone Administration Building at the McCormick Theological Seminary in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>9</sup>

On May 22, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the administration building at the Chicago-Circle campus of the University of Illinois in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>10</sup>

On July 4, 1969 the above group attended a meeting in Lincoln Park with the YLO.<sup>11</sup>

On July 18, 1969 the above group held a conference in Oakland, California which was attended by members of the YLO.<sup>12</sup>

On August 28, 1969 the above group attended a rally in Grant Park with the YLO to commemorate the 1968 Battle of Grant Park.<sup>13</sup>

On October 10, 1969 the above group was present with the YLO at a press conference.<sup>14</sup>

On October 11, 1969 the above group participated with the YLO in an anti-war march.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>3</sup> *Movement News*, July 14, 1969.

<sup>4</sup> Abramson, Michael, *Palante Young Lords Party*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971, p. 10.

<sup>5</sup> *The Movement*, May 1969, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate 91st Congress, 2d Session, p. 1055.

<sup>7</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>9</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, May 23, 1969.

<sup>11</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1056.

<sup>12</sup> *The Black Panther*, July 12, 1969, p. 10; and *News & Views*, vol. 32, no. 11, November 1969, p. 13.

<sup>13</sup> *Washington Daily News*, August 29, 1969, p. 41.

<sup>14</sup> *Chicago Today*, October 11, 1969; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1059.

<sup>15</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1058.

### *Black Stone Peace Nation*

"Jeff Fort, leader of the Black Stone Peace Nation, has rapped the Cobra Stones into supporting the Young Lords."<sup>16</sup> (May 15, 1969)

The above mentioned group is a member of a coalition called LSD which stands for Lords, Stones, and Disciples.<sup>17</sup>

### *Chicago Peace Council*

On April 5, 1969 the above group sponsored a march and rally which was attended by the YLO.<sup>18</sup>

### *Coalition for United Community Action*

On August 12, 1969 the above group attended a rally sponsored by the YLO in the "People's Park".<sup>19</sup>

### *Cobra Stones*

On May 20, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>20</sup>

On December 9, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a police-community workshop.<sup>21</sup>

### *Comancheros*

On July 29, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee at Waller High School.<sup>22</sup>

On July 31, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park area school planning group.<sup>23</sup>

On August 12, 1969 the above group attended a rally sponsored by the YLO in the "Peoples' Park".<sup>24</sup>

On August 23, 1969 the above group co-sponsored a "street festival" in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>25</sup>

On August 28, 1969 the above group attended a rally in Grant Park with the YLO to commemorate the 1968 Battle of Grant Park.<sup>26</sup>

On September 11, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO staged a filibuster at the meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>27</sup>

### *Communist Party (Illinois)*

On August 9, 1969 the above group attended an anti-war demonstration in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>28</sup>

### *Communities United Against the War*

On July 4, 1969 the above group attended a meeting in Lincoln Park with the YLO.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>16</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, May 15, 1969.

<sup>17</sup> *Venceremos Brigade*, ed. Sandra Levinson and Carol Brightman, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1971, pp. 226-228.

<sup>18</sup> *Guardian*, April 12, 1969, p. 5.

<sup>19</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 13, 1969.

<sup>20</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1055.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1060.

<sup>22</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, July 30, 1969, sec 2, p. 12.

<sup>23</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 1, 1969; and *Chicago Daily News*, August 1, 1969.

<sup>24</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 13, 1969.

<sup>25</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 24, 1969, p. 20.

<sup>26</sup> *Washington Daily News*, August 29, 1969, p. 41.

<sup>27</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, September 12, 1969.

<sup>28</sup> *The Militant*, August 22, 1969, p. 12.

<sup>29</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1056.

### *Concerned Citizens Survival Front*

On May 5, 1969 the above group attended the wake of Manuel Ramos of the YLO.<sup>30</sup>

On May 6, 1969 the above group attended a memorial service at the McCormick Theological Seminary for Manuel Ramos.<sup>31</sup>

On May 20, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>32</sup>

On September 11, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO staged a filibuster at the meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>33</sup>

On November 6, 1969 the above group cosigned a petition with the YLO which called for the creation of a day care center at De Paul University.<sup>34</sup>

On December 9, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a police-community workshop.<sup>35</sup>

### *GI Civil Liberties Defense Committee*

On August 9, 1969 the above group attended an anti-war demonstration in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>36</sup>

### *GI-Student Action Committee*

On August 9, 1969 the above group attended an anti-war demonstration in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>37</sup>

### *Hermanos*

On September 11, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO staged a filibuster at the meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>38</sup>

### *International Workers of the World*

On August 12, 1969 the above group attended a rally sponsored by the YLO in the "Peoples' Park".<sup>39</sup>

### *Lake View Youth Council*

On May 22, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the administration building at the Chicago-Circle campus of the University of Illinois in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>40</sup>

### *La Gente*

Prior to June 1970 the above group was established by former YLO members and had strong political ties with the YLO.<sup>41</sup>

### *Latin American Defense Organization*

On March 10, 1969 the above group participated with the YLO in a march on the Wicker Park Welfare Office.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>30</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>32</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1055.

<sup>33</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, September 12, 1969.

<sup>34</sup> *The Lincoln Park Press*, January 1970, p. 7.

<sup>35</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1060.

<sup>36</sup> *The Militant*, August 22, 1969, p. 12.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12.

<sup>38</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, September 12, 1969.

<sup>39</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 13, 1969.

<sup>40</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, May 23, 1969.

<sup>41</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1061.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1055.

On May 5, 1969 the above group attended the wake of Manuel Ramos of the YLO.<sup>43</sup>

On May 6, 1969 the above group attended a memorial service at the McCormick Theological Seminary for Manuel Ramos.<sup>44</sup>

On July 2, 1969 the above group appeared with the YLO on WTTW radio in Chicago to discuss urban renewal.<sup>45</sup>

On August 23, 1969 the above group co-sponsored a "street festival" in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>46</sup>

#### *Lincoln Park Town Meeting*

On September 11, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO staged a filibuster at the meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>47</sup>

On December 9, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a police-community workshop.<sup>48</sup>

#### *LSD*

"We made another coalition with the "worst" gangs of Chicago, the Blackstone Rangers and the Disciples, and we called ourselves LSD (Lords, Stones and Disciples)."<sup>49</sup>

#### *Mothers and Others*

On November 6, 1969 the above group cosigned a petition with the YLO which called for the creation of a day care center at De Paul University.<sup>50</sup>

#### *Neighborhood Commons Corporation*

On May 20, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>51</sup>

#### *North Side Cooperative Ministry*

On September 11, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO staged a filibuster at the meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>52</sup>

#### *Poor Peoples Coalition*

On July 29, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee at Waller High School.<sup>53</sup>

On September 11, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO staged a filibuster at the meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>54</sup>

On November 6, 1969 the above group cosigned a petition with the YLO which called for the creation of a day care center at De Paul University.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>43</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>45</sup> *Movement News*, July 14, 1969.

<sup>46</sup> *Chicago Today*, August 24, 1969, p. 20.

<sup>47</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, September 12, 1969.

<sup>48</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1060.

<sup>49</sup> *Venceremos Brigade*, op. cit., pp. 226-228.

<sup>50</sup> *The Lincoln Park Press*, January 1970, p. 7.

<sup>51</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1055.

<sup>52</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, September 12, 1969.

<sup>53</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, July 30, 1969, sec. 2, p. 12.

<sup>54</sup> *Chicago Daily News*, September 12, 1969.

<sup>55</sup> *The Lincoln Park Press*, January 1970, p. 7.

### *Rainbow Coalition*

"We formed the Rainbow Coalition, consisting of the Black Panther Party, the Young Patriots . . . and the Young Lords."<sup>56</sup>

### *Red Guard*

On July 4, 1969 the above group attended a meeting in Lincoln Park with the YLO.<sup>57</sup>

### *Revolutionary Contingent*

On August 9, 1969 the above group attended an anti-war demonstration in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>58</sup>

### *Revolutionary Youth Movement II*

On October 10, 1969 the above group was present with the YLO at a press conference.<sup>59</sup>

On October 11, 1969 the above group participated with the YLO in an anti-war march.<sup>60</sup>

### *Socialist Workers Party*

On August 9, 1969 the above group attended an anti-war demonstration with the YLO.<sup>61</sup>

### *Student Mobilization Committee*

On August 9, 1969 the above group attended an anti-war demonstration with the YLO.<sup>62</sup>

### *Students for a Democratic Society*

The YLO participated in the SDS's National Convention in May of 1969.<sup>63</sup>

On May 5, 1969 the above group attended the wake of Manuel Ramos of the YLO.<sup>64</sup>

On May 13, 1969 the above group participated with the YLO in a march on Chicago's 18th District Police station.<sup>65</sup>

On May 15, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the W. Clement Stone Administration Building at the McCormick Theological Seminary in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>66</sup>

On May 22, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the administration building at the Chicago-Circle campus of the University of Illinois in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>67</sup>

On November 6, 1969 the above group cosigned a petition with the YLO which called for the creation of a day care center at De Paul University.<sup>68</sup>

### *St. Teresa Welfare Mothers*

On May 6, 1969 the above group attended the wake of Manuel Ramos of the YLO.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>56</sup> *Venceremos Brigade*, op. cit., p. 227.

<sup>57</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1056.

<sup>58</sup> *The Militant*, August 22, 1969, p. 12.

<sup>59</sup> *Chicago Today*, October 11, 1969; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1059.

<sup>60</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1058.

<sup>61</sup> *The Militant*, August 22, 1969, p. 12.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12.

<sup>63</sup> Abramson, op. cit., p. 10.

<sup>64</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>65</sup> *The Militant*, May 30, 1969, p. 13; and *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>66</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>67</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, May 23, 1969.

<sup>68</sup> *The Lincoln Park Press*, January 1970, p. 7.

<sup>69</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.



*Third World Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam*

On August 9, 1969 the above group attended an anti-war march in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>70</sup>

*Third World Liberation Front*

On July 4, 1969 the above group attended a meeting in Lincoln Park with the YLO.<sup>71</sup>

*Venceremos Brigade*

Prior to 1971 the YLO participated in the activities of the above mentioned group.<sup>72</sup>

*Welfare and Working Mothers of Wicker Park*

On May 15, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the W. Clement Stone Administration Building at the McCormick Theological Seminary in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>73</sup>

*Young Patriots Organization*

On May 5, 1969 the above group attended the wake of Manuel Ramos of the YLO.<sup>74</sup>

On May 6, 1969 the above group attended a memorial service at the McCormick Theological Seminary for Manuel Ramos.<sup>75</sup>

On May 20, 1969 the above group in conjunction with the YLO disrupted a meeting of the Lincoln Park Community Conservation Committee.<sup>76</sup>

On May 22, 1969 the above group participated in the takeover of the administration building at the Chicago-Circle campus of the University of Illinois in conjunction with the YLO.<sup>77</sup>

On August 28, 1969 the above group attended a rally in Grant Park to commemorate the 1968 Battle of Grant Park.<sup>78</sup>

*Young Socialist Alliance*

On May 13, 1969 the above group participated with the YLO in a march on Chicago's 18th District Police station.<sup>79</sup>

*Youth Against War and Facism*

On August 28, 1969 the above group attended a rally in Grant Park to commemorate the 1968 Battle of Grant Park.<sup>80</sup>

YLO (NEW YORK) AND YLP—COOPERATION WITH OTHER  
ORGANIZATIONS

*American Civil Liberties Union*

On November 5, 1971 the YLP attended a conference on Prisoners Rights sponsored by the above group.<sup>81</sup>

<sup>70</sup> *The Militant*, August 22, 1969, p. 12.

<sup>71</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1056.

<sup>72</sup> *Venceremos Brigade*, op. cit., pp. 226-228.

<sup>73</sup> *The Militant*, May 30, 1969, p. 13.

<sup>74</sup> *The Movement*, June 1969, p. 4.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>76</sup> *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1055.

<sup>77</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, May 23, 1969.

<sup>78</sup> *Washington Daily News*, August 29, 1969, p. 41.

<sup>79</sup> *The Militant*, May 30, 1969, p. 13.

<sup>80</sup> *Washington Daily News*, August 29, 1969, p. 41.

<sup>81</sup> *New York Daily News*, November 8, 1971, p. 12; and *New York Times*, November 8, 1971, p. 24.

*Albizu Campos Society*

On or about June 7, 1969 the above group merged with the New York YLO.<sup>82</sup>

*Black Panther Party*

In the latter part of June 1969 the above group co-founded the New York Rainbow Coalition in conjunction with the YLO and the Young Patriots Organization.<sup>83</sup>

On April 4, 1970 the above group sponsored a rally at which the YLO was present.<sup>84</sup>

On March 26, 1971 the above group sponsored a meeting at C. W. Post College at which the YLP was present.<sup>85</sup>

*Blue Angels Party*

The above group is a member of El Frente Unido.<sup>86</sup>

*BRISA*

Around January of 1970 the YLO "got together with people (from) BRISA at City College."<sup>87</sup>

*El Comite*

On March 19, 1972 the above group sponsored a conference on Puerto Rican political prisoners which was attended by the YLP.<sup>88</sup>

*El Frente Unido*

As of March 13, 1971 the above coalition was composed of the following groups: YLP, Puerto Rican Students Union, Movement for Puerto Rican Independence, El Comite, Justicia Latina, Justicia Boricua, the Blue Angels Party, Movementa Latina, Resistencia Latina, and the Health Revolutionary Unity Movement.<sup>89</sup>

*Federation of University Students for Puerto Rican Independence*

Around January of 1970 the YLO "got together with people (from) FUPI."<sup>90</sup>

*Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee*

On February 18, 1970 the YLO attended a meeting of the above group.<sup>91</sup>

*Health Revolutionary Unity Movement*

The above group is a member of El Frente Unido.<sup>92</sup>

On July 18, 1970 the above group in conjunction with YLP seized control of Lincoln Hospital.<sup>93</sup>

*Independent Armed Revolutionary Movement for Puerto Rican Liberation*

On March 7, 1970 the YLO expressed general approval of the terroristic activities of the above group.<sup>94</sup>

<sup>82</sup> *Daily World*, October 24, 1969.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>84</sup> *New York Sunday News*, April 5, 1970, p. 4.

<sup>85</sup> *New York Daily News*, March 26, 1971, p. 6.

<sup>86</sup> *Liberation News Service* No. 325, March 13, 1971, p. 12.

<sup>87</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970, p. 11.

<sup>88</sup> *Liberation News Service* No. 414, February 19, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>89</sup> *Liberation News Service* No. 325, March 13, 1971, p. 12.

<sup>90</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970, p. 11.

<sup>91</sup> *Guardian*, February 14, 1970, p. 2.

<sup>92</sup> *Liberation News Service* No. 325, March 13, 1971, p. 12.

<sup>93</sup> *Ramparts*, October 1970, p. 24.

<sup>94</sup> *Rat*, March 7, 1970.

*Justicia Boricua*

The above group is a member of El Frente Unido.<sup>95</sup>

*Justicia Latina*

The above group is a member of El Frente Unido.<sup>96</sup>

*Lucha*

Around January of 1970 the YLO "got together with people (from) Lucha at New York University."<sup>97</sup>

*Movement for Puerto Rican Independence*

On March 14, 1970 the above group in conjunction with the YLO held a rally to commemorate the death of Antonia Martinez, a student at the University of Puerto Rico who died during an anti-war demonstration at the university.<sup>98</sup>

On June 7, 1970 the above group in conjunction with the YLO marched in the Puerto Rican Day Parade.<sup>99</sup>

On November 13, 1970 the above group in conjunction with the YLO participated in a rally to demand Puerto Rico's independence.<sup>100</sup>

*Movementa Latina*

The above group is a member of El Frente Unido.<sup>101</sup>

*National Lawyers Guild*

In January of 1970 the above group provided eight attorneys to represent the YLO on charges stemming from the takeover of the First Spanish Methodist Church in December of 1969.<sup>102</sup>

In November of 1970 the above group provided counsel to staff the legal defense center run by the YLO.<sup>103</sup>

*Playboy Foundation*

On November 5, 1971 the YLP attended a conference on Prisoners Rights sponsored by the above group.<sup>104</sup>

*Public Justice Foundation*

On November 5, 1971 the YLP attended a conference on Prisoners Rights sponsored by the above group.<sup>105</sup>

*Puerto Rican Students Union*

On June 7, 1970 the above group in conjunction with the YLO marched in the Puerto Rican Day Parade.<sup>106</sup>

On September 22, 1970 the above group in conjunction with the YLO sponsored a conference at Columbia University.<sup>107</sup>

On November 13, 1970 the above group in conjunction with the YLO participated in a rally to demand Puerto Rico's independence.<sup>108</sup>

<sup>95</sup> *Liberation News Service* No. 325, March 13, 1971, p. 12.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12.

<sup>97</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970, p. 11.

<sup>98</sup> *Daily World*, March 18, 1970, p. 9.

<sup>99</sup> *New York Times*, June 8, 1970, p. 31.

<sup>100</sup> *The Militant*, November 13, 1970, p. 12.

<sup>101</sup> *Liberation News Service* No. 325, March 13, 1971, p. 12.

<sup>102</sup> *New York Times*, January 17, 1970, p. 62.

<sup>103</sup> *Daily World*, November 13, 1970, p. 9.

<sup>104</sup> *New York Daily News*, November 8, 1971, p. 12; and *New York Times*, November 8, 1971, p. 24.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>106</sup> *New York Times*, June 8, 1970, p. 31.

<sup>107</sup> Abramson. *op. cit.*, p. 11.

<sup>108</sup> *The Militant*, November 13, 1970, p. 12.

*Rainbow Coalition*

In the latter part of June, 1969 the YLO joined with the Black Panther Party and the Young Patriots to form the above group.<sup>109</sup>

On October 13, 1969 the above group, including the YLO, participated in an anti-war rally at Fort Dix, New Jersey.<sup>110</sup>

*Resistencia Latina*

The above group is a member of El Frente Unido.<sup>111</sup>

*Revolutionary Health Workers*

Around January of 1970 the YLO "got together with . . . the Revolutionary Health Workers movement which is part of our health thing."<sup>112</sup>

*Revolutionary Youth Movement II*

On October 10, 1969 the YLO, New York branch had a delegate at press conference with the above group in Chicago.<sup>113</sup>

*Students for a Democratic Society*

On January 5, 1970 the above group participated in the takeover of offices of the United Methodist Church of New York to show support for the actions of the YLO with regard to the taking of the First Spanish Methodist Church.<sup>114</sup>

*Taino Tenants Association*

In January of 1971 the Bridgeport branch of the YLO organized the above group to conduct a rent strike.<sup>115</sup>

*Think Lincoln Committee*

On July 18, 1970 the above group in conjunction with the YLO seized control of Lincoln Hospital.<sup>116</sup>

*Third World Conference*

On November 28, 1970 the YLP attended the Revolutionary Peoples Convention which was sponsored by the above group.<sup>117</sup>

*Third World Revelationist*

Around January of 1970 the YLO "got together with people (from) Third World Revelationist, a group of radical Puerto Ricans that do street theatre down on 107th Street, (and) have also been working with us."<sup>118</sup>

*Third World Students Party*

In November of 1969 a YLO member said, ". . . We've been doing a lot of college and high school organizing . . . what we've been trying to push is a Third World Students Party."<sup>119</sup>

<sup>109</sup> *Daily World*, October 24, 1969.

<sup>110</sup> *New York Times*, October 13, 1969, p. 78.

<sup>111</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 325*, March 13, 1971, p. 12.

<sup>112</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970, p. 11.

<sup>113</sup> *Chicago Today*, October 11, 1969; and *Extent of Subversion in the "New Left"*, Part 7, op. cit., p. 1059.

<sup>114</sup> *New York Daily News*, January 6, 1970; and *National Catholic Reporter*, January 14, 1970.

<sup>115</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 325*, May 29, 1971, p. 10.

<sup>116</sup> *Ramparts*, op. cit., p. 24.

<sup>117</sup> *Washington Daily News*, November 28, 1970, p. 5; and *Washington Star*, November 28, 1970, p. 20; and *Washington Star*, November 29, 1970, p. D-1.

<sup>118</sup> *The Movement*, February/March 1970, p. 11.

<sup>119</sup> *The Movement*, November 1969, p. 8.

### *United Black Coalition*

On August 9, 1970 the United Black Coalition for Jobs in the Construction Industry announced that the YLP was a member of the coalition.<sup>120</sup>

### *Venceremos Organization*

According to Grand Jury testimony taken from Ronald Wayne Beaty the YLO was affiliated with Venceremos: "Just recently we have extended out into other revolutionary organizations such as the Young Lords in New York City . . . We have merged with them and made a pact to where we would aid each other in various operations on the different coasts and in between. This merger has been made, to my knowledge, with five other organizations."<sup>121</sup>

### *Weatherman*

The above group is affiliated with the YLO through the reciprocal agreement mentioned under the Venceremos group.<sup>122</sup>

### *Young Patriots Organization*

The above group is a member of the New York Branch of the Rainbow Coalition in conjunction with the Black Panther Party and the YLO.<sup>123</sup>

## PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS ORGANIZATION

### *Albanian Affairs Study Group*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>124</sup>

### *Association of Agricultural Workers*

On June 8, 1975, the PRRWO in conjunction with the above group marched in the Puerto Rican Day Parade.<sup>125</sup>

### *Attica Brigade*

On March 23, 1973, the PRRWO attended a conference with the above group entitled, "What Road to Building a New Communist Party?"<sup>126</sup>

On March 31, 1973, the PRRWO attended a conference sponsored by the above group.<sup>127</sup>

### *Attica Defense Fund*

On March 31, 1973, the above group attended a conference in conjunction with the PRRWO.<sup>128</sup>

### *Black Workers Congress*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>129</sup>

<sup>120</sup> *New York Times*, August 9, 1970, p. 53.

<sup>121</sup> *Terroristic Activity*, Part 1, Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 93d Congress, 2d Session, p. 88.

<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 88.

<sup>123</sup> *Daily World*, October 24, 1969.

<sup>124</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>125</sup> *Guardian*, June 18, 1975, p. 7.

<sup>126</sup> *Guardian*, April 4, 1975, p. 5.

<sup>127</sup> *Guardian*, April 11, 1973, p. 4.

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>129</sup> *Guardian*, July 12, 1972, p. 5.

On August 8, 1972, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended a demonstration at the U.N. to urge the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization to place the Puerto Rican issue on their agenda of discussions.<sup>130</sup>

In September of 1972, the above group sponsored the Black Worker's Freedom Convention in Lincoln Heights, Ohio, which was attended by the PRRWO.<sup>131</sup>

On March 10, 1973, the above group attended an anti-imperialist workers conference in New York City in conjunction with the PRRWO.<sup>132</sup>

On March 23, 1973, the above group attended a forum sponsored by Guardian at the Manhattan Center in New York. The subject of the forum was, "What Road to Building a New Communist Party?"<sup>133</sup>

#### *Committee for Puerto Rican Decolonization*

On September 24, 1973, the above group sponsored a rally at the United Nations calling for Puerto Rican independence which was attended by the PRRWO.<sup>134</sup>

#### *Committee to Defend the Community*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>135</sup>

#### *Congress of African People*

On May 1, 1975, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended a May Day rally in New York's Federal Plaza.<sup>136</sup>

#### *El Comite*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of PRRWO.<sup>137</sup>

On May 1, 1975, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended a May Day rally in New York's Federal Plaza.<sup>138</sup>

#### *El Frente Unido*

As of October 6, 1973, in addition to the previously mentioned groups, the following groups had joined the above coalition: Boricuas de Frente, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Resistencia Puertorriquena, the Committee to Defend Carlos Feliciano, the Committee to Defend Humberto Pagan, the Committee to Defend Eduardo Cruz, and the Committee to Defend Martin Sostre.<sup>139</sup>

On October 30, 1973, the above coalition sponsored a march in Washington, D.C., demanding the freedom of Puerto Rican "political prisoners." The PRRWO, as a member of the coalition, participated in the march.<sup>140</sup>

#### *El Gremio de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>141</sup>

<sup>130</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 460*, August 26, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>131</sup> *The Review of the News*, December 4, 1974, pp. 37-38.

<sup>132</sup> *Guardian*, March 21, 1973, p. 5.

<sup>133</sup> *Guardian*, April 4, 1973, p. 5.

<sup>134</sup> *Guardian*, October 3, 1973, p. 4.

<sup>135</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>136</sup> *Guardian*, March 14, 1975, p. 3.

<sup>137</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>138</sup> *Guardian*, March 14, 1975, p. 3.

<sup>139</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 558*, October 6, 1973, p. 10.

<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10.

<sup>141</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

*Federation of Puerto Rican University Students*

On June 8, 1975, the PRRWO in conjunction with the above group marched in the Puerto Rican Day Parade.<sup>142</sup>

*I Wor Kuen*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>143</sup>

On August 18, 1972, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended a demonstration at the U.N. to urge the United Nation's Special Committee on Decolonization to place the Puerto Rican issue on their agenda of discussions.<sup>144</sup>

On March 10, 1973, the above group attended an anti-imperialist workers conference in New York City in conjunction with the PRRWO.<sup>145</sup>

*J Town Collective*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>146</sup>

*Kalayaan*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>147</sup>

*Kokua Hawaii*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>148</sup>

*Los Siete de la Raza*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>149</sup>

*National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines*

On March 31, 1973, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended the second conference of the Attica Brigade at Staten Island Community College.<sup>150</sup>

*November 4 Coalition*

On March 10, 1973, the above coalition sponsored an anti-imperialist workers conference in New York City which was attended by the PRRWO.<sup>151</sup>

*October League*

On March 23, 1973, the above group attended a Guardian forum at the Manhattan Center in New York in conjunction with the PRRWO. The subject of the forum was, "What Road to Building a New Communist Party?"<sup>152</sup>

<sup>142</sup> *Guardian*, June 18, 1975, p. 7.

<sup>143</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>144</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 460*, August 26, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>145</sup> *Guardian*, March 21, 1973, p. 5.

<sup>146</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>148</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>150</sup> *Guardian*, April 11, 1973, p. 4.

<sup>151</sup> *Guardian*, March 21, 1973, p. 5.

<sup>152</sup> *Guardian*, April 4, 1973, p. 5.

On March 8, 1975, the above group sponsored a rally to commemorate International Womens' Day which was attended by the PRRWO.<sup>153</sup>

On May 1, 1975, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended a May Day rally in New York's Federal Plaza.<sup>154</sup>

#### *Popular Dominican Movement*

On August 18, 1972, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended a demonstration at the UN to urge the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization to place the Puerto Rican issue on their agenda.<sup>155</sup>

#### *Puerto Rican Independence Party*

On August 18, 1972, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended a demonstration at the UN to urge the United Nations' Special Committee on Decolonization to place the Puerto Rican issue on their agenda.<sup>156</sup>

#### *Puerto Rican Socialist Party*

On August 18, 1972, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended a demonstration at the UN to urge the United Nations' Special Committee on Decolonization to place the Puerto Rican issue on their agenda.<sup>157</sup>

On March 10, 1973, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended an anti-imperialist workers conference in New York City.<sup>158</sup>

On June 8, 1975, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO marched in the Puerto Rican Day Parade.<sup>159</sup>

#### *Puerto Rican Students Union*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>160</sup>

#### *Revolutionary Union*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>161</sup>

On March 10, 1973, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended an anti-imperialist workers conference in New York City.<sup>162</sup>

On March 23, 1973, the above group attended a Guardian forum at the Manhattan Center in New York in conjunction with the PRRWO. The subject of the forum was, "What Road to Building a New Communist Party?"<sup>163</sup>

On March 31, 1973, the above group in conjunction with the PRRWO attended the second conference of the Attica Brigade at Staten Island Community College.<sup>164</sup>

<sup>153</sup> *Guardian*, March 19, 1975, p. 3.

<sup>154</sup> *Guardian*, May 14, 1975, p. 3.

<sup>155</sup> *Liberation News Service No. 460*, August 26, 1972, p. 8.

<sup>156</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 8.

<sup>157</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 8.

<sup>158</sup> *Guardian*, March 21, 1973, p. 5.

<sup>159</sup> *Guardian*, June 18, 1975, p. 7.

<sup>160</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>161</sup> *Guardian*, July 12, 1972, p. 5.

<sup>162</sup> *Guardian*, March 21, 1973, p. 5.

<sup>163</sup> *Guardian*, April 4, 1973, p. 5.

<sup>164</sup> *Guardian*, April 11, 1973, p. 4.



*Rising Up Angry*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>165</sup>

*Spirit of Logos/White Lightning*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>166</sup>

*Third World Students League*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>167</sup>

*Venceremos Organization*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>168</sup>

*Women's Union*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>169</sup>

*Workers Federation*

On June 30, 1972, the above group attended the First National Congress of the PRRWO.<sup>170</sup>

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<sup>165</sup> *Palante*, July 21 to August 4, 1972, p. 1.

<sup>166</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>168</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>169</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>170</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.



## APPENDIX

[From Palante, Aug. 28, 1970]

### *Young Lords Party*

#### 13 Point Program and Platform

The Young Lords Party is a Revolutionary Political Party Fighting  
for the Liberation of All Oppressed People

1. We want self-determination for Puerto Ricans—liberation on the island and inside the United States.

For 500 years, first Spain and then United States have colonized our country. Billions of dollars in profits leave our country for the United States every year. In every way we are slaves of the gringo. We want liberation and the Power in the hands of the People, not Puerto Rican exploiters.

Que Viva Puerto Rico Libre.

2. We want self-determination for all latinos.

Our Latin Brothers and Sisters, inside and outside the United States, are oppressed by amerikkkan business. The Chicano people built the Southwest, and we support their right to control their lives and their land. The people of Santo Domingo continue to fight against gringo domination and its puppet generals. The armed liberation struggles in Latin America are part of the war of Latinos against imperialism.

Que Viva La Raza!

3. We want liberation of all third world people.

Just as Latins first slaved under Spain and the yanquis. Black people, Indians, and Asians slaved to build the wealth of this country. For 400 years they have fought for freedom and dignity against racist Babylon (decadent empire). Third World people have led the fight for freedom. All the colored and oppressed peoples of the world are one nation under oppression.

No Puerto Rican is free until all people are free!

4. We are revolutionary nationalists and oppose racism.

The Latin, Black, Indian and Asian people inside the U.S. are colonies fighting for liberation. We know that Washington, Wall Street, and city hall will try to make our nationalism into racism; but Puerto Ricans are of all colors and we resist racism. Millions of poor white people are rising up to demand freedom and we support them. These are the ones in the U.S. that are stepped on by the rulers and the government. We each organize our people, but our fights are the same against oppression and we will defeat it together. Power to all oppressed people!

5. We want community control of our institutions and land.

We want control of our communities by our people and programs to guarantee that all institutions serve the needs of our people. Peo-

ple's control of police, health services, churches, schools housing, transportation and welfare are needed. We want an end to attacks on our land by urban removal, highway destruction, universities and corporations.

Land belongs to all people!

6. We want a true education of our creole culture and Spanish language.

We must learn our history of fighting against cultural, as well as economic genocide by the yanqui. Revolutionary culture, culture of our people, is the only true teaching.

7. We oppose capitalists and alliances with traitors.

Puerto Rican rulers, or puppets of the oppressor, do not help our people. They are paid by the system to lead our people down blind alleys, just like the thousands of poverty pimps who keep our communities peaceful for business, or the street workers who keep gangs divided and blowing each other away. We want a society where the people socialistically control their labor.

Venceremos!

8. We oppose the Amerikkkan military.

We demand immediate withdrawal of U.S. military forces and bases from Puerto Rico, Vietnam, and all oppressed communities inside and outside the U.S. No Puerto Rican should serve in the U.S. army against his Brothers and Sisters, for the only true army of oppressed people is the people's army to fight all rulers.

U.S. out of Vietnam, free Puerto Rico!

9. We want freedom for all political prisoners.

We want all Puerto Ricans freed because they have been tried by the racist courts of the colonizers, and not by their own people and peers. We want all freedom fighters released from jail.

Free all political prisoners!

10. We want equality for women. Machismo must be revolutionary . . . not oppressive.

Under capitalism, our women have been oppressed by both the society and our own men. The doctrine of machismo has been used by our men to take out their frustrations against their wives, sisters, mothers, and children. Our men must support their women in their fight for economic and social equality, and must recognize that our women are equals in every way within the revolutionary ranks.

Forward, sisters, in the struggle!

11. We fight anti-communism with international unity.

Anyone who resists injustice is called a communist by "the man" and condemned. Our people are brainwashed by television, radio, newspapers, schools, and books to oppose people in other countries fighting for their freedom. No longer will our people believe attacks and slanders, because they have learned who the real enemy is and who their real friends are. We will defend our Brothers and Sisters around the world who fight for justice against the rich rulers of this country.

Viva Che!

12. We believe armed self-defense and armed struggle are the only means to liberation.

We are opposed to violence—the violence of hungry children, illiterate adults, diseased old people, and the violence of poverty and profit. We have asked, petitioned, gone to courts, demonstrated peacefully,

and voted for politicians full of empty promises. But we still ain't free. The time has come to defend the lives of our people against repression and for revolutionary war against the businessman, politician, and police. When a government oppresses our people, we have the right to abolish it and create a new one.

Boricua is awake! All pigs beware!

13. We want a socialist society.

We want liberation, clothing, free food, education, health care, transportation, utilities, and employment for all. We want a society where the needs of our people come first, and where we give solidarity and aid to the peoples of the world, not oppression and racism.

Hasta La Victoria Siempre!



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(NOTE.—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee attaches no significance to the mere fact of the appearance of the name of an individual or an organization in this index.)

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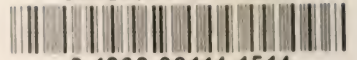
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