



Guide to the Richie Pérez Papers



Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora
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Descriptive Summary

Creator: Richie (Richard) Pérez, 1944-2004

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Abstract: The Richie Pérez Papers are an important resource for the study of political activism and grassroots organizing on the part of Puerto Ricans and their allies in New York City over the past forty years. In addition, they provide insightful documentation on anti-police brutality movements and on a number of community organizations. The materials in this collection consist of personal documents, clippings, articles, photographs, speeches, certificates, flyers, correspondence, audiocassettes, videocassettes, slides, CDs, DVDs and artifacts.

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Resumen descriptivo

Creador: Richie (Richard) Pérez, 1944-2004

Título: The Richie Pérez Papers

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Nota de resumen: La Colección de Richie Pérez es un recurso importante para el estudio del activismo político y la organización local por parte de los puertorriqueños y sus aliados en la ciudad de Nueva York durante los últimos cuarenta años. Además, provee documentación de fondo sobre los movimientos contra la brutalidad policíaca y también sobre varias organizaciones comunitarias. Los materiales contenidos en la colección constan de documentos personales, recortes de periódicos, artículos, fotografías, discursos, certificados, volantes, correspondencia, audio casetes, video casetes, diapositivas, CDs, DVDs y artefactos.

Información administrativa

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Ficha de referencia: The Richie Pérez Papers, Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College, CUNY.

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RICHIE (RICHARD) PÉREZ (1944-2004)

Biographical Note:

“Revolutionary leader,” “urban warrior,” “soldier in the struggle,” these are but a few of the expressions used to describe Richie Pérez by friends and acquaintances upon his untimely death in 2004. A longtime advocate for the Puerto Rican community, Pérez was considered by many to be the activist par excellence whose commitment to the struggle for human rights and social justice never wavered. Whether advocating for community control of public schools in his early years as a teacher at James Monroe High School in the Bronx, working for Puerto Rican independence or organizing and teaching against media racism, Pérez demonstrated an unshakeable dedication to the fight against discrimination and the struggle for social and political change. Consistently on the frontlines, Pérez’s commitment to empowerment for marginalized communities cast a wide net and included a concern for not only Puerto Ricans and other Latinos, but also for the rights of women, gays and lesbians and African Americans. He continued to fight against social inequalities until his passing and in the process helped lay the groundwork for a more progressive social and political environment in New York City.

Born on December 3, 1944 to Tony and Ann Pérez, Richard (Richie) Pérez was raised in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx. He graduated from Morris High School in 1961 and attended Hunter College in the Bronx (now known as Lehman College), where he received a Bachelor of Science in 1965. Originally interested in studying English, Pérez instead studied economics and business. Shortly after graduating from college, he taught at James Monroe High School in the Soundview section of the Bronx. He remained there from 1965-1970, teaching stenography and typing, while also advocating for decentralization and local community control of school boards. Up until this juncture Pérez had thought of himself as a “Kennedy style liberal” who saw political change as a product of individuals working within a traditional political system. After witnessing the social and political upheavals taking place around him in the late 1960s, as well as the unequal social and economic conditions of his students, he came to the conclusion that it was organized individuals pushing for social change who could be the most effective.

In 1969, at the age of 25, Pérez received a Master of Arts in Business Education from New York University. That same year he joined the Young Lords Party, a national organization dedicated to the empowerment of

Nota biográfica:

“Líder revolucionario”, “guerrero urbano”, “soldado de la lucha” son solo tres de las expresiones utilizadas por amigos y conocidos para describir a Richie Pérez cuando éste falleció todavía joven en 2004. Al ser defensor de la comunidad puertorriqueña durante mucho tiempo Pérez era considerado por muchos el activista por excelencia cuyo compromiso con la lucha por los derechos humanos nunca flaqueó. Pérez demostró una dedicación inquebrantable a la batalla contra la discriminación y la lucha por el cambio social y político – ya fuera promoviendo el control comunal de las escuelas durante sus primeros años como maestro en James Monroe High School del Bronx, en su trabajo por la independencia de Puerto Rico, o organizando y enseñando sobre el racismo en los medios. Siempre desde la línea del frente, su compromiso de apoderar a las comunidades marginadas tuvo un amplio alcance que incluyó su inquietud no solo por los puertorriqueños y otros latinos, sino por los derechos de las mujeres, los gay, las lesbianas y los afro-americanos. Siguió su lucha contra la desigualdad social hasta que falleció y de esa manera ayudó a sentar las bases de un ambiente social y político más progresista en la ciudad de Nueva York.

Richard “Richie” Pérez nació el 3 de diciembre de 1944 primogénito de Tony y Ana Pérez. Se crió en la sección de Hunts Point del Bronx donde se graduó de Morris High School en 1961. Luego asistió al Hunter College del Bronx, ahora conocido como Lehman College. Recibió su grado universitario en 1965. Originalmente, le interesaba estudiar inglés, pero en su lugar estudió economía y administración de empresas. Poco después de obtener su grado universitario, dio clases en James Monroe High School en la sección de Soundview del Bronx. De 1965-1970 dio clases de taquigrafía y mecanografía en James Monroe High School mientras también promovía la descentralización y el control comunal de las juntas comunitarias. Hasta ese momento Pérez se veía él mismo como un “liberal a lo Kennedy” que visualizaba el cambio político como producto del trabajo de los individuos dentro del sistema político tradicional. Luego de presenciar los levantamientos que le rodearon a finales de la década de los ’60 y las condiciones sociales y políticas de desigualdad de sus estudiantes, llegó a la conclusión que el trabajo más efectivo era el de individuos que se organizaba a fin de promover el cambio social.

the Puerto Rican community. The New York Chapter of the Young Lords provided a vehicle for Pérez's increasingly radical political stance, his desire for a greater knowledge of Puerto Rican history and helped hone his organizational acumen by building on work he had already begun with the Black Panthers on an anti-heroin campaign in the South Bronx. Starting as a youth and student organizer, Pérez eventually became Minister of Information for the Young Lords, edited the organization's publication, *Palante*, and helped open an office in the South Bronx. His involvement with the Young Lords lasted well into the 1970s, a break with the organization occurring only when internal fighting, rumored to have been instigated by the FBI's COINTELPRO, caused individual factions to turn on each other and for the organization to self-destruct.

As part of an effort by the Young Lords to send activists into the colleges and universities to organize youth, Pérez returned to teaching in 1973. Garnering a position at Brooklyn College as a faculty member in the Puerto Rican Studies Department, he soon became embroiled in the struggle for the appointment of a new Chairperson. A member of the search committee, Pérez and his colleagues sought to appoint María Sánchez, who they felt had a more thorough knowledge of the urban Puerto Rican population in the schools than Elba Lugo de Luis-Deza, the candidate the then President of Brooklyn College John Kellner wanted to put in place. The struggle that ensued set a precedent for his stay at the university. Pérez's time at Brooklyn College was filled with conflicts and culminated in an irreconcilable break with the administration due to his ongoing organizing efforts among his students against cuts in financial aid, funding to ethnic studies programs and the elimination of remedial classes and special admissions programs. He was also faculty advisor to the left-leaning student group the Puerto Rican Alliance and was a member of the Revolutionary Collective and the Anti-Bakke Decision Coalition. Participating in the takeover of campus facilities and accused of physically assaulting staff members and students at demonstrations, Pérez was ultimately suspended from his teaching duties and barred from the campus in 1978. He defied the ban and continued to teach until he was arrested on criminal trespassing charges. Eventually released, Pérez was nonetheless charged with "conduct unbecoming a Brooklyn College faculty member" as well as a number of other violations. In August 1978, he was dismissed from his position as an Instructor by a closed session meeting of the Board of Higher Education, a decision which was heavily protested by his supporters.

It was towards the end of his tenure at Brooklyn College, in October 1977, that Pérez and fellow

En 1969, cuando tenía 25 años, obtuvo un grado de maestría en Pedagogía Empresarial de la Universidad de Nueva York (NYU por sus siglas en inglés). Ese mismo año se unió al Young Lords Party, una organización nacional dedicada al apoderamiento de la comunidad puertorriqueña. La división nuyorquina de los Young Lords impulsó las posiciones políticas cada vez más radicales de Pérez y sus ansias de mayor conocimiento de la historia de Puerto Rico. Su participación en los Young Lords también afinó su agudeza organizacional al montarse el trabajo que ya había realizado con los Black Panthers en una campaña en el Sur del Bronx contra la heroína. Se inició en los Young Lords como organizador de jóvenes y estudiantes hasta convertirse en Ministro de Información de la organización. Además, llegó a editar la publicación *Palante* de la organización, y ayudó en la apertura de una oficina de la organización en el Sur del Bronx. Pérez participó en los Young Lords hasta entrada la década de los años '70. Se separó de la organización por pugnas internas que luego rumores llevaron a que fueran achacadas a Programa de Contrainteligencia del FBI (COINTELPRO, por sus siglas en inglés). Las pugnas causaron facciones que entraron en conflicto terminaron destruyendo la organización.

El regreso de Pérez a la docencia en 1973 hacía parte del esfuerzo de los Young Lords de ubicar activistas en universidades a fin de que organizaran jóvenes. A poco tiempo de lograr una plaza como instructor del Departamento de Estudios Puertorriqueños en Brooklyn College, se vio involucrado en la lucha sobre el nombramiento del nuevo director del departamento. Los miembros del Comité de Búsqueda, incluyendo a Pérez, preferían a María Sánchez, quien consideraban que tenía un mayor conocimiento de la población urbana puertorriqueña en las escuelas en comparación con Elba Lugo de Luis-Deza, la candidata del entonces presidente de Brooklyn College, John Kellner. La lucha que se desarrolló fue un augurio sobre el tiempo de Pérez en Brooklyn College, ya que estuvo en muchos conflictos que culminaron en un distanciamiento irreconcilable con la administración debido a sus continuos esfuerzos organizativos con sus estudiantes contra los recortes presupuestarios que afectaban la asistencia financiera a los estudiantes y los programas de estudios étnicos, y con la eliminación de las clases para estudiantes con retrasos y el programa de admisiones especiales. Además, Pérez era asesor por parte del claustro de la Alianza Puertorriqueña, un grupo estudiantil de izquierda, y miembro del Colectivo Revolucionario y de la Coalición contra la Decisión Bakke (del Tribunal Supremo de Estados Unidos). Finalmente, en 1978 fue suspendido de trabajo al participar en la toma de las facilidades del campus y

activists like Vicente “Panama” Alba and Mickey Meléndez, acting under the auspices of the Committee for the Freedom of the Puerto Rican Nationalists, organized a takeover of the Statue of Liberty. Slated as a protest against the incarceration of Puerto Rican nationalists in U.S. prisons, among them Lolita Lebrón, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Oscar Collazo and Irving Flores, the takeover also sought to critically address the troubled economic and social conditions in which most Puerto Ricans found themselves and to advocate for Puerto Rican independence. Indeed, the activists involved in the takeover believed the incarceration of the Puerto Rican nationalists to be a direct extension of U.S. policy in Puerto Rico and its impact on the sovereignty of the island and its inhabitants. Arriving in the morning, the group of activists held the Statue of Liberty for over nine hours, only coming down when U.S. Parks Service Police made their way into the monument and after Pérez and his cohorts had draped a Puerto Rican flag across the crown of the statue. Those arrested went to court and were fined one hundred dollars each, fines which were ultimately paid by a fundraising concert held at Hunter College starring musician Eddie Palmieri. Within a year of the takeover, President Jimmy Carter released the four imprisoned nationalists.

Unable to immediately return to teaching after his controversial stint at Brooklyn College, Pérez became increasingly involved in organizational efforts within the Puerto Rican community. Starting in 1980, he joined forces with a broad coalition of over twenty-five community organizations, among them the United Bronx Parents, the Union of Patriotic Puerto Ricans and the United Tremont Trades to form the Committee Against Fort Apache. Created to protest the film “Fort Apache: The Bronx,” and what the committee members perceived as the film’s racist representation of African Americans and Puerto Ricans in the South Bronx, the Committee Against Fort Apache was an example of a grassroots effort to alter and contest the public perception and representation of the group’s communities, both among the general public and in the media. Organizing demonstrations, call-in protests, pickets and numerous community outreach activities, the committee sought not only to raise awareness of the prejudiced content of the film/script and original book, but to take to task those involved in the making of the film, particularly politically liberal actors Paul Newman and Ed Asner, for their complicity in further perpetuating racist stereotypes. In addition, as Pérez himself points out in his article on the subject “Committee Against Fort Apache: The Bronx Mobilizes Against the Multinational Media,” the committee was also interested in using the actions against the film as a unifying agent between the African American and

ser acusado de atacar físicamente a miembros del personal y estudiantes durante las demostraciones. No obstante, desafió su suspensión y siguió dando clases hasta ser arrestado bajo cargos de violación de propiedad ajena. Fue excarcelado pero se le levantaron cargos de “conducta no propia de un miembro del claustro de Brooklyn College” y otras infracciones. En agosto de 1978 fue despedido como instructor durante una sesión cerrada de la Board of Higher Education (Junta de Educación Superior), una decisión que levantó grandes protestas de sus aliados.

Justo antes, en octubre de 1977, a nombre del Comité por Libertad de los Nacionalistas Puertorriqueños, Pérez y otros activistas amigos como Vicente “Panamá” Alba y Mickey Meléndez organizaron la toma de la Estatua de la Libertad. Además de protestar contra la encarcelación de los nacionalistas Lolita Lebrón, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Oscar Collazo e Irvin Flores, la toma protestaba contra las condiciones económicas y sociales de los puertorriqueños y a favor de la independencia de Puerto Rico. Los activistas involucrados en la toma opinaban que el encarcelamiento de los nacionalistas puertorriqueños era una extensión directa de la política de Estados Unidos en Puerto Rico y su impacto sobre la soberanía de la isla y sus habitantes. Ocuparon la Estatua de la Libertad durante más de nueve horas, desde la mañana, hasta que la Policía del Servicio de Parques de Estados Unidos entró al monumento cuando los activistas ya habían desplegado la bandera puertorriqueña frente a la corona de la estatua. Los arrestados comparecieron a corte y pagaron la multa de \$100 cada uno con dinero recaudado en concierto en Hunter College que presentó al músico Eddie Palmieri. El Presidente Jimmy Carter excarceló los cuatro nacionalistas dentro de un año después de la acción.

Luego de sus controversias en Brooklyn College Pérez no pudo regresar a la docencia inmediatamente. Se involucró cada vez más en esfuerzos organizativos dentro de la comunidad puertorriqueña. Desde 1980 unió sus esfuerzos a los de una coalición amplia de más de veinticinco organizaciones comunitarias, incluyendo United Bronx Parents, la Unión de Patriotas Puertorriqueños y United Tremont Trades, y formaron el Comité Contra Fort Apache. *Fort Apache: The Bronx* era una película que se percibía como una representación racista de los afro-americanos y puertorriqueños del Sur del Bronx. El Comité Contra Fort Apache ejemplificó un esfuerzo de base cuyo fin era retar y cambiar entre el público en general y en los medios la percepción y representación de las comunidades que representaba el grupo. El mismo organizó demostraciones, campañas de llamadas

Puerto Rican communities in the South Bronx, as a way to educate the community about media stereotyping and as a mechanism for developing the community's ability to use the media for its own ends.

Although not successful in stopping the making of the film, the committee managed to disrupt the process, raise awareness about the issues surrounding the film and in mobilizing hundreds of people, in multiple cities, to picket the film once it was released. In existence for only a year, the Committee Against Fort Apache's foregrounding of the issue of media racism set a precedent, influencing other film projects and promoting public discourse around the issue. Moreover, his work on the committee influenced Pérez greatly and inaugurated a new phase in his scholarly interests and activism that followed him into what became his next big project: the founding of the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights.

Established in 1981, the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (NCPRR) was born of the First National Puerto Rican Convention, a gathering of 500 delegates from organizations based in New York and other states in the Northeast and beyond, which was held at the Paul Robeson Intermediate School in the South Bronx in April. At this convention it was determined that a national organization uniting communal efforts towards fighting multiple forms of discrimination against Puerto Ricans was needed. Charged with a number of priorities, among them the equitable distribution of funds for social services, universal health care, an end to sterilization abuse and an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Navy from the island of Vieques, this organization sought to unify the diverse ideological perspectives, religious persuasions and methodological approaches of various organizations in order to more effectively combat what they perceived as an ensuing socio-economic crisis precipitated by the right-wing policies of the Reagan administration. Rather than having improved, the social, political and economic conditions of Puerto Ricans had instead worsened since the 1960s, thus the reasoning behind the First National Puerto Rican Convention that the tide could only be stemmed with the collaboration of all stake holders.

Pérez for his part also brought the issues of media racism and stereotyping that had been of concern to the Committee Against Fort Apache and the Puerto Rican Institute for Media Advocacy (PRIMA) into the convention. In the following years, Pérez served in many positions within the NCPRR, including Vice-Chair of the New York State Council, Vice President of the New York chapter and National Vice President in 1994, as well as leading numerous voter participation

telefónicas, piquetes y un sinnúmero de actividades de divulgación para desarrollar conciencia sobre el contenido prejuiciado de la película y el libro original, además de confrontar a los productores de la película, en particular los actores liberales Paul Newman y Ed Asner por su complicidad en la perpetuación de los estereotipos racistas. Además, en su artículo "Committee Against *Fort Apache: The Bronx* Mobilizes Against the Multinational Media", Pérez señala que al comité también le interesaba utilizar las acciones contra la película como agente aglutinador entre las comunidades afro-americanas y puertorriqueñas del Sur del Bronx, como forma de educar a la comunidad sobre los estereotipos de los medios y como mecanismo para el desarrollo de la capacidad de la comunidad de utilizar los medios para sus propios fines.

Aunque el Comité no detuvo la producción de la película, los activistas pudieron interrumpir el proceso, desarrollar conciencias sobre los temas que trataba y movilizaron cientos de personas en muchas ciudades a los piquetes que se realizaron cuando la película estrenó.

Durante su único año de existencia, la atención que prestó el Comité Contra Fort Apache al racismo de los medios sentó un precedente e influyó otros proyectos de cine al promover la discusión pública del tema. El trabajo de Pérez en el comité tuvo un gran impacto sobre él. Inició una nueva de sus intereses como académico y activista y lo lanzó a su nuevo proyecto: la fundación del National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (Congreso Nacional de Derechos Puertorriqueños, NCPRR por sus siglas en inglés) en 1981 luego del Primero Congreso Nacional Puertorriqueño celebrado en abril de ese año en la Paul Robeson Intermediate School del Sur del Bronx con la participación de 500 delegados de organizaciones de Nueva York y otros estados del noreste y otras áreas. El congreso concluyó que hacía falta una organización comunal que uniera las luchas comunitarias contra varias formas de discriminación contra los puertorriqueños. La organización buscaba unificar las diversas perspectivas ideológicas, religiosas y metodológicas de varias organizaciones para combatir lo que percibían como la crisis socio-económica que se aproximaba por las políticas de derecha del gobierno del presidente Reagan, a la vez que trabajaba en las prioridades encomendadas como lograr la distribución equitativa de fondos para servicios sociales, cuidado de salud universal, el fin al abuso de la esterilización de las mujeres puertorriqueñas y el retiro inmediato de la Marina de Guerra de Estados Unidos de la isla de Vieques, pues luego de la década de los años '60 en lugar de mejorar,

campaigns. In 1985, he authored the first of what became a series of reports titled "The Status of Puerto Ricans in the United States," which he presented at the Third National Puerto Rican Convention in June 1985 in Philadelphia, PA. This series of studies mapped the terrain of Puerto Rican life, examining the ways in which their socio-economic and political position had been the determining factor in their continued marginalization in American society. In particular, Pérez's report looked at the specific impact of the Reagan administration's policies on the Puerto Rican community and the extent to which they were undermining any gains the community had made in the previous twenty years.

This report, in turn, became the galvanizing force behind the planning for a march on Washington, D.C. for Puerto Rican social and economic equality. Taking place on October 4, 1986, the National Puerto Rican March for Justice, although spearheaded by the NCPRR, gathered diverse elements of the Puerto Rican community to protest civil rights violations, cutbacks in funding to federal programs and an overall climate of prejudice and hostility towards Puerto Ricans. Scheduled to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty, the planners of the march thought it ironic that a symbol inviting the underprivileged and marginalized immigrant to the U.S. could be celebrated in the midst of what was then one of fiercest backlashes against the social and economic reforms of the post-Civil Rights era. Moreover, the 1980s had been touted as the "Decade of the Hispanic" which supposed great advances for Latino communities in the U.S. that had yet to materialize and whose claims flew in the face of facts demonstrating ever worsening conditions for the Puerto Rican community.

That same year, Pérez, with the institutional backing of the NCPRR, was one of the driving forces behind the organization of the Latino Coalition for Justice. Formed in July 1986 after two Puerto Rican youths were attacked by a group of Italian and Eastern European youths in the Belmont section of the Bronx, the coalition was made up of numerous organizations and individuals intent on providing support in the form of legal and medical assistance to victims of police brutality and racial violence. Furthermore, it was looking to organize grassroots campaigns, educate the general public on institutional racism and racial violence, and to promote solidarity, coalition-building and progressive legislative measures. Initially planning a march against the attacks in Belmont that helped spur its founding, the Coalition also participated in campaigns against racial violence in Howard Beach, Queens, and throughout the five boroughs. Moreover,

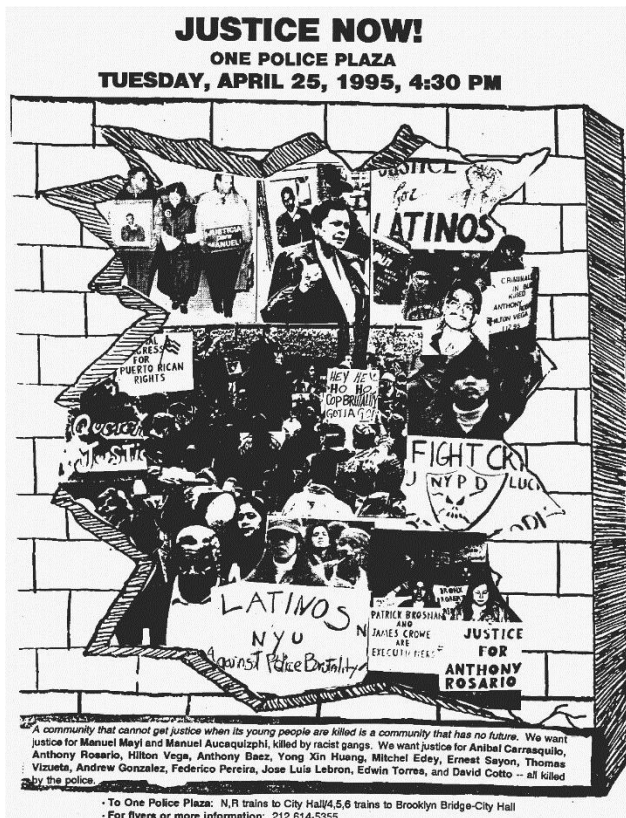
las condiciones sociales, políticas y económicas de los puertorriqueños habían empeorado y la Primera Convención Nacional Puertorriqueña había concluido que solo la colaboración entre los interesados detendría esta tendencia.

Pérez planteó los temas del racismo y los estereotipos de los medios, inquietudes del Comité Contra Fort Apache y el Puerto Rican Institute for Media Advocacy (PRIMA) al congreso. En los años siguientes, Pérez ocupó muchos cargos en el NCPRR, incluyendo la vicepresidencia del Consejo de Nueva York, la vicepresidencia del capítulo de Nueva York y la vicepresidencia a nivel nacional en 1994. Además, dirigió varias campañas de participación electoral. En 1985, fue autor del primero de una serie de informes titulados "The Status of Puerto Ricans in the United States", que presentó en el Tercero Congreso Nacional Puertorriqueño celebrado en Filadelfia en 1985. Esta serie de estudios trazó la vida de los puertorriqueños al examinar la forma en que su posición socio-económica y política determinaba su continua marginación en la sociedad norteamericana. En particular, observó el impacto específico de las políticas del gobierno Reagan sobre la comunidad puertorriqueña y el alcance de su menoscabo de los logros de la comunidad durante los veinte años anteriores.

Su informe catalizó la planificación de una marcha en Washington, DC a favor de la igualdad social y económica de los puertorriqueños. La Marcha Nacional Puertorriqueña por la Justicia ocurrió en el 4 de octubre de 1986. La misma, encabezada por el NCPRR, unificó diversos elementos de la comunidad puertorriqueña que acudieron a protestar contra las violaciones a derechos civiles, la reducción en el financiamiento de programas federales y el clima general de prejuicio y hostilidad hacia los puertorriqueños. La marcha fue programa para coincidir con el centenario de la Estatua de la Libertad, pues sus organizadores veían la ironía de que un símbolo que invitaba la inmigración hacia Estados Unidos de los menos privilegiados y marginados, pudiera celebrarse en medio de lo que era en ese momento el mayor revés contra las reformas sociales y económicas luego de la era de los derechos civiles. Además, la década de los años '80 había sido proyectada como "La década de los Hispanos", lo que asumió grandes avances para las comunidades latinas de Estados Unidos, aún sin materializarse y cuya afirmación contrastaba con las deterioradas condiciones de la comunidad puertorriqueña.

Con el respaldo institucional del NCPRR, ese mismo año Pérez fue una de las fuerzas detrás de la organización de la Latino Coalition for Justice

it served as a training ground for Pérez's future efforts to organize against the ongoing police brutality in New York and helped him formulate an agenda which came to be closely identified with his future activism.



One of Pérez's most notable accomplishments during his time at the NCPRR was the founding and development of the Justice Committee in 1988. Following up on the work of the Latino Coalition for Racial Justice, the Committee was also a product of a mandate from the First Puerto Rican Convention to end racial violence against minorities and discrimination and abuse on the part of the police, the courts and the prison system. Organizing demonstrations, rallies and contributing to the building of grassroots movements around victims of police brutality, the Justice Committee played an increasingly important role in bringing to light blatant civil rights violations committed against African Americans and Latinos by the New York City Police Department. Moreover, it cultivated a broader analytical perspective that located culpability for these crimes not just among the police officers themselves, but in the climate and structural setting that allowed for bias crimes to be acceptable in society and government. Thus, not only was the New York City Police Department taken to task for its methods, including the profiling of minorities and abuse of power, but also city officials and entire communities were held

(Coalición Latina de Justicia), fundada en julio de 1986 luego del ataque contra dos jóvenes puertorriqueños por un grupo de jóvenes descendientes de italianos y euro-orientales en la sección de Belmont del Bronx. La coalición estaba integrada por un sinnúmero de organizaciones e individuos con el fin de proveer apoyo legal y médico a las víctimas de la brutalidad policíaca y la violencia racial. Además, la misma buscaba organizar campañas de base; educar al público en general sobre el racismo institucional y la violencia racial; y promover la solidaridad, el desarrollo de coaliciones y medidas legislativas progresistas. Su primera actividad, y la que llevó a su fundación, fue la organización de una marcha contra los ataques de Belmont. Luego la Coalición participó también en campañas contra la violencia racial en Howard Beach, Queens y los demás condados de la ciudad de Nueva York. En términos generales, fue el terreno fértil de los futuros esfuerzos de Pérez a favor de la organización contra la brutalidad policíaca en Nueva York y le ayudó a desarrollar la agencia que luego fue asociada su activismo.

Uno de los mayores logros de Pérez durante su participación en el NCPRR fue la fundación y el desarrollo del Comité de Justicia en 1988. Este Comité, que dio continuidad al trabajo de la Latino Coalition for Racial Justice, también fue producto del Primero Congreso Puertorriqueño para poner fin a la violencia racial contra las minoría y la discriminación y el abuso de la policía, los tribunales y el sistema carcelario. El Comité de Justicia tomó un papel cada vez más importante para sacar a relucir las flagrantes violaciones a los derechos civiles de los afro-americanos y latinos por parte del Departamento de la Policía de la ciudad de Nueva York. Organizaba manifestaciones y mítines y contribuía a la construcción de movimientos de base entorno a las víctimas de la brutalidad policíaca. En general, cultivó una perspectiva analítica más amplia que ubicaba la culpa ante estos crímenes no solo en los policías sino en el clima y la estructura que permitían que los crímenes raciales fueran aceptados por la sociedad y el gobierno. Por tal razón, no solo se confrontó al Departamento de la Policía de la Ciudad de Nueva York por sus métodos, incluyendo el desarrollo de perfiles de las minorías y el abuso de poder, sino que los oficiales de la ciudad y de comunidades enteras fueron confrontados para que rindieran cuentas por el racismo que perpetuaban. Además, el Comité trabajaba para iniciar y apoyar iniciativas legislativas que pusieran coto a futuros actos de violencia y violaciones de los derechos civiles.

Gran parte del trabajo del Comité de Justicia durante las década de los '80 y '90 trató sobre casos

accountable for the racism they perpetuated. In addition, it endeavored to initiate and support legislative initiatives that sought to curb future acts of violence and civil rights violations.

Much of the Justice Committee's work in the 1980s and 90s concerned individual cases of police brutality and racially motivated violence. This included advocating on behalf of the victim's families in court, organizing demonstrations in support of the cases and educating the larger public on the nature and extent of police brutality. Justice Committee members were also a constant media presence, being well aware of the need to have a hand in controlling the narrative about the cases being detailed to the public. Although eventually expanding their work into other areas, such as immigration, the Committee's commitment to working against police brutality and engagement with larger issues of human rights continued into the twenty-first century, with the cases of Amadou Diallo, Malcolm Ferguson and Santiago Villanueva. In time breaking away from the NCPRR, an independent Justice Committee continued to be the locus of Pérez's activism and to function under his leadership until his passing, with its mission expanding to include advocacy work with other Latinos and people of color, as well as women, gays and lesbians.

In conjunction with his work on the Justice Committee, Pérez spent the better part of 20 years working at the Community Service Society (CSS). One of the oldest non-profit organizations in New York City to address issues of poverty and community empowerment, the scope of CSS's concerns was expansive and included housing, health care, income security, education and community development. Tackling these issues from multiple fronts, the organization was also committed to research and policy analysis, advocacy, litigation and program development. Initially helping direct and supervise the organization of voter registration drives geared towards educating, mobilizing and empowering disenfranchised communities in the political process, as Director of the Voter Participation Project, Pérez eventually held multiple positions within CSS, including Director of Organizational Development and Director of Community Development, finally serving as Director of Political Development. In this capacity, he continued to advocate for voter participation, but also became involved in issues of electoral reform, redistricting, language rights, additional efforts at community empowerment and mobilization, and in organizing youth and prison inmates. CSS proved to be a fruitful forum for Pérez's ongoing activism and commitment to social justice issues and provided a platform for his organizational efforts in New York. Indeed, so entwined was his work both with the Justice Committee and CSS,

individuales de brutalidad policíaca y la violencia racial, incluyendo la defensa en los tribunales de las familias de las víctimas, la organización de manifestaciones en apoyo a los casos y la educación del público en general sobre la naturaleza y el alcance de la brutalidad policíaca. Los miembros del Comité de Justicia tenían una presencia constante en los medios pues estaban conscientes de la necesidad de ser partícipes de la forma en que su historia se presentaba al público. Aunque eventualmente su trabajo incluyó la situación de los inmigrantes, el tema de la brutalidad policíaca y otros temas de derechos humanos continuó hasta entrado el siglo XXI en que se involucraron en los casos de Amadou Diallo, Malcolm Ferguson y Santiago Villanueva. Con el tiempo el Comité de Justicia se separó del NCPRR pero al continuar su trabajo de forma independiente siguió siendo centro del activismo de Pérez y siguió bajo su dirección hasta el fallecimiento de Pérez habiendo expandido su misión para incluir la defensa de otros latinos y personas de color, al igual que de las mujeres, los gay y las lesbianas.

Junto a su trabajo con el Comité de Justicia, Pérez invirtió unos veinte años en el Community Service Society (CSS, por sus siglas en inglés). Esta es una de las organizaciones sin fines de lucro más antiguas de la ciudad de Nueva York que trabaja con problemas de la pobreza y apoderamiento de la comunidad. La misma abarca la vivienda, el cuidado de salud, seguridad de los ingresos, educación y el desarrollo comunitario. Además de abordar estos temas desde distintos ángulos, el CSS también tenía un compromiso con la investigación, análisis de política, divulgación y defensa sobre estos problemas, litigio y desarrollo de programas. Al principio, como director del Proyecto de Participación electoral, Pérez asistía en la dirección y supervisión de la organización de campañas de inscripción electoral dirigidas a educar, movilizar y apoderar comunidades se presentaban desatendidas en el proceso político. Luego ocupó varias posiciones en CSS incluyendo Director de Desarrollo Organizativo y Director de Desarrollo Comunitario, y finalmente, como Director de Desarrollo Político. Desde esa posición siguió abogando por la participación electoral a la vez que estuvo involucrado en esfuerzos de reforma electoral, redefinición de distritos, derechos idiomáticos, otros esfuerzos por el apoderamiento y la movilización comunitaria, y en la organización de jóvenes y reclusos. El CSS resultó ser un foro idóneo para el activismo y compromiso continuo de Pérez a favor de la justicia social proveyéndole una plataforma para sus esfuerzos organizativos en Nueva York. Ciertamente, su trabajo con el Comité de Justicia y el CSS estaba tan entrelazado que su oficina en el este

that his office on East 22nd Street was the center of planning and activity for both.

Although barred from teaching in the City University of New York after his activities on the campus of Brooklyn College, Pérez's pedagogical activities never ceased. He continued to lecture and speak on college campuses throughout his professional career, and eventually made his way back into the CUNY system, teaching courses at Hunter College in the 1980s and 90s while working as a college counselor and recruiter in the Bronx. In addition, Pérez took on teaching stints at the College of New Rochelle, Empire State College and the Center for Legal Education and Urban Policy, conducting courses on mass media, U.S. social policy and the history of labor and the Civil Rights Movement. He is noted also for designing courses for prospective law students at The City College of New York's Urban Legal Studies Program. Coinciding with his pedagogical interests, Pérez published several articles including "The Storming of "Fort Apache" in *The Independent* (1983), "Committee Against Fort Apache: The Bronx Mobilizes Against the Multi-National Media" in *Cultures in Contention* (1985) and "From Assimilation to Annihilation: Puerto Rican Images in U.S. Films" in *Latin Looks: Images of Latinos and Latinas in U.S. Media* (1997). A chronicling of his organizing activities, these articles also helped Pérez formulate a theoretical stance behind his activist efforts, to bring to the forefront issues of Puerto Rican representations in film (a practically invisible field of theoretical concern) and served as useful classroom tools in Puerto Rican Studies and film and media studies courses in universities throughout the U.S. Moreover, Pérez strove to historically contextualize media racism, noting that a deeper understanding of stereotypical representations of Puerto Ricans in film could only come about with the knowledge of Puerto Rico's political and economic relationship to the United States.

In the following years, Pérez continued to organize against police brutality and with his advocacy work at the Community Service Society, and to also engage with such issues as environmental racism and the incarceration of African American and Latino youth. Being all too aware of the need to push those in power to consider the rights of marginalized communities, he was a constant presence at rallies, demonstrations, protests and peace vigils, all in the hope of altering and affecting the conditions surrounding their treatment, and the rights and civil liberties accorded to them. Pérez frequently spoke on behalf of victims of police brutality and racism, and aligned himself with many other local, national and international movements against injustice and social inequities. Ever the

del a calle 22 eran el centro de la planificación y las actividades de ambos.

Aunque se le prohibió la actividad docente en la City University of New York (CUNY, por sus siglas en inglés) luego de sus actividades en Brooklyn College, nunca cesaron sus actividades relacionadas a la enseñanza. Siguió ofreciendo conferencias e intervenciones en los campus universitarios y eventualmente reingresó al sistema de CUNY y en las décadas de los años '80 y '90 ofreció cursos en Hunter College a la vez que trabajaba en el Bronx como reclutador y consejero a estudiantes de nivel universitario. Además, Pérez continuó su actividad docente dando clases ocasionalmente en el College of New Rochelle, Empire State College y el Center for Legal Education and Urban Policy. En éstos ofreció clases sobre los medios masivos, política social de Estados Unidos e historia del movimiento obrero y el movimiento de derechos civiles. También fue notable su participación en el diseño de cursos para estudiantes de derecho prospectivos del Programa de Estudios Legales Urbanos del City College of New York. De conformidad con sus intereses en la pedagogía, Pérez publicó varios artículos, incluyendo "The Storming of Fort Apache", en *The Independent* (1983), "The Committee Against Fort Apache: The Bronx Mobilizes Against the Multi-National Media" en *Cultures in Contention* (1985) y "From Assimilation to Annihilation: Puerto Rican Images in U.S. Films" en *Latino Looks: Images of Latinos and Latinas in U.S. Media* (1997). Además de ser una crónica de las actividades organizativas de Pérez, estos artículos le sirvieron para el desarrollo de un marco teórico para sus esfuerzos como activista, incluyendo sus esfuerzos por sacar a flote temas relacionados a la presentación de los puertorriqueños el cine, un área que había estado prácticamente al margen del trabajo teórico. Estos artículos también se convirtieron en una herramienta en las aulas de estudios puertorriqueños y estudios sobre el cine y los medios en universidades de todo Estados Unidos. En general, Pérez aspiraba a ubicar en un contexto histórico el racismo en los medios de comunicación, al percatarse que para un entendimiento más profundo sobre los estereotipos que caracterizaban la representación de los puertorriqueños en el cine solo se lograría a través del conocimiento en Estados Unidos sobre la relación política y económica de Puerto Rico con Estados Unidos.

Durante los años posteriores, Pérez siguió luchando contra la brutalidad policíaca y su trabajo en CSS. También continuó su trabajo en problemas como el racismo ambiental y el encarcelamiento de jóvenes latinos y afro-americanos. Su conciencia sobre la

visionary, he recognized the interconnected nature of the struggles for the rights of women, gays and lesbians, and was supportive of the fight for human rights here and abroad.

Richie Pérez died on March 27, 2004 from prostate cancer at the age of 59. A fixture on the political scene, his dedicated work on issues of police brutality, human rights, social justice and Puerto Rican independence served as an inspiration for several generations of activists and community organizers, and spurred many on to political action. A scholar and activist, his insight and political praxis left an indelible mark on organizing efforts in New York, and will continue to serve as an impressive example to future generations of activists and live on in the many movements and organizations to which he contributed his efforts.

necesidad de impulsar que quienes ostentaban el poder tomaran en cuenta los derechos de las comunidades marginadas, se traducía en su presencia constante en mítines, manifestaciones, protestas y vigiliias por la paz, con la esperanza de alterar la forma de su tratamiento y los derechos y libertades civiles que se les extendía. Pérez hablaba a nombre de las víctimas de la brutalidad policíaca y el racismo con frecuencia, alineándose con muchos otros movimientos locales, nacionales e internacionales organizados en torno a injusticia y las inequidades sociales. Siempre el visionario, reconocía la interrelación entre las luchas por los derechos de las mujeres, los gay y las lesbianas y apoyaba la lucha por los derechos humanos en Estados Unidos y en el extranjero.

Richie Pérez murió a la edad de 59 años el 27 de marzo de 2004 de cáncer de la próstata. Siempre había estado en el escenario político dedicándose a los problemas de la brutalidad policíaca, los derechos humanos, la justicia social y la independencia de Puerto Rico y sirviendo de inspiración a varias generaciones de activistas y organizadores comunitarios, e influenciando para que muchos se involucraran en la acción política. Pérez fue un estudioso y un activista con visión y práctica que dejó una marca indeleble sobre los esfuerzos organizativos en Nueva York, y seguirá vivo en los muchos movimientos y organizaciones a las que contribuyó su esfuerzo.

Sources / Fuentes:

Boricua Tributes, Richard Pérez (1944-2004), www.virtualboricua.org, Accessed 12/10/2007

"El legendario activista: La Lucha de Richie Pérez sigue pa'lante," *EIDiario/La Prensa Online*, 2008, Accessed 1/14/08

"Longtime Activist, Richie Perez, Honored at City Hall," Lamb, Donna, *Greenwich Village Gazette*, www.nycny.com, Accessed 12/11/07

NALIP Conference Guest Biographies, Richard Perez, www.nalip.org, Accessed 12/11/07

"New York Loses Longtime Civil and Human Rights Activist," www.cssny.org, Accessed 12/10/07

"Richie Perez, Advocate for People of Color," www.cssny.org, Accessed 12/10/07

The Richie Perez Scholarship Award, www.comitenoviembre.org, Accessed 12/11/07

Note: Biographical information was also derived from the collection.

Scope and Content:

The Richie Pérez Papers help chronicle the political trajectory and organizing efforts of one of the Puerto Rican communities most dedicated advocates and activists. Moreover, they help document grassroots efforts at combating police brutality and racially motivated violence, and community struggles for the betterment of social and economic conditions for Puerto Ricans, Latinos and other people of color in New York City.

A multifaceted collection, highlights of the papers include extensive materials on the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights and the Justice Committee, numerous files on local community organizations and initiatives, as well as a solid collection of leftist and Latino focused newspapers. In addition, contained is a large selection of audiocassettes, videocassettes and photographs which help capture the visual and aural vibrancy of the political and social movements to which Pérez was dedicated to throughout his career.

The materials in this collection span the years from 1918 to 2006 with the bulk concentrating on the years 1970 to 2004. They consist of correspondence, memoranda, photographs, flyers, clippings, programs, videocassettes, audiocassettes, slides, CDs, DVDs and artifacts. The folders are arranged alphabetically and the documents are arranged chronologically. The materials are in both Spanish and English.

The collection is divided into the following series:

- I. **Biographical and Personal Information**
- II. **Correspondence**
- III. **National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights**
 - 1. **Justice Committee**
- IV. **Subject Files**
- V. **Organizations**
- VI. **Writings and Publications**
- VII. **Photographs**
- VIII. **Audiovisual**
- IX. **Artifacts**

Alcance y contenido:

La Colección de Richie Pérez ayuda a documentar la trayectoria política y los esfuerzos organizativos de uno de los activistas y defensores de la comunidad puertorriqueña más comprometidos. También ayudan a documentar los esfuerzos desde la base por combatir la brutalidad policiaca y la violencia racial, y las luchas comunitarias por el mejoramiento de las condiciones sociales y económicas de los puertorriqueños, latinos y otros pueblos no-blancos en la ciudad de Nueva York.

En la colección se destaca el material extenso sobre el National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (Congreso Nacional de Derechos Puertorriqueños) y el Comité de Justicia, un sinnúmero de cartapacios sobre organizaciones e iniciativas locales y periódicos latinos y de izquierda. Además, la colección contiene una amplia selección de cintas de audio y video y fotografías que ayudan a captar lo vibrante de los movimientos sociales y políticos a los que Pérez se dedicó durante toda su carrera.

La colección, de 1918 a 2006 (período principal 1970 a 2004), consta de correspondencia, memorandos, fotografías, recortes de periódicos, programas, cintas de video y audio, diapositivas, CDs y artefactos. Los cartapacios aparecen en orden alfabético y los documentos en orden cronológico.

La colección está dividida en las siguientes series:

- I. **Información biográfica y personal**
- II. **Correspondencia**
- III. **National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights**
 - 1. **Comité de Justicia**
- IV. **Archivos temáticos**
- V. **Organizaciones**
- VI. **Escritos y publicaciones**
- VII. **Fotografías**
- VIII. **Audio visual**
- IX. **Artefactos**

Access Points / Términos de Acceso:

Name / Nombres

Alba, Vicente
Baez, Anthony
Baez, Iris
Calderon, Milta
Carrasquillo, Aníbal
Diallo, Amadou
Laureano, Daniel
Laureano, Martha
Louima, Abner
Mayí, Manuel
Pereira, Federico
Pérez, Richie (Richard) -- 1944-2004
Rivera García, Rafael
Rodríguez, Juan
Rosario, Anthony
Vega, Hilton

Subject Organizations / Nombres Corporativos

Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation
Bronx Clean Air Coalition
Center for Constitutional Rights
Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños
City University of New York
Comité Noviembre
Committee Against Anti-Asian Violence (CAAAV)
Committee Against Fort Apache
Community Service Society of New York
Institute for Puerto Rican Policy (U.S.)
Justice Committee
Latino Coalition for Racial Justice
Latino Rights Project/Proyecto Pro-Derechos Latinos
Latinos for Positive Images
Mott Haven AIDS Network
National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (U.S.)
National Puerto Rican Coalition (U.S.)
Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition
People for the American Way
People's Justice 2000
Positive Workforce, Inc.
Puerto Rican Collective
Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization
Young Lords, Inc.
Young Lords Party

Subject Topics / Temas

Hispanic Americans -- New York (State) -- New York -- Politics and government
Human rights
Latin Americans -- New York (State) -- New York
Organizations and Leaders

Police brutality -- New York (State) -- New York
Politics, Government, and Law
Puerto Ricans -- New York (State) -- New York -- Political participation
Social Reform

Document Types / Tipos de documentos

Artifacts
Audiocassettes
CDs
Clippings
Correspondence
DVDs
Flyers
Memoranda
Newspapers
Photographs
Posters
Publications
Videocassettes
Writings

Series I: Biographical and Personal Information (1965-2006)

This small series documents aspects of Pérez’s personal life and includes several biographies, certificates and awards received, as well as materials (clippings, programs, etc.) eulogizing him upon his death in 2004.

Serie I: Información biográfica y personal (1965-2006)

Esta pequeña serie documenta algunos aspectos de la vida personal de la vida de Pérez e incluye varias biografías, certificados y premios que recibió, recortes de periódico, programas y otras semblanzas del momento de su fallecimiento en 2004.

Box Caja	Folder Cartapacio	
1	1	Agenda Planning Diary, 1997
	2	Biographies, undated, 1965, 1990, 2004
	3	Certificates and Awards, 1998, 2002
	4	Columnar Books, 1989
	5	Memorials, undated, 2004-2006
Oversized Documents		
OS I	1	Clipping, Brooklyn Profile, Richard Pérez, 1990

Series II: Correspondence (1980-2005)

Spanning over two decades, the correspondence and memoranda included in this series is made of up of a polyglot of materials that include letters and emails to and from Pérez, greeting cards and letters and emails to and from colleagues, local community organizations and politicians. All of the correspondence is rich in information on grassroots political movements in the city, rallies, political campaigns and issues of social justice both as they pertain to the Puerto Rican community and the broader leftist community in New York. Among the organizations represented are the Unión Patriótica Puertorriqueña, Latinos Unidos for Political Action, A Better Bronx for Better Youth, the Center for Constitutional Rights, The Puerto Rican Institute to Develop Empowerment, and the Roundtable for Institutions of People of Color. The correspondence gives much insight into Pérez’s activities as an activist and organizer and demonstrates his integral role in the political scene.

Serie II: Correspondencia (1980-2005)

La correspondencia y los memorandos en esta serie constan de cartas, correos electrónicos, tarjetas de felicitación y otra correspondencia entre Pérez y sus colegas, organizaciones comunitarias locales y políticos. La correspondencia es una rica fuente de información sobre los movimientos políticos de base de la ciudad, los mítines, las campañas políticas y los temas de la justicia social en su relación a la comunidad puertorriqueña y la comunidad de izquierda más amplia de la ciudad de Nueva York. Entre las organizaciones representadas se incluyen la Unión Patriótica Puertorriqueña, Latinos Unidos for Political Action, A Better Bronx for Better Youth, Center for Constitutional Rights, Puerto Rican Institute to Develop Empowerment, y Roundtable for Institutions of People of Color. La correspondencia da una perspectiva de las actividades de Pérez como activista y organizador y demuestra su papel integral en el escenario político.

Box Caja	Folder Cartapacio	
1	6-8	Correspondence and Memoranda, undated, 1980-1994
	2	Correspondence and Memoranda, 1995-2005
2	1-6	Greeting Cards, undated, 1987-2002
	7	

Series III: National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (1977-2004)

Inclusive of an assortment of materials that document the administrative and political activities of this seminal community organization, this sizeable series also helps chronicle what was one of the main outlets for Perez's organizing efforts throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Established in 1981, the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (NCPRR) is a grassroots civil rights organization that seeks to unite a diversity of organizations and individuals in the struggle for social and economic justice for the Puerto Rican community. In this role it works across coalitions to educate the public about the issues affecting Puerto Ricans in the U.S., the need to develop leadership skills in the community, as well as advocating for the human and civil rights of Puerto Ricans. Among the materials included in this series are the organization's by-laws, meeting minutes, clippings, correspondence, event files and reports. Of special note are files on the national conventions and on the National Puerto Rican March for Justice, held in 1986, which called attention to the socio-economic plight of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. and demanded a more expansive civil rights agenda for Puerto Ricans in the U.S.

Serie III: National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (1972-2006)

Esta serie contiene una variedad de materiales que documentan las actividades administrativas y políticas de esta organización comunitaria pionera. La subserie documenta uno de los medios de Pérez para canalizar sus esfuerzos organizativos durante las décadas de los años '80 y '90. El National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights fue establecido en 1981 como organización de base de derechos civiles que busca unificar diversas organizaciones e individuos en la lucha por la justicia social y económica de la comunidad puertorriqueña. En base a ese papel trabaja transversalmente con diversas coaliciones para educar al público sobre los problemas que afectan a los puertorriqueños en Estados Unidos, la necesidad de desarrollar destrezas de liderato en la comunidad y defender los derechos humanos y civiles de los puertorriqueños. La serie contiene reglamentos de la organización, actas de las reuniones, recortes de periódico, correspondencia, archivos de eventos e informes. Merecen particular atención los archivos de los congresos nacionales y de la Marcha Nacional de Justicia para los Puertorriqueños (National Puerto Rican March for Justice) celebrada en 1986 y que llamó la atención a la situación socio-económica de los puertorriqueños en Estados Unidos y exigió una agenda más amplia de derechos civiles para los puertorriqueños en Estados Unidos.

Box Caja	Folder Cartapacio	
3	1	Administrative Forms, undated
	2	Articles of Incorporation, undated, 1981, 1983
	3	Boricua Net, undated, 1993-1996
	4	By-Laws, undated, 1983-1996
	5	Clippings, undated, 1981-2004
	Coordinating Committee	
	6	General, undated, 1986-1997
	7	Meetings and Minutes, 1985-1990, 1997
	8-10	Correspondence and Memoranda, undated, 1982-1994
	4	1
2		Executive Committee, undated, 1985-1993
Financial		
3		Correspondence and Memoranda, 1986, 1989-1991
4		General, undated, 1987-1991
5		Reports, 1988-1991
6		Flyers and Programs, undated, 1982, 1986-2001
7	General, undated	

- 5 1-2 General, undated, 1983-2002
3 General Membership, Minutes and Agendas, undated, 1986-1996
4 Latino Student Youth Network (LYSN), undated, 1992, 1995
5 Latino Swing Vote Campaign, undated, 1993-1994
6 Latino Youth League of Sunset Park, undated, 1991
7 Leadership Report, 1985-1988
8 Mailing/Phone Lists, undated, 1989-1997
9 Membership Applications, undated, 1993-1995
10 Membership List by State, undated, 1992
11 National Board Meeting, undated, 1985-1998
12 National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, et. al. against The City of New York, et. al., Class Action Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Individual Damages, 1999
- 6 1 National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights against New York City Police Department, undated, 1992-2000
- National Puerto Rican Convention**
2 First, undated, 1981
3 Second, 1983
4-5 Fourth, undated, 1977-1988
6 Fifth, 1989
7-8 Sixth, undated, 1990-1991
9 Seventh, undated, 1991-1993
- 7 1 Finances, undated, 1989-1993
- National Puerto Rican March for Justice**
2 Clippings, undated, 1985-1986
3 General, undated, 1986
- 4-5 Newsletters, undated, 1982-2004
6-8 Notes, undated
- 8 1 Notes, undated, 1978-1995
2 Pamphlets, undated, 1986, 1990
- Philadelphia Chapter**
3 7th Biennial Assembly, undated, 1995
4 General, undated, 1986-1997
- 5-6 Presentations and Discussion Papers, undated, 1977-2001
7 Press Releases, undated, 1985-1994
- 9 1 Press Releases, 1995-2004
2 Proposals, undated, 1989-1998
3-4 Reports, undated, 1985-1997
5 The Status of Puerto Ricans in the U.S., undated, 1985-1993
6 Voter Registration Project, undated, 1988-1990
7 Women for Justice, undated, 1999
8 Women's Task Force on the NCPRR, undated, 1982-1994
9 Work Plans, undated, 1985-1993

Oversized Documents

Flyers

OS II	1	Décimo Festival del Niño Boricua/Tenth Puerto Rican Children's Festival, 1992
	2	National Puerto Rican March for Justice, 1986
	3	Work Plan, 1986

1. Justice Committee (1972-2006)

Representing the core and focal point of Pérez's activities within the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (NCPRR), the materials on the Justice Committee of the NCPRR are rich in information on the various campaigns against police brutality conducted, committee minutes and agendas, and reports and files on some of the more high profile individuals, such as Anthony Baez, Manuel Mayi and Amadou Diallo, that fell victim to police brutality in the period between the mid-1980s to the early 2000s.

1. Comité de Justicia (1972-2006)

Este es el eje central y enfoque de las actividades de Pérez dentro del National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights (NCPRR), y los materiales de esta serie tienen una fecunda información sobre varias campañas contra la brutalidad policíaca, actas y agendas del Comité e informes y archivos sobre algunos de los individuos de alto perfil que fueron víctimas de la brutalidad policíaca entre mediados de la década de los años '80 y el 2000, como Anthony Báez, Manuel Mayí y Amadou Diallo.

Box Caja	Folder Cartapacio	
10	1-6	Agendas, undated, 1988-1997
11	1-6	Agendas, 1998-1999
12	1-6	Agendas, 2000-2001
13	1-6 7	Agendas, 2002-2006 Articles, undated, 1972, 2002-2003
14	1-2 3-5 6 7 8 9 10	Baez, Anthony, undated, 1994-2000 Carrasquillo, Aníbal, undated, 1995-2004 Clippings and Articles, Racial Discrimination, undated, 1978-1995 Correspondence, undated, 1991-2005 Diallo, Amadou, undated, 1997-2002 Duarte, Allan and García, Juan Carlos, 2001-2004 Flyers, undated, 1992-2005
15	1-2 3 4 5 6	General, undated, 1987-2006 Herrera, María and Peña, Dilcia, undated, 2001-2004 Louima, Abner, undated, 1997-2002 Mayi, Manuel, undated, 1992-2005 Pereira, Federico, undated, 1991-1992
		Police Brutality
	7	Clippings and Articles, undated, 1978-2004
16	1-3 4 5 6	General, undated, 1987-2004 Racial Justice Day, undated, 1995-2005 Reports, undated, 1989-2003 Rivera-García, Rafael, undated, 1989
17	1	Rivera-García, Rafael, 1990-1991, 1996

	2	Rosario, Anthony and Vega, Hilton, undated, 1995-2004
	3	Sunset Park Case, 2004
		Oversized Documents
OS III	1	Article, Police Violence: What Can We Do?, Bertoli, A., undated
		Clippings
	2	Demand for Justice in the 'Latino Howard Beach' Case, <i>Daily Challenge</i> , 1994
	3	New York: Killed by Police in Cold Blood, <i>Revolutionary Worker</i> , 1997
	4	The Verdict: Acquittal, <i>Newsday</i> , 1996

Series IV: Subject Files (1918-2006)

Varied in its content, this series speaks to the many additional projects in which Pérez participated as well as his multifaceted interests and activities. Of potential interest to researchers are files on the Committee Against Fort Apache, the Latino Coalition for Racial Justice and the occupation of the Statue of Liberty in 1977. Representing a coalition of community members and media activists, the Committee Against Fort Apache was founded to combat perceived racial stereotypes of Puerto Ricans and people of color in general in the film "Fort Apache: The Bronx." Set in the South Bronx, the film depicted an urban wasteland populated by criminals, prostitutes and drug addicts in which the police station stood as the last bastion of order. The Latino Coalition for Racial Justice was equally made up of a coalition of individuals and Puerto Rican/Latino organizations that demonstrated and organized against racism and police brutality committed against Latinos in New York. In particular they organized against the beating of two Puerto Rican teenagers in the mid-1980s by a group of Eastern European and Italian youth in the Belmont section of the Bronx. Finally, the materials on the occupation of the Statue of Liberty document the actions of individuals sympathetic to the independence of Puerto Rico who were interested in publicizing what they perceived as the island's colonial relationship to the United States.

Serie IV: Archivos temáticos (1918-2006)

Esta serie refleja los muchos proyectos en que participaba Pérez y sus diversos intereses y actividades. Los archivos sobre el Committee Against Fort Apache, el Latino Coalition for Racial Justice y sobre la ocupación de la Estatua de la Libertad en 1977 serán de interés a los investigadores. El Committee Against Fort Apache fue fundado para combatir los estereotipos que se percibían en las representaciones de los puertorriqueños y las personas de color en general en la película *Fort Apache: The Bronx*. La película presenta un lugar urbano baldío poblado de criminales, prostitutas y drogadictos en que el cuartel de la policía representaba el último reducto de orden. La Latino Coalition for Racial Justice estaba integrado por individuos y otras organizaciones puertorriqueñas y latinas que hacían demostraciones y organizaban contra el racismo y la brutalidad policiaca de que eran objeto los latinos de Nueva York. En particular, organizaron contra la paliza que recibieron dos adolescentes puertorriqueños a mediados de la década de los años '80 de parte de un grupo jóvenes descendentes de italianos y euro-orientales en la sección Belmont del Bronx. Finalmente, los materiales sobre la ocupación de la Estatua de la Libertad documentan las acciones de simpatizantes de la independencia de Puerto Rico interesados en darle publicidad a los que ellos percibían como la relación colonial de Puerto Rico con Estados Unidos.

Box Caja	Folder Cartapacio	
17	4	52 People for Congress, Inc., 1 st Annual Latin/Jazz Concert Series, undated, 1990
	5	Affirmative Action, 1995-1996
	6	Another Brother, Film, undated, 1998
	7	Articles, undated, 1948-2003
	8	Boricua First!: National Puerto Rican Leadership Summit, undated, 1993-1996
	9	Bronx-New York, Environmental Justice Summit, undated, 1994-1995

- 10 CAPB, Republican National Convention (RNC), undated, 2004
 11 Chapter 1 Program, Federal Aid Program for Elementary and
 Secondary Schools, undated, 1991-1993
 12 "Children of the Rainbow": A Multicultural Curriculum, undated,
 1992
 13 Clippings, undated, 1964-2004
- 18** 1 Committee Against Fort Apache, undated, 1980-1983, 2002
 2 Computers for Social Change, New Tools for Political and
 Community Organizing, Conferences, undated, 1986, 1989
 3-4 Conferences and Lectures, undated, 1982-2002
 5-6 Contact Lists and Schedules, undated, 1990-2003
 7 Court Cases, undated, 1993-2002
 8 Cuomo, Mario, Gov., Anti-Puerto Rican Remarks, 1986-1987
 9 De Jesús, Edvar, undated, 1994-1995
- 19** 1 De Jesús, Edvar, 1996-1998
 2 Decision 1985/1986, undated, 1985-1986
 3 Diálogo – WFUV Perspectiva Latina Radio Program, undated,
 1989-1990
 4 Díaz, Rubén, Rev., undated, 1990-1995
 5 Edwin Maldonado, Plaintiff against Lee Brown et. al.
 Defendants, undated, 1988-1992
 6 Elections and Voter Participation, undated, 1991, 2002-2004
 7-8 Environmental Justice and Racism, undated, 1983-1999
 9 Event Programs, 1983-2004
- 20** 1-4 Flyers, undated, 1977-2004
 5 Franco, Rubén, Political Campaign, undated, 1990-1992
 6 Gay and Lesbian Rights, undated, 1992-1998
 7-9 General, undated, 1939-1940, 1985-2003
- 21** 1 Giuliani, Rudolph, undated, 1993-2001
 2 Hate Crimes Bill, undated, 1987-2003
 3 Hayden, et.al. v. Pataki, et.al., undated, 2002-2003
 4 Hip Hop Activism, 2000, 2002
 5 Invitations, undated, 1992-2003
 6 Jorge, Félix Junior, 1994-1996
- Latino Coalition for Racial Justice**
 7 Clippings, Belmont Bias Attacks, undated, 1986-1992
 8-9 General, undated, 1979-1989
 10 Rodríguez, Juan, undated, 1988
- 22** 1 Latino Health Progress Through Action, Third Annual
 Conference, 2004
 2 Latina/o Leadership Opportunity Program, Programmatic
 Lecture Series #6 1992-1993: Which Came First? Racism or
 Powerlessness?, Racial Violence in New York, 1992-1993
 3-4 María Santos v. The City of New York, et al., undated, 1995-
 2004
 5 Mayoral Task Force on Police/Community Relations, 1997
 6 Media and Film Work, undated, 1993-1996
 7 Mexico Info Pack, A Briefing Book for Community Leaders,
 undated
 8 Minutes and Agendas, undated, 1984-2003

	9	Multi-Cultural Solidarity Event, undated, 1991, 1999
	10	National Gathering, The Racial Justice Movement and the New War on Terrorism, undated, 2001-2002
23	1-4	Newsletters, undated, 1979-2006
	5	New York City Police Department, Interim Report and Principal Recommendations, 1993
	6	New York City Police Watch (NYCPW), A Project of Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, undated, 2000
	7	Pamphlets, undated, 1981-2005
	8	The People of The State Of New York against Amaury Villalobos, et al., undated, 1993
	9	The People of the State of New York against Gamaliel Agosto, 1990
	10	The People of the State of New York against Richard Pérez, et. al., 1978-1979
24	1	Press Releases, undated, 1986-2005
	2	Prisons, undated, 1990-2001
	3	Puerto Rican Community in the United States, undated, 1918, 1980-1997
	4	Puerto Rican Political Prisoners, undated, 1960, 1971, 1983, 1995-1999
	5	Religious Right, undated, 1989, 1992-1994
	6	Sharpton, Al, Rev., 1994
	7	Statue of Liberty Occupation, undated, 1977-1978
	8	TWU Local 100 Latino Worker's Day, "Día de obreros latinos," undated, 2001
	9	Vamos a la Peña del Bronx, Segundo Aniversario, undated, 1991
	10	Youth Issues, undated, 1994-1998
		Oversized Documents
		Clippings
OS IV	1	The Art of Crime, Payne, Roz, <i>CovertAction</i> , undated
	2	Death Protested: More Than 1,000 Marchers in Brooklyn Yesterday Protest the Death of Juan Rodríguez, 40, Who Died While in Police Custody Last Month, <i>Newsday</i> , 1988
	3	Demand Mayor Probe Cop Slaying Youth/A Visit to the Rodriguez Family, <i>The Worker</i> , 1964
	4	East Side Seething Over Youth's Death/Trigger Happy?, ca. 1964
	5	Public Refuses to Take Cops' Alibi on Killing, <i>The Worker</i> , 1964
	6	Youth-Run Conference Takes Teens to the Limit, <i>The City Sun</i> , undated
		Flyers
	7	Computers for Social Change: Information Technology for Our Communities, 1993
	8	Computers for Social Change: New Tools for Political & Community Organizing, 1989
	9	Immigrants and Poor March, Washington, D.C., 1996
	10	Latin Jazz, 1 st Annual Concert Series Hosted by 52 People for Progress, undated

- 11 L.A.S.U., C.S.A. & L.A.C.A.S. Presents Common Differences: Afro-Latino Week, 1985
- 12 Racing-ing Justice, Black America vs. The Prison Industrial Complex, 1999

Posters

- 13 Free Puerto Rico!, The Time Has Come to Make a Stand, Comité Puerto Rico '98, 1998
- 14 Kwanzaa Holiday Expo '91, 1991
- 15 Register to Vote, Voting is Power, Inscribase Para Votar, Votar Es Poder, Voting Registration Coalition, undated

Series V: Organizations (1960-2005)

Strongly representative of numerous grassroots Puerto Rican organizations, this series is rich in information on community struggles against police brutality, environmental racism, biased educational policies and justice issues. Key to Pérez's own history are files on the Young Lords Party/Young Lords, Inc., which although not extensive, provide researchers with insight into the organizations early history and its more contemporary permutation. In addition, included are materials on his teaching stints at various campuses of the City University of New York, materials on the Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation and on an assortment of community organizations. Prominent among these files are documents on Perez's tenure with the Community Service Society where he acted first as Director of the Voter Participation Project and, later, Director of Community Development, Director of Political Development and Director of Organizational Development.

Serie V: Organizaciones (1960-2005)

Esta serie contiene mucha información sobre las luchas comunitarias contra la brutalidad policíaca, el racismo ambiental, los prejuicios de las políticas educación y temas de justicia. Hay varios archivos sobre el Partido de los Young Lords y los Young Lords, Inc., que son claves sobre el desarrollo de Pérez. Estos proveerán a los investigadores perspectiva sobre la historia inicial de la organización y su posterior transformación. También hay archivos sobre las breves incursiones de Pérez en la enseñanza en varios recintos del City University of New York, materiales sobre el Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation y sobre una diversidad de organizaciones comunitarias. En la serie se destacan los archivos sobre la etapa en que Pérez estuvo vinculado al Community Service Society, donde fue director del Proyecto de Participación Electoral, director de Desarrollo Comunitario, director de Desarrollo Político, y director de Desarrollo Organizativo.

Box Caja	Folder Cartapacio	
		Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation
24	11	Correspondence, 1999-2000
25	1	General, undated, 1983, 1994-2002
	2	Association of Puerto Rican Executive Directors (APRED), Legislative Agenda, 1988-1990
	3	Boricua Media Watch, Planning Notes, undated
	4	Brooklyn Residents Against Bias-Related Violence (BRABRV), undated, 1988-1990
	5	Bronx Clean Air Coalition, undated, 1991-1997
	6	Center for Constitutional Rights, undated, 1986-2001
		Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños
	7	Correspondence and Memoranda, undated, 1990-1998
	8-9	General, undated, 1971-1999
	10	The Chaney Goodman Schwerner Coalition, undated, 1988- 1989
	11	Christian Coalition, undated, 1992-1993

- 26** 1-2 **The City University of New York (CUNY)**
 3 Brooklyn College, undated, 1974-1979
 4 Budget, undated, 1988-1994
 5 Correspondence and Memoranda, 1984-1996
 6 Emergency Legal Defense Project, undated, 1991-1992
 7 Hunter College, undated, 1985-1999
 8 Hunter College, BLPR 103: Conquered Peoples in America,
 General, undated, 1986-1990
 9 Hunter College, BLPR 103: Conquered Peoples in America,
 Study Guides & Exams, undated, 1987-1990
 10 Hunter College, BLPR 244: Puerto Rican Community in NY,
 undated, 1983-1986
- 27** 1 Lehman College, Student Amnesty Project, undated, 1986-
 1991
 2 Medgar Evers College of CUNY, Center for Law and Social
 Justice, 1990-1995, 2000-2005
- 3 Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB), undated, 1988-
 1994, 1999
 4 The Coalition Against the Year of the Dragon, 1985
- Comité Noviembre**
 5 Correspondence and Memoranda, 1995-2001
 6 General, undated, 1987-2003
- 28** 1 Committee Against Anti-Asian Violence (CAA AV): Organizing
 Asian Communities, undated, 1989-2003
 2 Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador
 (CISPES), Security Packet and Concerns, undated
- Community Service Society (CSS)**
 3 Board of Trustees Board Meeting, 2003
 4 Budget/Financial, undated, 1999-2003
 5 Campaign for Full Electoral Participation, undated, 2002-2004
 6 City Council Candidate Voter Guide, 1991
 7-10 Correspondence and Memoranda, undated, 1985-2003
- 29** 1 Flyers, undated, 1991-1993
 2-3 General, undated, 1971-2003
 4 Hispanic Community Based Organizations: Issues of Survival
 and Non-Survival, 1985
 5 Minutes and Agendas, undated, 1988-1993, 2001-2002
 6 Notes, undated
 7 Political Participation and Political Representation in New York
 City with a Special Focus on Latino New Yorkers, Minnite,
 Lorraine C., et. al., 1997
 8 Reports, undated, 1985-2003
 9 Strategic Goals Coordinating Group, undated, 2001-2002
 10 Testimonies and Remarks, 2002
- CSS, Voter Participation Project**
 11 Budget, undated, 1988
- 30** 1 Community School Board Elections, undated, 1989-1993
 2 Correspondence and Memoranda, undated, 1983-1995

- 3 Flyers and Pamphlets, undated, 1988-1991, 2001-2002
4 General, undated, 1984-1991
5 Reports, undated, 1979-1989
6 Supervisor's Meeting, undated, 1989, 1991
7 Voter Registration Campaign, undated, 1983, 1996, 2001-2002
- 31** 1 VPP Database Program Manual, 1989-1990
- 2 Education Center for Community Organizing (EECCO), 1994
3 General, undated, 1997-2005
4 Hispanic Education and Legal Fund, Inc., 1996
- Institute for Puerto Rican Policy, Inc.**
5-6 General, undated, 1984-2003
7 Northeast NAFTA Monitor Initiative, undated, 1992, 1994
- 8 International Concerned Family Friends of Mumia Abu-Jamal
and the Free Mumia Abu-Jamal Coalition, undated, 1995, 2000
- Latino Rights Project/Proyecto Pro-Derechos Latinos**
9 Correspondence and Memoranda, 1989
10 General, undated, 1989-1990
- 11 Latinos en Progreso Organization, 1998
12 Latinos for Positive Images (LPI), undated, 1993-1994, 1998
- 32** 1 League of Revolutionaries for a New America, 1995-1996
2 Malcolm X Grassroots Movement (MXG), undated, 2001
3 Mott Haven AIDS Network, 1991
4 Muévetel!: The Boricua Youth Conference/Movement, undated,
1987, 1993-2003
5 National Puerto Rican Coalition, Inc., undated, 1982-1997
6 National Rainbow Coalition, 1994-1997
7 New York City Commission on Human Rights, undated, 1986,
1994-1996, 2001-2002
8 New York Hispanic Housing Coalition, undated, 1985
9-10 Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition, undated,
1985-1989
- People for the American Way**
11 General, undated, 1993-1994
- 33** 1 Newsletters, 1991-1993
2 Reports, undated, 1992-1993
- 3 People's Justice 2000, undated, 2000
4 Political Action Latin Organization (PALO), undated, 1995
5 Positive Workforce, Inc., undated, 1988-1994
6 ProLIBERTAD Campaign, A Campaign for the Freedom of the
Puerto Rican Political Prisoners & Prisoners of War, undated,
1977, 1994, 2004
7 Puerto Rican Collective (PRC), undated, 1996
8 Puerto Rican Council on Higher Education, undated, 1989
9 Puerto Rican/Latino Educational Roundtable, undated, 1985-
1987

	10	Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund (PRLDEF), undated, 1987-2004
	11	Puerto Rican Political Action Committee (PRPAC), undated, 1986
	12	The Sentencing Project, undated, 1997-1998, 2003
		Young Lords Party/Young Lords, Inc.
	13	Clippings and Articles, undated, 1969-1997
34	1	Correspondence and Memoranda, undated, 1960-1971, 1991-1998
	2-4	General, undated, 1969-1972, 1990-2002
	5	We Didn't Drop from the Sky: Our People's Struggles Created The Young Lords, Pérez, Richard, undated, 1989, 1999-2000
	6	Youth Agenda, undated, 1994-2004
	7	Youth Organizations Communities (YOC), undated, 2000-2001
		Oversized Materials
		Flyers
OS V	1	Children Aren't Old Enough to Vote, They're Depending on You, undated
	2	Turn On Your Power – Again, Don't Let Someone Else Vote for You, Vote for the Future of Your Children, undated
	3	March All Day Around City Hall to Fight the Youth Cuts, 1994
		Clippings
	4	The Young Lords, Rebels with a Cause, <i>New Youth Connections</i> , 1993
	5	Los Young Lords, ¿'títeres o revolucionarios?, <i>El Diario/La Prensa</i> , 1989 (cover only)
	6	Young Lords Party, 13 Point Program and Platform, <i>Palante</i> , undated
	7	Proclamation, Bronx Voter Participation Project Women's Day, 1993

Series VI: Writings and Publications (1960-2004)

Encompassing a diversity of materials covering leftist struggles, Puerto Rican history and police brutality, highlights of this series are Pérez's lecture notes, notebooks and other notes which taken together give the researcher insight into his thoughts on film and political organizing, among other things, but also function as chroniclers of his numerous political activities and organizational efforts. In addition, his remarks and speeches also help detail the evolution of his thought on a range of topics and testify to the different types of organizations that Pérez addressed.

Serie VI: Escritos y publicaciones (1960-2004)

Esta serie contiene materiales relacionados a luchas de izquierda, historia puertorriqueña, y la brutalidad policíaca. Consta de notas de las lecturas de Pérez, libretas y otras notas que en su conjunto dan al investigador perspectiva sobre sus pensamientos sobre el cine y el trabajo organizativo político y documentan sus numerosas actividades políticas y esfuerzos organizativos. Además, sus intervenciones y discursos ayudan a trazar la evolución sobre su pensamiento sobre una serie de temas y son testimonio de los distintos tipos de organizaciones a que se dirigía Pérez.

Box Caja	Folder Cartapacio	
34	8	Educational Reform and Puerto Ricans: A Preliminary Exploration, Rodríguez-Morazzani, Robert P., undated
	9-10	General, undated
35	1-2	General, 1983-2004
	3	"El Grito de Hostos": A Musical Play-in Progress, Pérez, Daniel, undated
	4	Increasing Trust Between Communities and Law Enforcement: President Clinton Participates in a Civil Rights Law Enforcement Roundtable, undated, 1998-1999
	5	People of Color: Their Voices on Life, Living, Politics, Identity, and their Future in New York City, Cameron, Floyd and Ngoc Nguyen, Xuan-Thao, 1991
		Pérez, Richie
	6	General, undated, 1991-1994
	7-8	Notebooks, undated
36	1-4	Notebooks, undated
	5	Notes, Film and Media, undated
	6	Notes, General, undated
37	1-2	Notes, General, undated, 1990-2003
	3	Remarks and Speeches, 1995-2003
	4	Term Papers, 1979-1982
	5	Persecutions of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and their Leaders by the Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO) of the United States' Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 1960-1971
	6	Play, Prison Song, undated
38	1	The Politics of Police Accountability in New York City, Suh, Ghihee, undated
	2	Presentation to City of Philadelphia City Council Joint Hearing of the Committees on Public Safety and Lay and Government, 1997
	3	Proposals, undated, 1991-1992, 1996
	4-5	Publications, General, undated, 1977-1997
	6	Puerto Rican Affairs Committee, Handbook on Puerto Rican Work, 1954
	7	Puerto Rican Wrong History, Acevedo, Nelson, undated
	8	Remarks and Speeches, undated, 1986-2003
	9	Reports, undated, 1968-2002
39	1	Research and Destroy, Morales, Frank, undated, 1996-1999
	2	"School Choice," A Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, undated, 1992
	3	Stop The Raid On Student Aid, A Handbook for Organizers, 1995
	4	Sustainable America, Organizer Kit on Human Rights, undated
	5	¡Vaya!, Casiano Jr., Américo, undated

		Oversized Documents
OS VI	1	911 The Bronx Bulletin And Court Report, 1991
	2	Avanzando: Boletín para los trabajadores publicado por el Centro para Derechos del Inmigrante, 1992
	3	El Barrio News, 1986
	4	Big Red News: Only The News That's Fit To Print For The People, With The People, 1983
	5	The Black Panther: Black Community News Service, 1991
	6	Black Worker's Unity Movement, 1985
	7	Bronx Press Review: The All Bronx Newspaper, One Of America's Great Weeklies, 1992
	8	Bronx Times Reporter, 1989
	9	Community Focus/Enfoque Comunal: The Voice of the Delaware Valley's Latino Community, 1993
	10	The Crusader: Voice Of The White Majority, undated
	11	The Films Of The Civil Rights, 1989
	12	Flatbush Life, 2001
	13	The Fordham Road & Highbridge Observer, Lehman College, 1991
	14	La Gente De Aztlan: The Chicano, Latino, Native American Newsmagazine at UCLA, 20 th Anniversary Issue, 1990
	15	El Hispano, Bilingual Regional Newspaper, 1996
	16	The Inner City Press/Community On The Move, 1992
	17	Interracial Books For Children, 1972
	18-19	Kingsman, Brooklyn College, 1975, 1978
	20-26	The Latino News: New York's First And Only English-Language Latino Newspaper, 1991-1992
	27	The Latino News: New York's First And Only English-Language Latino Newspaper, Preview Edition, 1991
	28	Meridian: The Only Lehman College Student Newspaper, 1991
	29	The National Alliance: A Truly Independent Newspaper Is An Alliance With The People, 1986
	30	New York Latino: New York's Only Magazine Of Latin American Music And Art, Spring Edition, undated
	31	The New York Student, 1987
	32	Night Call, School Of General Studies Student Government, 1974
	33	Nueva Imagen, 1992
	34-35	La Patria Es: Valor Y Sacrificio, New York Committee To Free The Puerto Rican Nationalist Prisoners, 1979
	36	The People's Press, Educating About The Struggles Of Our People, undated
	37-38	El Pitirre: Cada Guaraguao Tiene Su Pitirre, 1995
	39	El Pregonero, Institute for Puerto Rican/Hispanic Elderly, 1988
	40-41	El Puente: ¡Palante! (Forward!), 1993-1994
	42	Puerto Rican Worker, National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, 1986
	43	Quash: Newsletter Of The Grand Jury Project, 1978
	44-45	Resistance: Political Organ Of The League For Proletarian Revolution M-L, 1978, 1980
	46-47	Rook, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, 1978
	48	Southern Struggle: Fighting To Break The Chains Of All Oppression, 1978
	49	Student Leader, City College of New York, undated
	50	The Unionist, 1995

- 51-52 Unity: Newspaper Of The U.S. League Of Revolutionary Struggle (M-L), 1983
 53 Universidad Libre, 1976 (**restricted**)
 54 War Times: The First Casualty Of War Is Truth, 2002

Series VII: Photographs (1951-2004)

Acting as both personal chronicle and social documentary, the photographs and slides in this series simultaneously record Pérez's ongoing activism, as well as the political movements that he so avidly participated in and contributed to. From marches against police brutality to voter registration drives, here we see the physical evidence of his dedication to and organizational acumen around the number of causes that concerned him, and are given a snapshot of the power of grassroots movements to instigate social and political change. Included also are a selection of photographs that document aspects of Pérez's personal life (see also Series VII: Audiovisual, for additional photographs on CDs).

Serie VII: Fotografías (1951-2004)

Las fotografías y diapositivas de esta serie graban el continuo activismo de Pérez y los movimientos políticos en que participaba y contribuía. La serie provee evidencia de su dedicación y energía de las diversas causas con que le preocupaban. Al documentar varios eventos, desde marchas contra la brutalidad policíaca hasta las campañas de inscripción electoral, provee un retrato sobre el poder que tienen los movimientos de base para provocar el cambio social y político. También hay una selección de fotografías que documentan la vida personal de Pérez. (También se puede hacer referencia a la Serie VII: Audio visuales, donde hay fotografías adicionales grabadas en CD.)

Box Caja	Folder Cartapacio		
		Anti-Police Brutality Marches and Demonstrations	
39	6	Báez, Anthony, undated, ca. 1990s	
	7	Bronx, NY, undated, 1994	
	8	Bronx County Courthouse, undated, 1994	
	9	Brooklyn, NY, ca. 1990s	
	10	City Hall, New York, NY, 1997	
	11	Diallo, Amadou, ca. 1999-early 2000s	
	12	General, undated, 1994	
	13	Mayi, Manuel, undated, 1995, 2004	
	14	New York, NY, undated	
	40	1	Rosario, Anthony, ca. 1990s
		2	Benefit Concert, undated
		3	Calderon, Milta, undated, 1994
		4-5	Campaña contra el crimen y la mala situación de vivienda , Community for the Defense of the Bronx Resident's Rights, St. Ann's Episcopal Church, undated
		6	Community Service Society, Voter Registration Drives, undated
7		Events and Activities, undated, 1995, 1997	
8		Festival Boriqueña, 1989	
9		General, undated, 1951	
10		Marches and Demonstrations, undated, 1988-1998	
11		NALEO Educational Fund Annual Conference, Latinos and Political Power: The New Reality, 1993 National Action Network, undated	
			National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights
		12	Contact Sheets, 1993
		13	Voter Registration Drives, undated
		14	

- 15 National Emergency March for Justice Against Police Brutality, undated
- 16 Parents Against Police Brutality, Assembly, ca. 1990s
- 17 Pérez, Richie, undated, 1981
- 18 Pérez, Richie, Laureano, Martha and Friends, undated
- 19 Puerto Rican Political Prisoners, Laser Reprints and Copies, undated
- 20 Rivera-García, Rafael, ca. 1990s
- 21 The World Says No to War, United for Peace and Justice, 2003
- 22 Young Lords, Inc., Event with Thomas, Piri, undated

Oversized Documents

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|--------------|---|---|
| OS VI | 1 | National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, Rally Against Police Brutality, 1998 |
| | 2 | Pérez, Richie with Friends, undated |
| | 3 | Pérez, Richie, Justice for Latinos, undated |
| | 4 | Pérez, Richie, Meeting/Presentation, undated |
| | 5 | Pérez, Richie, Portraits, <i>El Diario/La Prensa</i> , 2004 |
| | 6 | Protest, undated |
| | 7 | Protest, The Association of Puerto Rican Studies, John Jay College, undated |
| | 8 | Protest/Vigil, Huang, Yong Xin, 1995 |

Series VIII: Audiovisual (1979-2004)

This series is made up of number of audiocassettes that elaborate on a range of themes. Among the topics covered include police brutality, the U.S. military presence on the island of Vieques, the sovereignty of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rican history and the Young Lords. Prominent among the recordings are discussions on the film "Fort Apache: The Bronx." This film, often criticized for its representations of African-Americans and Puerto Ricans in the South Bronx, sparked an ad hoc movement against it. The coalition of groups and individuals calling itself the Committee Against Fort Apache, in which Pérez played a prominent role, moderated many of the discussions contained here. Included as well are substantial videocassettes (VHS) documenting rallies, demonstrations, marches, and a number of other events and/or programs related to police brutality, as well as tributes and memorials to Pérez. The series also contains a select number of CD recordings of radio shows, rap music and digital pictures, a DVD tribute to Pérez produced on the occasion of his death and slides documenting the protests against "Fort Apache: The Bronx" and media representations of Puerto Ricans/Latinos.

Serie VIII: Audio visual (1979-2004)

Esta serie consta de varias cintas de audio que elaboran sobre una serie de temas. Los temas que cubre son la brutalidad policiaca, la presencia militar de Estados Unidos en la Isla de Vieques, la soberanía de Puerto Rico, historia puertorriqueña y los Young Lords. Las grabaciones importantes incluyen discusiones sobre la película *Fort Apache: The Bronx*. También hay bastantes cintas de video en formato VHS que documentan mítines, manifestaciones, marchas y varios otros eventos o programas sobre la brutaliad policiaca, al igual que homenajes y recordaciones de Pérez. La serie también contiene una selección de grabaciones en CD de programas de radios, música rap y retratos digitales, un homenaje a Pérez grabado en DVD que fue producido en ocasión de su fallecimiento y diapositivas que documentan las protestas contra *Fort Apache: The Bronx* y representaciones en los medios de puertorriqueños y latinos.

Box Caja	Item Pieza
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41	1A
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Audiocassettes

Yoruba

Debate with Rubén Berrios and Luis Valles on Puerto Rico's status.

- Discussion on police brutality with Richie Pérez (Union of Puerto Rican Patriots), “Sister” Chapman and other guests on WBAI.
- 1B *Untitled*
Pablo “Yoruba” Gúzman on the early days of the Young Lords and emerging Latino political movements in the 1980s.
- 2A *Juan G. WBAI, ½/96*
Interview with Juan González.
- 2B *Untitled*
Roundtable discussion on police brutality held as part of Comité Noviembre’s Puerto Rican Heritage month.
- 3A *June 29, 1990/Santiago Nieves/Columbus Celebration*
WBAI/Latino Journal recording of National Hispanic Quincentennial Commission’s Conference held in Washington, D.C. with Lane Coronado, Joe Monserrat and Lillian Escobar.
- 3B Salsa music
- 4A *El Jíbaro/ Panama – OPP Rap*
Canciones de Puerto Rico
Vicente “Panama” Alba (Unión Patriótica Puertorriqueña) discussing the significance of the Revolución de Jayuya (1950).
- 4B *Carlos*
Ex-President of the Partido Nacionalista, Carlos Feliciano, speaking on imperialism, Puerto Rico and its relationship with the U.S., among other things.
- 5A *Fort Apache/WJIT/Ray/Lillian*
Lillian Jiménez (Puerto Rican Institute for Media Advocacy) and Raymond Serrano (Committee Against Fort Apache) discussing various aspects of “Fort Apache: The Bronx” with an extended discussion on the roles available to Latino actors in film and television and prevalent stereotypes.
- 5B *Untitled*
Puerto Rican music
- 6A *Richie 8/12/81, CAFA- Net., Bilingual Librarians*
Presentation by the Committee Against Fort Apache critical of “Fort Apache: The Bronx.”
- 7A *Julian Malveux, 12/28/95, Review of the Year*
Discussion about unemployment and poverty rates in the U.S. with, among others, Julian Melveux, William Springs and Barbara Burgham.
- 7B *Music*
Talk Back, 12/28/95
Discussion with Richie Pérez from WBAI News on building coalitions, police brutality and the policies of the Rudolph (Rudy) Guiliani administration.
Also featured is Loretta J. Ross, Director of Human Rights Center in Atlanta, on racism and inequality in education.
Arthur C. Helton, Director of Migration Programs at the Open Society Institute, on WBAI program “Talk Back” discussing immigration to the U.S. and immigrant rights.
- 8A/B *Latino Journal – WBAI, Post Mayoral Race, 11/93/ Quiet Storm*
Roundtable discussion on Mayoral election results and the Latino vote with host Santiago Nieves, reporters Melisa Mark Viverito and Victor Rosa, and guests Howard Jordan, Angelo Falcón, Vicente Alba, José “Chegüí” Torres and Rubén Franco.
- 9A/B *3/23/96, WWRL – Action Rally/Untitled*
Discussion on the March for Justice Against Racial Violence and Police Killings on the Sally O’Brien show with guests Richie Pérez, Eric Tang, Rodney Walker and Joyce Wan.
Mumia Abul-Jamal discusses the Dred Scott decision.

- Poetry
- Interview with John Rabino, director of "Lotto Land."
- 10A *1st Amendment*
Music by Bob Dylan.
Forum on "Fort Apache: The Bronx" with Richie Pérez and others.
- 10B *John Simon, Veron Mason,*
Discussion of the 1st Amendment and "Fort Apache: The Bronx."
- 11A/B *Tape 2, Richie Pérez, March 12, 1981, 1st Amendment NYLS Questions*
Richie Pérez on media racism and the Committee Against Fort Apache.
- 12A/B *Latino Journal 1/19/91/Gulf War/PR Bro 1/19/91*
Program features Congressman José Serrano on his views against the Gulf War, Professor Jorge Rodríguez Beruff from the University of Puerto Rico on the militarization of Puerto Rico, Jaime Bebe from Latinos Against U.S. Intervention in the Gulf and correspondent Barbara Aziz on the Middle East.
- 13A/B *CAFTA WBAI/ CAFTA*
Mimi Rosenberg and guests (incl. Diana Pérez and Raymond Serrano of the Committee Against Fort Apache) discuss role of media and representation of minorities in film and television.
Recording of a math class.
- 14A/B *Latino Journal Panel*
Recording of program, "Puertorriqueños in the U.S.," featuring Santiago Nieves and Mario Murillo discussing the history of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. and the problems facing them in the 1990s. Includes panel discussion with Richie Pérez, Marta Moreno Vega, Esperanza Martell and Angelo Falcón.
- 15A/B *Meeting Lincoln All Groups*
An informational forum held at Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx by the Committee Against Fort Apache in tandem with other groups in the process of holding boycotts.
- 16A/ B *Mass Media/ Untitled*
Blank
Committee Against Fort Apache
- 17A/B *Time Life*
Panel on "Fort Apache: The Bronx."
- 18A *Editorial Channel 7, NYU Conf. on P.R.*
Commentary by Richie Pérez on "Fort Apache: The Bronx"
José Rivera on Puerto Rican reality on WNBC radio.
- 18B *Badillo Show of Fort Apache, Aired Chan. 11, Sun. May 18, 9-10:30*
Forum on "Fort Apache: The Bronx" with Richie Pérez, Gilberto Gerena Valentín and others.
- 19A *AKIL – Com. To Free the 5, El Jíbaro (Beginning of tape), Part 2 – Vieques 20/20*
Recording of television report on Vieques, in particular the U.S. military presence.
- 19B *Panama*
Commemoration of "Revolución de Jayuya" (1950).
- 20A/B *WLIB/WWRL Yoruba RP Fort Apache*
Recording of program, "Black Talk," with Pablo Guzmán and Richie Pérez discussing "Fort Apache: The Bronx." **(restricted)**
- 21A *Puerto Ricans: The Consequences of Change, Sept. 6, 1978, Channel 7*
Program on the changes in the political status of Puerto Rico and the consequences for the Puerto Rican community in the U.S.
- 21B *Vieques, 20/20, June 14, 1979 10 p.m.*
Continued from Side A with added discussion on the presence of the American military on the island of Vieques.

- 22A *Interview with Lolita + Oscar, Hernández-Colón, Celeste Benítez, Barceló, PR Nyorker, Tues. 9/18/78 Channel 11*
Recording of program, "Puerto Rican New Yorker," on political activists arrested and incarcerated in the 1950s, includes interview with Lolita Lebrón.
Marina Mercado and Gilberto Gerena Valentín on Lolita Lebrón.
Oye Boricua
- 23A/B *Stop Fort Apache Cult. Festival, Aired: WKCR 12/1/80*
Live music at the Soundscape with Jerry González, Hilton Ruiz, Ray Barreto and others, April 22, 1980.
Eddie Figueroa of New Rican Village.
Discussion on "Fort Apache: The Bronx."
Pedro Pietri reciting "Love Poem for My People."
- 24A/B *And the Politics + History of Academ Fr., Anne Friedberg, Pat Keaton, Richard Porton, Alan Serva, + Ed Simmons/Room 422, NYU South Bldg., 51 W. 4th St.*
Music
Accounts of police brutality.
Segment on Mohawk prison.
Discussion of colonial situation of Puerto Rico.
- 25A/B *Queensboro Community College, "The New Racism: Strategies for the 90s," Dec. 1987*
Various speakers at forum.
- 26A/B *Racism in the Media, 2/10/83, SUNY Binghamton*
Lecture by Richie Pérez, includes background information on his activities and discussion on "Fort Apache: The Bronx."
- 27A/B *Z4 July 97, Where We Live, NAACP MAJ Resolution/Hynes Rally/Sanchez Vigil, Comité 98 Demo, Mohawk Prison*
Recording of radio program on WBAI.
- 28A *The Statue of Liberty*
Radio program about the 1978 take over of the Statue of Liberty, hosted by Rina Benmayor and featuring Richie Pérez.
- 29A/B *WBAI Tribute, Tape 1*
Radio program dedicated to the life of Richie Pérez on the occasion of his death.
- 30A/B *WBAI Tribute, Tape 2*
Continuation of radio tribute to Pérez.
- 31A *Racial Justice Day Rally, P.S.A. Voice w/Music, 2 Versions*
32A/B *Where We Live/WBAI, Citywide Rally Against Racial Violence, 1996*

CDs and DVDs

CDs

- 42 1-2 *Community Radio Tribute to Richie Pérez, WBAI, ca. 2004*
3 *March of the Peoples Warrior, El Dávid, 2004*
4 *Richie Pérez, Sound Excerpts (March Against Police Brutality), undated*
5-6 *Various Vacation Photographs, Portraits and Photographs with Friends and Family, undated*

DVDs

- 7 *King of the Jungle, 2002*
8 *Steppin' It Up, 2004*

Slides

- Fort Apache Protest, ca. 1981*
Lecture, Media Representations of Puerto Ricans/Latinos, undated

Videocassettes

- 9 *Alberto Flores Beating, undated*
10-11 *Anti-Latino Bias Hearings, 1994*
12 *Báez Rally, 1995*
13 *Bronx (Allerton/Belmont) March, Justice March, DC, NCPRR, 1986*
14 *Browning of America (Deep Dish TV), 1992*
15 *Charles Pérez (TV Talk Show on Police Brutality), undated*
16 *City Council Hearing: Manuel Mayi Street Sign, Channel 9 News, 1998*
17 *Concerned Parents for Educational Accountability, undated*
18 *Congressional Session Police Brutality, 1997*
19 *Community Service Society Memorial, 2004*
20 *Disorderly Conduct (Educational Video Center), undated*
- 43 1 *Eleven Years, Manny Mayi, NY 1 News, undated*
2 *Every Mother's Son, 2003*
3 *Federal Commission Hearing, 1999*
4 *HBO Latin Kings, 2003*
5 *Justice Committee Panel on Surveillance, 1-23, NCPRR, undated*
6 *Latinos in the Media, 1991*
7 *Livoti Verdict, Like It Is, Latin Kings, 1997*
8 *March for Justice, NYC, 1995*
9 *Manny Mayi March with Richie Pérez, 1999*
10 *Martha's 40th Birthday, undated*
11 *National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights Organizational Reform, 1995*
12 *News Shows on Juan Rodríguez, 1988*
13 *Puerto Rican March for Justice, 1986*
14 *Puerto Ricans in US, Channel 2 Eye on the People, National Justice March '86, 1986*
15 *Racial Justice Rally, Part 1, undated*
- 44 1 *Racial Violence, Belmont (Bronx), 1986*
2 *Rally at 30th Precinct, 1994*
3 *Richard Pérez Compilation Tribute Reel, POV, 2004*
4-5 *Richard Pérez Riverside Church Memorial Event, 2004*
6 *Richie Pérez Burial, 2004*
7 *Richie Pérez Dub (with footage of anti-police brutality demonstrations and Latino Officers Association awards ceremony), undated*
8 *Richie Pérez Fine Cut, 2004*
9 *Richie Pérez Prayer Vigil, 2004*
10 *Richie Pérez Reads Ft. Apache the Movie, undated*
11 *Richie Pérez, Rough Cut, 2004*
12 *Richie Pérez Town Hall Meeting, 1995*
13 *Richie Pérez VHS #1 (with excerpts from Like It Is, Good Day NY and anti-police brutality demonstrations), undated*
14 *Richie Pérez Wake, 2004*
- 45 1 *Richie Pérez's 50th Birthday Party, 1994*
2 *St. Ann's Testimony, 1990*
3 *Tiempo TV Show on Racial Justice, 1988*
4 *Town Hall Meeting, 1995*
5 *Urban Agenda: Richard Pérez, 1998*
6 *Vigil Messages to Richie Pérez, 2004*
7 *What is Police Brutality?, undated*
8 *Yuri Kochiyama: Passion for Justice, undated*

Series IX: Artifacts (1979-2004)

Inclusive of banners, buttons, plaques and t-shirts, this series highlights some of Pérez's history in leftist movements and provides researchers with evidence of grassroots efforts at combating police brutality, the existence of some seminal community organizations and honors bestowed upon him.

Serie IX: Artefactos (1979-2004)

Esta serie destaca parte de la participación de Pérez en los movimientos de izquierda. Provee evidencias de los esfuerzos de base en la lucha contra la brutalidad policíaca, las existencias de algunas organizaciones comunitarias pioneras y honores que se le confirieron a Pérez. Consta de cruza-calles, banderas, botones, placas y camisetas.

Box Caja	Item Pieza	
46		Banners
	1	Justice for Manny, Punishment for Gang Violence, undated
	2	National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, undated
		Buttons
	3	National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, Racial Justice Day, 1996
	4	Racial Justice Day, Equality of Life for All, undated
	5	Racial Justice Day, New York City Hall, 1997
	6	Richie Vive, La Lucha Sigue, undated
	7	Tengo Puerto Rico en Mi Corazón, YLP (Young Lords Party), undated
		Plaques
	8	La Herencia Latina Planning Comité at New York University Presents to Richard Pérez This Achievement Award, 1995
	9	Presented to Richie Pérez, In Celebration of 50 Years of Hard Living, And 25 Years Of Dedicated Struggle On Behalf of Puerto Rican, Latino, And All People of Color, December 3, 1944 – December 3, 1994, From the National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, New York City Chapter, Thank Your For Your Courage and Undying Commitment, 1994
	10	TWU Local 100 "We Move New York" In Honor of Richie Pérez, 2004
	11	The United Students League of Brooklyn College Presents This Award to Prof. Richie Pérez, 1979
	T-Shirts	
12	Justice/Justicia, March on Racial Justice Day, 1997	
13	National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, 10 Aniversario	
14	Racial Justice Day, 1996	