that it was done with a supposed search warrant, issued by a district judge who doesn't even know on what legal grounds the search warrant was issued.

THE RIGHT TO ARMED STRUGGLE

It is clear that that which this proclamation represents is the reiteration of a right consecrated in the history of the peoples of the world and fully consecrated in our own history by the heroes and martyrs who in the past have given their lives in armed actions for the independence of Puerto Rico. But this new struggle for independence, with its feet firmly planted on the ground, aspiring to reach a full understanding of our reality, developing the potentialities of our struggle step by step, but always firmly and always on the ascent, is aware that a great crossroad awaits us, at which the cases of repression which are occurring sporadically and ever more frequently, are no more than a warning that the Yankee empire is beginning to worry over the development of the new struggle for independence to the point of being willing to use all the methods that it deems necessary for its repressive work.

This is the same brutality that it has used in other places, the characteristic brutality of imperialism, of that dirty imperialism that exactly three years ago today violated the soil of the Dominican Republic, invading that country with its aggressor troops. And what they have done in the Dominican Republic, what they have done in Viet Nam, what they are doing all over the world, they are preparing to do in Puerto Rico, because imperialism does not think twice about developing its repressive force to the maximum. But imperialism will not succeed here just as it will not succeed in any other place in the world.

The peoples know, the peoples understand, the peoples have an infinite capacity for adapting to the thousands of ways that exist to fight tyrannies and oppressive regimes of all kinds. The peoples never lack means for carrying out their struggle. This has been satisfactorily proven in Viet Nam; it has been satisfactorily proven in Fidel's revolutionary and heroic Cuba. We are no different from any other people in the world. Puerto Rico is not an exception to the universal law that gives the peoples the strength to face their mortal enemies.

For this cause, comrades, for this cause the heroes and martyrs fell at Lares, forgers of the militant spirit of this people, inspirers and initiators of the revolutionary struggle that links the destiny of our people to Cuba and the Dominican Republic in the great trilogy of the Antilles, which has converted the Antilles into the shining example of the world of the future. The exemplary lives of our Betances and our Albizu were completely based on this same aspiration and hope. We have an obligation to them, to all of them, to persevere in this crucial moment for our country. For them, who gave us the moral base, it was possible to reach that point; we are facing a greater challenge, one that requires greater activity, a greater willingness to sacrifice, a will of iron to carry the struggle forward, regardless of cost, no matter how high a price we have to pay for the privilege of fighting for this country. Puerto Rico is our cradle and will be our grave. We were born in Puerto Rico, we are living in Puerto Rico and we will die in Puerto Rico.

"To deprive us of our country, they will have to deprive us of life!"
"Awaken, Puerto Ricans, defend what is yours!"

On October 27, 1966, the General Assembly of the U.N. decided to revoke the mandate of South Africa over Southwest Africa. The voted resolution received an overwhelming majority (114 votes).

Two and a half years later, what has changed in that region of the southern part of Africa? Nothing at all. A U.N. commission that attempted to visit the territory to learn about the living conditions and try to put into effect the discussions of the highest international organization, could only go as far as Tanzania, seeing themselves obliged to return to New York with empty hands, because of the denial of the South African Government to extend an entry permit.

"There is nothing left then but to discuss the racist challenge, and last May, the U.N. did discuss it. Once again, the structural weakness and the famous "balance of forces" blocked the efforts of some delegates of Africa and Asia who wanted the challenge to be answered "more energetically". On this occasion, Cuba stated with utmost clarity that the rights of Southwest Africa to independence and self-determination will be achieved only by the struggle of the Namibian people and in the territory of Southwest Africa itself. The final resolution that came out of the heated debates hardly differs from that of October 27, 1966. And even if they did encompass in theircontinue to be just so many more U.N. resolutions; and the real solution of the problem has never depended, nor can depend, on the U.N."

FROM GERMANY TO THE UNION PASSING THROUGH THE LEAGUE

Point 6 of Art. 22 of the League of Nations is still in effect for the rulers of South Africa:

"Territories exist, such as Southwest Africa and some islands of the South Pacific, that, due to their small populations and to their small size, or to their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory power, and to other circumstances, could be better administrated under the laws of said power as integral parts of its territory subjected to the conditions mentioned above in the interest of its indigenous population."

When the results of World War I put an end to the German Protec-
The “honeymoon” would not last long. The Boers’ Nationalist Party, with its apartheid policy, took power at that time in the Union of South Africa. In 1949, the neo-Fascist government of Dr. Daniel François Malan determined not to make any more reports to the Trusteeship Council because this was opposed to the creation of the “Bantu Reservations” in the Southwest. In this way, the weak link of the U.N. with the administration of the territories was reduced to a dead letter in a useless document. In spite of which the U.N. would reiterate its petition to the “Johannes Strijdom Administration” to discuss the “Southwest Africa case” in 1955.

Thirteen years later the procedures and the results are still in the same vicious circle of verbal duels, of threats and challenges, which do not in any way alter the terrible situation of the African people of Namibia, autochthonous name of the Southwest nation. Balthazar Vorster, successor of Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd, stubbornly considers that the defeat of the Germans during World War I by the South African troops commanded by Smuts and Botha, is the only source of “legality”, so the decision of the U.N. of revoking the mandate is “an arbitrary act, unacceptable, and is to be repudiated.”

With 30 thousand racist soldiers who can in a few hours move into the African Southwest, Vorster hopes to crush any intent — if there should be one — of materializing the resolution of last October.

But Vorster knows that he does not have to fear such unlikely decision. The only danger for his regime lies in the African people of Namibia, heirs of the magnificent combat traditions of the Hereros. South African repression against that people constantly increases. Last January 27, 39 nationalists of the Southwest were condemned in South Africa “for attempting against the established order.”

The struggle for national liberation in Southwest Africa is inevitable but difficult. The 96,000 whites — South Africans, Britons, Germans — who live there receive opportunities for the investment of capital which even surpass those offered by the Pretoria Government in South Africa itself. These 96,000 whites are not going to pack up their bags and leave without resistance, and they will not be alone in that last battle. It will be a battle that will be waged without the participation of the U.N. because naturally it will not be another tournament of worn-out rhetoricians.